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Contributors

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Borough of Colne



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1972

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH OF COLNE

HEALTH AND WATCH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman L. Wharton, M.B.E.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor D. G. Broadley, J.P.

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor A. L. Pickup)
(ex officio)

Councillor C. Denton

" A. R. Greaves
" J. O. Holdsworth
" J. F. E. Ilott
" A. F. Lindsay
" Mrs. M. Parker
" T. E. Pickup
" A. T. Walsh
" P. Wilson

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

P. G. Holt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Pearson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Ø)

Public Health Inspectors

J. V. Bird, M.A.P.H.I. (X)

H. S. Wilson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (X)

Authorised Meat Inspectors

J. Eccles (+)

S. Proctor (+)

E. G. Ingham (+)

A. N. Wood (+) (Appointed November, 1972)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

H. S. Wilson

(Qualified and Appointed Public
Health Inspector, June, 1972)

Smoke Control Assistant

G. T. Cook

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk

Miss I. M. Swire

Clerk

Mrs. A. Waddington (resigned 15.12.72.)

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

+ Certificate in Meat Inspection

Health Department,
COLNE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1972. The layout follows the usual pattern, and following the practice of the last three years, it has been possible to include two photographs which add considerably to the interest of the text.

This is the last Annual Report that I shall be presenting to you as a member of Colne Borough Council, as both the Council and the title and position of Medical Officer of Health will be disappearing in a few months' time. We are thus seeing the end of a long line of reports (dating back to the last century) which have faithfully recorded the changing health and social patterns of the local population, and it is because these changes have been consistently for the better that the work of the Medical Officer of Health in his present form is almost done.

We take for granted our supply of clean safe water, our disposal of sewage and our freedom from serious infectious disease, but it was not always so. A glance at the literature of the last century reveals the appalling conditions in which so many people lived and the epidemics of cholera and other diseases which ravaged the population; but then the pressures from the early sanitary reformers, the efforts of the pioneer Medical Officers of Health, together with advances in medical knowledge established Public Health on a firm basis culminating in the comprehensive Public Health Act of 1875.

In the century since then, we have added 25 years to the average life span and in the few years since the last war we have virtually eliminated the remainