

[Report 1970] / Medical Officer of Health, Clitheroe U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Clitheroe (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1970

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BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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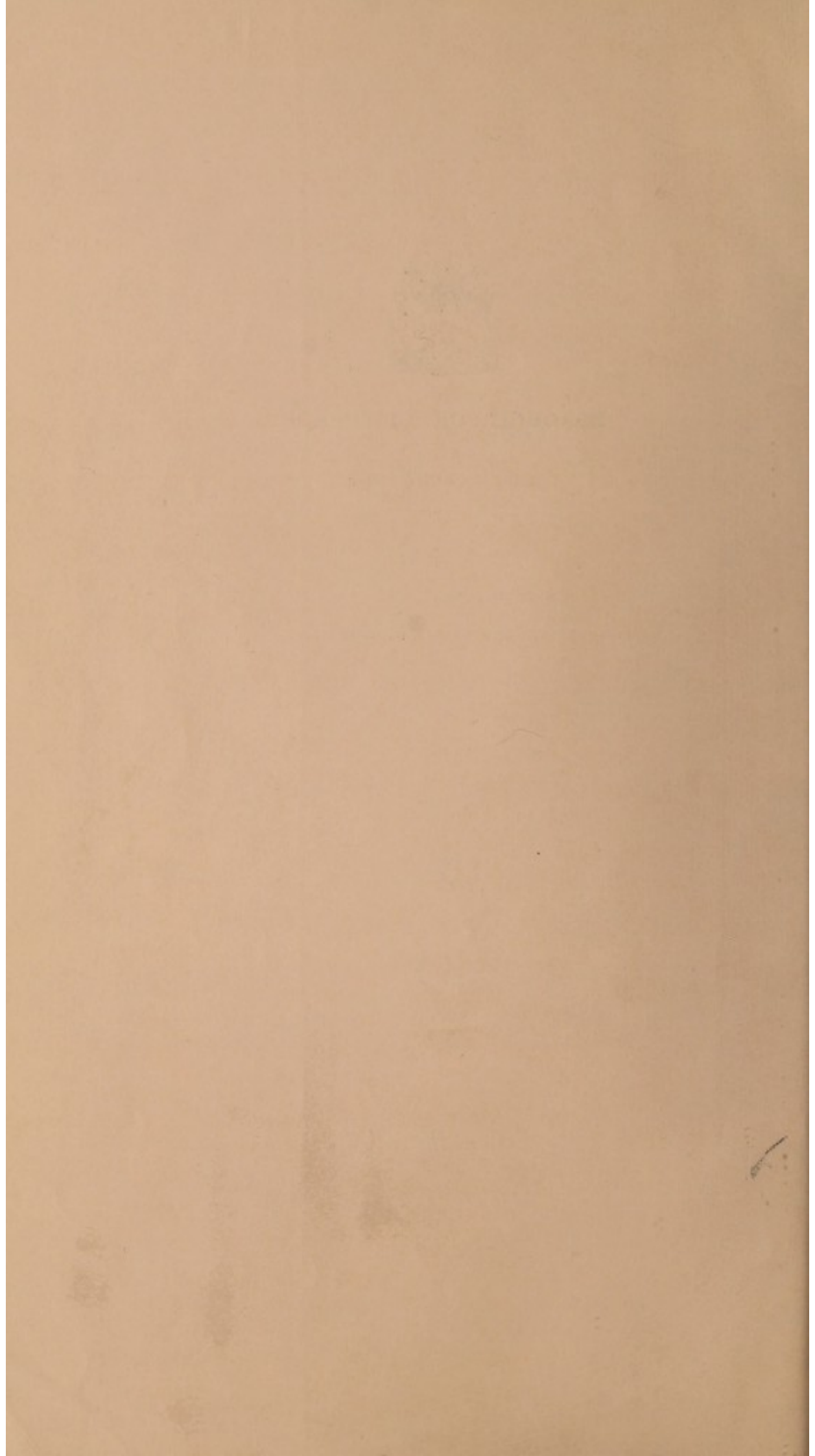
Health and Sanitary Administration

of the

Borough

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, FARM AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE
1970.

Chairman: Councillor H. Pearson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. Nelson

The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor S.J. Moore

Alderman C.F. Buckingham

Alderman C. Chatburn

Alderman S.F. Hardman

Alderman T. Robinson

Councillor R.F. Ainsworth

Councillor J.A. Barnes

Councillor J. Blackburn

Councillor W. Hargreaves

Councillor W. Sharples

Councillor J.R. Todd

Councillor J.B. Troop

Councillor R. Turner

Councillor L. Wells

*

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, FARM AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE
1970

Chairman: Councilor H. Taylor
Vice-Chairman: Councilor P. Nelson

The following are the Mayor, Councilor S. J. Moore

Alderman C. F. Buchanan

Alderman C. Chubb

Alderman E. F. Hartman

Alderman T. Robinson

Councilor E. F. Almon

Councilor J. A. Barnes

Councilor J. Blackman

Councilor V. B. Brown

Councilor V. C. Brown

Councilor A. E. Todd

Councilor A. E. Troop

Councilor E. Turner

Councilor L. Wells

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,
T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(Retired December, 1970).

Public Health Inspector
Food Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent
Shops Inspector

W. GRANGE, Cert. S.I.B.,
M.A.P.H.I., Meat & Food
Certificate.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

Post vacant from December,
1966.

Clerical Officer

R.H. JOHNSON.

Part-time Typist

MRS. J. WILSON.

*

REGINALD C. VERNER,
F.R.S., F.S.C., M.D., B.Ch.,
S.A.O., M.B.E., D.P.H.
(Retired December, 1970).

Medical Officer of Health

V. GRANGE, C.M.S., B.L.S.,
M.A., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.

Public Health Inspector
Food Inspector
Chemical Inspector
Shops Inspector

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MRS. J. WILSON

Part-time Typist

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PART 1

AREA OF REPORT (SQUARE MILES) ... 3,266

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Population - Census, 1931 12,147

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES. ... 18,800

Number of Sanitation Measures Census 1931 3,886

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Reportable Value 1,545,000

and represented by a page by 22,245-25

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D.,
B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

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The principal industries and occupations in the area are General
Manufacture, Ironstone Quarrying and Transportation, Agricultural
and Provision Engineering, Chemical Manufacture, Pottery
Castings, Furniture Manufacture, Canvas Manufacture, Cotton
and Rayon Weaving and Spinning.

PART I

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
- B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

by

RODOLPH C. WERTER, F.D., D.Sc., M.D.,
D.O., D.A.O., D.C.R., D.P.H.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA OF BOROUGH (IN ACRES) ... 2,386

Population - Census, 1961	12,147
Estimated Population - Mid 1970	12,920
Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1951	3,886
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1970	4,691
Rateable Value	£.543,908
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£2,245-89

The principle Industries carried on in the area are Cement
 Manufacture, Limestone Quarrying and Tarmacadam, Agricultural
 and Precision Engineering, Chemical Manufacture, Foundry
 Castings, Furniture Manufacture, Garment Manufacture, Cotton
 and Rayon Weaving and Dyeing.

VITAL STATISTICS 1970

		Clitheroe			
		Males	Females	Total	
<u>Estimated mid-year home population</u>		-	-	12,920	
<u>Live births</u>	Total	118	105	223	
	Legitimate	104	100	204	
	Illegitimate	14	5	19	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	Total	1	1	2	
	Legitimate	1	1	2	
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<u>Total live and still births</u>	Total	119	106	225	
	Legitimate	105	101	206	
	Illegitimate	14	5	19	
<u>Deaths of infants</u>					
Under 1 year of age					
	Total	8	1	9	
	Legitimate	6	1	7	
	Illegitimate	2	-	2	
Under 4 weeks of age					
	Total	6	1	7	
	Legitimate	4	1	5	
	Illegitimate	2	-	2	
Under 1 week of age					
	Total	5	1	6	
	Legitimate	3	1	4	
	Illegitimate	2	-	2	
<u>Deaths - all ages</u>		93	96	189	

VITAL STATISTICS 1970

	Clitheroe	England and Wales
	-	-
<u>Live birth rates etc.</u>		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude)	17.3	16.0
Local adjusted rate	20.2	16.0
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births.	9%	8%
<u>Stillbirth rate</u>		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births.	9	13
X		
<u>Infant mortality rates</u>		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	40	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births.	34	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	105	26
<u>Neonatal mortality rate</u>		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.	31	12
<u>Early neonatal mortality rate</u>		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	27	11
<u>Perinatal mortality rate</u>		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	36	23
<u>Deaths rates, etc. - all ages</u>		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.6	11.7
Local adjusted rate	11.1	11.7

BIRTH RATE

The number of live births registered during the year shows a slight decrease over the previous year at 223 and gives an adjusted rate of 20.2 per 1,000 persons compared with 16.0 for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe			Adjusted Rate per 1,000 persons	England and Wales rate per 1,000 persons
	Number of Births				
	M	F	Total		
1961	91	79	170	15.8	17.4
1962	118	114	232	21.3	18.0
1963	118	96	214	20.2	18.2
1964	120	95	215	20.0	18.4
1965	104	80	184	17.0	18.1
1966	104	93	197	18.2	17.7
1967	115	82	197	18.2	17.2
1968	100	115	215	16.6	16.9
1969	120	112	232	21.1	16.3
1970	118	105	223	20.2	16.0
Average Years 1961-1970				18.9	17.4

STILLBIRTHS

Two stillbirths were registered during 1970, the same as the previous year.

The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:-

Year	Number of Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Total Births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 persons	
			Clitheroe	England and Wales
1961	3	17	0.25	0.33
1962	4	17	0.33	0.32
1963	1	5	0.08	0.32
1964	2	9.2	0.16	0.31
1965	2	10.8	0.16	0.29
1966	3	15	0.23	0.28
1967	6	30	0.47	0.25
1968	3	14	0.23	0.25
1969	2	9	0.15	0.21
1970	2	9	0.15	0.21
Average - Years 1961/1970			0.22	0.27

DEATH RATE

There were 189 deaths during the year giving a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population, against the national figure of 11.7. However, when the crude death rate has been adjusted for local circumstances, the adjusted figure gives 11.1 per 1,000 population.

Forty-seven of the total deaths were in respect of those occurring at the Clitheroe Geriatric Hospital, and 15 of these were of people not normally residents of Clitheroe, but who nevertheless, owing to their stay in hospital being in excess of six months, are regarded as residents.

The adjusted death rate for the Borough for the past ten years is shown below against the rate for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe		England and Wales Rate per 1,000 persons
	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000 persons	
1961	216	14.6	12.0
1962	228	15.6	11.9
1963	221	14.8	12.2
1964	212	14.0	11.3
1965	223	13.1	11.5
1966	207	12.1	11.7
1967	203	13.0	11.2
1968	216	11.7	11.9
1969	174	10.8	11.9
1970	189	11.1	11.7
Average Years 1961-1970 13.1			11.7

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

There were 9 Infant Deaths i.e. deaths under one year. The following Table gives the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the past ten years with a comparative rate table alongside for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe	England and Wales
1961	52.9	21.4
1962	17.2	21.4
1963	18.7	20.9
1964	18.6	20.0
1965	10.9	19.0
1966	5.1	19.0
1967	30.0	18.3
1968	14.0	18.0
1969	Nil	18.0
1970	40.0	18.0
Average - 1961-1970	20.7	19.4

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - YEAR 1970

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	1	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	5	7
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	27	22	49
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	6	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	12	24	36
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	1	8
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	8	8	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	2	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	3	-	3
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	4	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	6
All Other Accidents	-	1	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	1	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	93	96	189

* * * * *

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. A comprehensive range of services is maintained by the LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, the LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. They include Antenatal Clinic (with classes for exercises and relaxation); Child Welfare Clinic, Eye and Aural Clinic, Speech Therapy Clinic and other School Medical Services. Provision is also made for Child Guidance. A Chiropody Service for elderly people is also available. These Clinics are carried on at Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe.

The AMBULANCE SERVICE for the Town is provided by the Lancashire County Council and vehicles are housed at the Depot in Princess Avenue, Clitheroe.

11. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE TOWN BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- (i) GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES These are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, Burnley, and Nelson. There is also access where required to Manchester, Liverpool, and other hospitals.

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Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
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CHEST SURGERY is based on Blackpool Victoria Hospital. This Thoracic Unit is under the direction of Mr. P. Jewsbury, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

BRAIN SURGERY ETC. is based on Preston Royal Infirmary under the Neuro-Surgical Unit conducted by Mr. G.K. Tutton, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

MATERNITY CASES are provided for at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn and Preston Royal Infirmary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES are accommodated as required at Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn and the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHEST CLINIC This is now held at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the direction of the Chest Physician, Dr. R. Ward.

(ii) PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Pathological and Bacteriological Departments of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Preston Royal Infirmary, do the Public Health Laboratory work in accordance with the Government Scheme officially carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. A Sub-Laboratory under the direction of Dr. C. Heffernan, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, functioned at the Clitheroe Hospital each Wednesday up to August, 1968. Since then, however, the Sub-Laboratory has been discontinued and in its place local practitioners may submit specimen samples to the hospital, which are refrigerator stored before being transported to the main laboratory in Blackburn.

(iii) X-RAY FACILITIES

Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Victoria Hospital, Accrington, Burnley Victoria Hospital and Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, all have "Open Access Departments", to which any General Medical Practitioner can send cases for x-ray examination direct, without the patient having to be sent first to a hospital clinic, thus saving the time of the patient and the consultant when it is appropriate to deal with the case in this manner. This facility also enables the General Medical Practitioners to maintain their medical interest because they do not necessarily have to lose the oversight of their cases when direct reference to the x-ray department is appropriate.

111. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (1) A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE is conducted in a new purpose built building off New Market Street, Clitheroe. It is supported by public subscriptions, small payments made by patients, and also from monies derived from the funds of the former District Nursing Association. It continues to render useful service. A wide variety of treatments are available, and appropriate physiotherapy is given to an increasing number of patients when recommended by their medical practitioner. The Centre relieves the pressure on the physiotherapy departments of the regional hospitals, whose departments are sometimes under-staffed because of the shortage of trained personnel. It also saves patients time and trouble travelling to these more distant centres. It has no connection with the National Health Service.

From time to time it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for help, by means of Coffee Evenings, Open Days at the Centre etc., and the Committee of the Physiotherapy Unit very much appreciate the support given by the public, without which, it would be impossible to carry on. The Borough Council make a grant of £.600 towards this service.

- (ii) THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE is housed in commodious premises in Lowergate and continues to be a beneficial and popular social centre much appreciated by the older generation of the townspeople. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and "efforts" and has grant support from the Borough Council and the County Council.

In February 1965, a Luncheon Club was formed with the purpose of providing a cooked meal for a number of elderly people on one day each week, for a charge of 1/6d. per meal. The number of people attending for lunch now averages about 48 per week. Approximately half this number, who are in some degree infirm, are assisted to and from the Centre with car transport.

MEALS ON WHEELS This is a service which is organised and operated by the Women's Voluntary Service. It started in April, 1965 and caters generally for elderly housebound people. On two days each week, a freshly cooked midday meal is delivered to the homes of up to 24 people for a nominal sum of 2/-d. each.

* * * * *

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1970.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified										
		Age periods - Years										Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Age unknown	
Measles (ex. Rubella)	14	-	3	3	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	-	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown	Total Deaths				
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths
		Age periods - Years											
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	22	-	-	2	8	5	-	-	4	-	1	2	-
Tuberculosis													
Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Meninges & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
atorum													
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases of fatal Tuberculosis not notified before death											Nil		

Below is set out a five year table for comparative purposes:-

Disease	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Measles (ex. Rubella)	39	148	150	7	14
Whooping Cough	-	20	6	-	6
Dysentery	2	2	19	31	3
Scarlet Fever	2	2	20	2	9
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
- Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
- Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	*	*	*	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	3	3
Malaria	*	*	*	1	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	*	*	*	11	22
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	4	2	2	1	2
- Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	3	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	*	*	*	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	*	*	*	-	-
Other Notifiable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-

* Not notifiable for these years.

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1970. The last case of this disease in Clitheroe occurred in 1946. It must again be stressed that if this record is to be maintained, a high level of immunisation is essential.

The Lancashire County Council have given the opportunity to every Medical Practitioner in the area to provide immunisation against Whooping Cough, generally at the same time as immunisation against Diphtheria. Commonly, immunisation is given against Tetanus ("lock-jaw") at the same time. These facilities are available at the Clinic or at the Doctors' surgeries for all children.

FOOD INFECTIONS

There were three Salmonella infections of indeterminable origin: they had no known connection with any other cases, nor with each other, and owing to late notification there were no residues of likely contaminated foodstuffs available for laboratory testing.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during 1970.

It should be emphasized that Poliomyelitis is not a disease confined to childhood; some of the most serious cases are to be found in adults, especially those who do heavy manual work. Immunisation is available to all people without age limit. It is not necessary for adults to attend a clinic, as all family doctors have their own facilities for this form of immunisation.

Immunisation Schemes have developed quickly and so the time has come when, in their first year, children may be protected against three serious infectious diseases, namely, Smallpox, Diphtheria, and Poliomyelitis, and additionally Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles.

Protection against Tuberculosis was also begun in 1957, by the County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, and an additional one transferred into the district from elsewhere. One case moved out of the district. There are now 26 active cases on the register.

The Table below shows the age group incidence of new Tuberculosis cases, and the deaths in 1970.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3		-		-		-	

The following Table gives the Death Rates for Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Borough, the County of Lancaster, and England and Wales, from 1960 to 1969. This shows the average Borough Rate as being less than that of the County or of England and Wales.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England and Wales
1960	0.08	0.069	0.068
1961	Nil	0.058	0.072
1962	Nil	0.058	0.059
1963	Nil	0.052	0.056
1964	0.08	0.049	0.047
1965	0.08	0.040	0.042
1966	Nil	0.051	0.043
1967	0.08	0.036	0.037
1968	Nil	0.025	0.03
1969	Nil	0.023	0.03
Average 1960/69	0.032	0.046	0.048

The following table shows the death rates for tuberculosis in the County of Lancashire and the surrounding districts, England and Wales, 1950-1957. This shows the average death rate as being less than that of the County of Lancashire and Wales.

Table 1

Year	Rate per 1,000 of population		
	England and Wales	Lancashire	Other
1950	0.005	0.005	0.005
1951	0.005	0.005	0.005
1952	0.005	0.005	0.005
1953	0.005	0.005	0.005
1954	0.005	0.005	0.005
1955	0.005	0.005	0.005
1956	0.005	0.005	0.005
1957	0.005	0.005	0.005
1958	0.005	0.005	0.005
1959	0.005	0.005	0.005
Average 1950-59	0.005	0.005	0.005

The following table shows the death rates for tuberculosis in the County of Lancashire and the surrounding districts, England and Wales, 1950-1957. This shows the average death rate as being less than that of the County of Lancashire and Wales.

Year	Rate per 1,000 of population		
	England and Wales	Lancashire	Other
1950	0.005	0.005	0.005
1951	0.005	0.005	0.005
1952	0.005	0.005	0.005
1953	0.005	0.005	0.005
1954	0.005	0.005	0.005
1955	0.005	0.005	0.005
1956	0.005	0.005	0.005
1957	0.005	0.005	0.005
1958	0.005	0.005	0.005
1959	0.005	0.005	0.005
Average 1950-59	0.005	0.005	0.005

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ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

2. HOUSING

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638
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W. GRANGE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,

Public Health Inspector.

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1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Fylde Water Board provides a constant supply of water to the district. The water is derived from numerous springs and boreholes on Grindleton and Waddington Fells and stored in a 12,500,000 gallon open reservoir at Lowcocks and from there fed by gravitation to the town area; it is automatically chlorinated in the trunk main after leaving the reservoir. Each house in the district has its own internal piped supply from the public mains; there are no stand pipes. The bacteriological quality of the water was satisfactory as evidenced by the results of frequent samples taken throughout the year. Steps formerly taken by the Board to minimise the problem of algae passing into the distributory system, which in previous years had been the subject of many complaints, were apparently successful, for no complaints were received on that account. However, the ultimate and lasting solution to this problem will be resolved when the open reservoir is roofed over, an item scheduled for 1974.

The chemical analysis, as set out in the table below, is satisfactory. It is of a normal taste, clear and bright, and it has a quality of softness which is advantageous for laundry purposes; it does not scale hot water systems, neither does it act unduly as a corrosive agent on metal pipes and fittings.

To improve the supply position, a feeder main from the Stocks Reservoir is under construction which, when completed, will be used to augment the supply to Lowcocks when the yield from the springs and boreholes diminish in time of drought.

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number Examined	Number free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar Number of Colonies per m.l. of water (Average)	
			in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
185	185	100%	2	6

2. REPRESENTATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Appearance	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	6	6
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	0.6	0.5
Odour	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH Value	7.2	7.4
Electrical Conductivity μ m h o/c.c.	110	160

Parts per million

Residual Chlorine	0.10	0.10
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.01	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.02	0.06
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Negligible	Negligible
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.46	0.24
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	0.20	0.18

	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
	<u>Parts per million</u>	
Free Acidity as CO ₂	-	-
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	32	68
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	42	72
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	10	4
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	26	46
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	16	26
Total Solids dried at 180°C	76	113
Chloride as Cl	11	13
Sulphate as SO ₄	16	13
Lead as Pb	Less than 0.05	Less than 0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.02	0.02
Copper as Cu	-	-
Iron as Fe	0.10	0.09
Aluminium as Al	Negligible	Negligible
Fluoride as F	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Almost the whole of the built up area of the district is sewered and it is only a few scattered properties on the outskirts which have to rely on individual septic tank treatment plants. Thirty two new dwellings were connected to the sewers and sewer extensions were completed for further housing development during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The disposal works are situated at Henthorn and consist of settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks and a large area of land for surface irrigation.

Throughout the year, the major works of improvement and extension have been in progress and their completion is expected towards the middle of 1971.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The progress which was evident in previous years with the conversion or abolition of waste water closets, seems to have lost its impetus; there were only 7 conversions in 1970, leaving an estimated 590 outstanding. However, 3 pail closets were converted to water closets, so that now there are only 5 units of this outmoded system still existing. A grant of £.15 is made by the Corporation to encourage the conversion of waste water and pail closets. The sanitary conveniences of a local industrial concern were changed from chemical closets to water closets by extending a drainage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board is the responsible authority in this area for the supervision and protection of rivers and streams. Any instances of noticeable pollution are referred to the Board.

Stretches of the bed of Mearley Brook within the built up town area were cleaned out during periods of low water and many items of miscellaneous rubbish as well as gravel and silt were removed.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A great amount of wilful damage occurred during the year and almost as soon as repairs had been carried out, the acts of vandalism were repeated. In an effort to combat this situation, the Council decided to offer a reward of £.20 for information which would lead to a conviction.

There is a need for more and better toilet facilities in various parts of the district, particularly at Edisford, the Castle Grounds and the town centre.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There are no licensed caravan or camping sites in the district, but camping is allowed at the Council owned riverside Edisford Park. The facilities here are not up to the standard required by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 and it would seem that the increasing popularity of this site requires an improvement in that direction.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR

There were two applications for deciding the chimney height for oil fired furnaces under the Clean Air Act 1956 and 1968, one of which required amendment before approval.

A serious and continuous black smoke nuisance occurred during the latter part of the year, which was occasioned by a local industrial concern being unable to obtain their regular supplies of smokeless fuel for their Lancashire steam boiler, which meant that coal had to be substituted. The boiler had never been adapted to burn coal smokelessly, with the result that black smoke was emitted at each stoking period. The management was interviewed and a time limit given for the boiler plant to be made to function smokelessly.

Stone dust emissions from a local quarry were another cause for complaint, but there had been a noticeable improvement by comparison with previous years. After additional dust arrestment plant had been installed by November, the amount of dust going to atmosphere from the stone crushing and screening plant was minimal.

There were other dust nuisance complaints which had association with the quarrying industry. Overloaded lorries were found to be shedding part of their load of stone chippings at road turnings, which the following traffic ground to dust and swirled into the air. During wet weather the same lorries were also responsible for plastering the local roads with a slurry picked up from within the quarry area. However, after representations had been made, undertakings were given which were to bring about improvements such as sweeping and pressure hosing the internal quarry roads.

Reference was made in the report for 1969 to an old standing nuisance, due to the emission of fine particles of paint from a factory paint spraying booth. Suitable water scrubbing plants were programmed for installation and completion during the year, but this was not realised; the nuisance continued intermittently throughout the year, but with the promise of abatement early in the new year.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The number of noise complaints was rather less than in previous years, but representations had to be made for reducing the unnecessary sounding of main line locomotive klaxons; reducing the volume of sound from a juke box, and seeking a reduction of noise making activities during late night shifts at a local factory.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Twenty seven inspections of factories were carried out during the year, and two infringements were recorded, as shown by the following tables.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	82	25	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	84	27	2	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp- ector (4)	By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	2	-

Schedule of Outworkers

There were no outworkers registered during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

As time permitted, further progress continued with inspections under the above Act. There were 21 new registrations during the year which, with deletions, gave a total of 157 registered premises at the year end. The 79 complete inspections revealed, by coincidence, the same number of infringements, and these are set out in Table B, as also are the number and variety of former infringements which were found to have been remedied during the year.

There were no notifiable accidents, such as incidents which either caused death to the employee or disabled him from doing his usual work for more than three days.

Most of the establishments within the Borough area to which this Act applies, employ very few persons, most of them less than six, whilst at the other extreme, there is one retail store with 22 employees, and the Post Office with the most at 67.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Number of registered Premises at end of year.	Number of registered Premises receiv- ing a general insp- ection during year.
Offices	2	42	8
Retail shops ...	16	99	65
Wholesale shops,)			
Warehouses ...)	1	3	1
Catering establishments)			
open to the public,)	2	13	5
canteens)			
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	21	157	79

TABLE B - ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Number of Contraventions	Found	Remedied
Cleanliness	3	3
Overcrowding	-	-
Temperature	4	3
Ventilation	-	-
Lighting	3	8
Sanitary conveniences	5	-
Washing facilities	6	6
Supply of drinking water	-	-
Clothing accommodation	1	-
Sitting facilities	1	-
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-	-
Eating facilities	-	-
Floors, passage & stairs	5	10
Fencing exposed parts	1	2
Protection of young persons	-	-
from dangerous machinery	-	-
Training of young persons	-	-
working at dangerous machinery	-	-
Prohibition of heavy work	-	-
First aid	24	17
Other matters	26	31
TOTAL	79	80

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are 2 licensed Pet Shops in the town which deal in a variety of small animals, birds, fish and reptiles. The conditions under which the pets are kept for the purposes of sale were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

There is one licensed Boarding Establishment, fully equipped for the boarding of either cats or dogs. The kennels are well constructed, spacious, light and airy and there is an ample exercise ground. The animals appear to be well cared for.

SCHOOLS

All the eight schools in the area have modern sanitary and washing facilities with connections to the main drainage system. The external hard surfaced playing areas are well paved and drained. Seven of the eight schools have modern canteens where school meals are prepared.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The refuse collection service followed fairly well the same pattern which was set a few years ago, and with the usual holiday exceptions, a weekly collection was maintained. One of the beneficial side effects of a weekly collection, coupled with incineration, is the comparative absence of house flies. This is due, no doubt, to the refuse being cleared away and burnt before the flies can complete their early life cycle from egg, larva, pupa.

During the past several years the refuse content has changed somewhat. Domestic central heating by gas, oil and electricity has reduced the amount of ash considerably, but there has been a vast increase in the volume of packaging materials, much of which is salvable as cardboard and paper, and here I would ask for paper to be tied in bundles for easy recovery. The very bulky nature of the refuse is not much of a problem, for by using the compression vehicles the bulk is crushed into little space, thereby saving unnecessary trips to the disposal point. There is a need for another of these vehicles to replace one of the older types which is nearing the end of its useful life.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All the domestic and shop refuse, together with quite a proportion of factory waste, is dealt with at Henthorn where about 95% passes through the separation and incineration plant. There are certain loads which, by their nature, are not suitable for incineration and they are taken direct to the tip for disposal.

Turnover of staff at the incinerator interrupted the smooth flow of work at times, but otherwise, things functioned fairly satisfactorily. An internal smoke problem had the attention of the plant manufacturer at various times during the year, and although a solution was put forward, there were other and new complications which would have to be contended with, and the matter was deferred for the time being.

The recovery of saleable salvage was rather better than expected and formed quite a useful item to set against the cost of running the plant as the following table shows:-

	T	C	Q	£.	s.	d.
Paper and cardboard	315	7	0	3208.	18.	4.
Baled tins	116	3	0	653.	19.	2.
Rags	7	18	0	64.	9.	0.
Mixed light scrap	7	0	2	26.	10.	11.
Aluminium scrap		5	3	12.	14.	4.
	<u>TOTAL</u>			£.3966.	11s.	9d.

A bonus is payable to the incinerator workmen for the recovery of paper and cardboard in excess of 190 tons per year, and the income from the excess is divided equally between Corporation and workmen.

DISPOSAL OF WORN OUT CARS

The number of abandoned and surrendered cars and vans which were dealt with during the year was thirty seven, which is an increase over the previous year. Disposal is effected through a dealer who breaks them up for scrap.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council employ one part time operator who deals with all the eradication treatments which come to the notice of the department. At the request of the Bowland Rural District Authority, he undertakes eradication treatments within that area as well. Most of the treatments for both rats and mice are by poison bait, although traps are useful where the smell from a decaying corpse would be objectionable. Approximately, 10% of the sewer manholes were poison baited, but a follow-up inspection gave no indication that there was any infestation. However, it is a useful exercise as a confirmation that the sewers are free, at least for the time being.

The following table summarises the rodent control work during the year:-

Properties other than sewers	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	5980	14
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	106	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	60	-
(ii) Mice	46	-
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification,	58	5
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

There were also several wasps' nests which, being near to habitations, were destroyed for safety's sake.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the various inspections and visits during the year:-

<u>House Inspections and Visits</u>	
(1) Housing Acts - Inspections	12
- Overcrowding	-
- Miscellaneous	41
(2) Public Health Acts - Inspections	14
Revisits and Miscellaneous Visits	16
(3) Rent Act 1957- Inspections	-
- Miscellaneous Visits	-
(4) Housing Act 1969 - Regulation Certificate Inspections	5
- Regulation Certificate Revisits	6
Nuisance Visits (Premises other than houses)	5
Nuisance Revisits " " " "	7
Civic Amenities Act 1967 - Inspections	3
Public Health Act 1936 - Dust and Effluvia Nuisance -	
Observations & Inspections	54
Infectious Diseases - Miscellaneous Visits	11
Clean Air Acts 1956 & 1968 - Smoke & Grit Observations	11
- Smoke Nuisances	4
- Furnace Operations	5
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 -	
- General Inspections	79
- Miscellaneous Visits	13
- Reported Accidents	-
Shops Act 1950 (Closing Hours) - Visits	-
Licensing Act 1961 - Inspections of Club Premises	-
Food Premises and Vehicles	57
- Bakehouses	7
- Fried Fish Shops	5
- Canteens	9
Lancs. C.C. (General Powers) Act 1961 - Hawkers	7
Catering Establishments	7
Market Food Stalls - Inspections	6
Dairy Inspections	5
Milk Samples (Brucellosis & Tuberculosis)	9
Ice Cream Shops - Inspections	9
Factories	27
Disease of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order)	1
Refuse Collection - Visits	19
Refuse Tip - Visits	11
Incinerator - Visits	15
Drainage - Inspections	3
Public Conveniences - Inspections	19
Rodent Control - Inspections	58
Work in Progress	8
Schools - Inspections	3
Noise Abatement - Visits to Premises	5
Filthy & Verminous Premises - Inspections	1
Houses Disinfested	18
Animal Boarding Establishments - Inspections	1
Pet Shops - Inspections	2
Streams - Inspections	4
Other Miscellaneous Visits	50
Interviews with Owners, Contractors etc	75
Visits in Connection with keeping of Animals	7
Number of Statutory Notices Served (Public Health Act)	2
Number of Statutory Notices Complied	-
Number of Informal Notices Served (Public Health Act)	14
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Public Health Act)	17
Number of Informal Notices Served (Food Hygiene Regs)	-
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Food Hygiene Regs)	-

Number of Informal Notices Served (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949) ...	1
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949) ...	1
Number of Notices Served (Clean Air Act 1956) ...	2
Number of Notices Complied (Clean Air Act 1956) ...	2
Number of Informal Notices Served (Factories Act) ...	2
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Factories Act) ...	1
Number of Informal Notices Served (Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963) ...	35
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963) ...	28

2. HOUSING AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

Two small Clearance Areas involving a total of eighteen houses were dealt with under Compulsory Purchase Orders, but confirmation of the Orders had not been received by the year end.

The slum clearance programme was reviewed in the light of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Circular 92/69 and it was felt that some of the houses could be removed from the main and supplementary lists and improved under the provisions of the Housing Act 1969. Forty eight of the houses in the lists were phased for clearance during 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973, which left eighty nine to be dealt with after 1973. Preliminary consideration was also given to a "twilight" area, which was thought to have possibilities for treatment as an Improvement Area. Such action, however, would require detailed study as to its feasibility.

Two houses in Whalley Road, which had previously been closed for habitation, were demolished as part of a scheme for the extension of a garage and motor showroom.

Thirty two new dwellings were constructed by private enterprise during the year, but none on behalf of the local authority. The Corporation did, however, purchase a former public house which will be converted into three flats.

Dealing now with the waiting list for Council dwellings, there were thirty five applicants who were in lodgings, thirty three in other types of accommodation, and a hundred and three applications, mainly from people over fifty years old who were requiring small units, such as bungalows and small flats.

The types of accommodation still required follows the general pattern of previous years, with the emphasis on small units, particularly bungalows.

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council now stands at 1,068.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and Housing Act 1969 - Improvement Grants etc:-

Action during year:-	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of		
	Owner Occupied	Others	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ...	23	3	-
(ii) Approved by local authority ...	13	-	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ...	-	-	1
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry ...	-	-	1
(v) Work completed ...	9	2	1
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above ...	-	-	-

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 & Housing Acts 1961, 1964 & 1969
Standard Grants

Action during year:-

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner occupied	Others
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard ...	61	7
(b) reduced standard ...	1	-
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard ...	51	7
(b) reduced standard ...	1	-
(iii) Work completed	39	7

All the above schemes, as in previous years, were isolated from each other and formed no part of a General Improvement Area. There are several areas within the Borough which merit close scrutiny with the object of area improvement.

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There have been no slaughtering facilities within the Borough since September 1962, since when the Public Abattoir was closed, but this causes very little inconvenience as there are ample arrangements within short distances from the town for both slaughtering and marketing. Neither are there any poultry packing stations, but there is an egg packing station, which despatches in liquid form all sub standard eggs - misshapes, cracked, over and undersized etc., to a distant centre for pasteurisation in compliance with the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

The following list comprises the items of various foodstuffs which for various reasons were destroyed as being unfit for human food:-

FROZEN FOODS

Fish	...	...	...	56 packets
Vegetables	...	...	...	163 packets
Meat	...	...	...	78 packets
Chickens etc.	...	...	...	254
Fresh cream	...	...	...	3 cartons

CANNED, PREPACKED AND OPEN FOODS

Fruit	...	...	...	375 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	565 tins
Milk & milk products	...	...	...	148 tins
Soup	...	...	...	136 tins
Meat & bacon	...	...	...	251 lbs.
Jam, honey etc.	...	...	...	24 jars
Sauces etc.	...	...	...	32 jars
Fish	...	...	...	69 tins
Snack meals	...	...	...	50 tins
Butter & margarine	...	...	...	147 lbs.
Tea, coffee etc.	...	...	...	19 packets
Cereals & baby foods	...	...	...	18 packets

Food Hygiene Regulations 1960

Inspections are made of food shops, canteens, catering establishments, stalls and vans for checking compliance with the Regulations. Ninety eight inspections were made during the year and conditions were found to be on the whole satisfactory.

The table below sets out the classification of the various types of food premises and as to how they comply with the regulations regarding washing facilities.

Type of business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16 (Wash-hand basins).	No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Sinks).	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Grocers and provision dealers.	36	34	32	32
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	7	6	5	5
Fishmongers (incl. those selling poultry, game etc.)	1	1	1	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	17	15	17	17
Bakers and/or confectioners.	17	17	15	15
Fried fish shops.	9	7	9	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	14	14	11	11
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments.	45	39	43	43
Others.	2	2	Nil	Nil

In addition to the above list, there are 7 Greengrocers, 4 Provision Dealers, 1 Grocer, 1 Sweet Confectioner, 2 Butchers, and 2 Fishmongers, who occupy market stalls.

There are also 4 Hawkers, who are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus and Tuberculosis

There were nine raw milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, with results as shown in the following table.

Total No. of samples submitted 9		Results		
		Positive	Negative	No result
Tuberculosis		-	-	9
Brucellosis	- Ring Test	3	4	2
	- Culture Test	2	3	4
	- Biological Test	3	3	3

The three herd samples which were returned as being Biological Positive, necessitated the service of three Pasteurisation Orders on the producer retailers. Two of the Orders remained in force for several weeks; in one case until the herd had had two reactors removed and slaughtered. In the second case the Order was lifted after the farmer had ceased retailing and had sold the retail side of the business to another distributor, and the third one was still in force at the year end whilst active steps were in progress to free the herd of reactors.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

There were isolated instances when warning letters had to be sent to a large dairy concern regarding smears on the inside of two milk bottles - bottles which had seemed to have been out of circulation for a considerable time, during which they had accumulated a "tidemark" which the normal detergent and rinse both failed to remove. These isolated but unfortunate occurrences would never happen if the bottles, when emptied, were rinsed out and put ready for collection.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

Slum Clearance progress; a continuation of house improvement both by area improvement and individual schemes, together with the development of area amenities; an attack on waste water and pail closet conversions; a realisation and attack on the domestic smoke problem; the paving and draining of unmade back streets; the redevelopment of cleared sites of former slum clearance areas.



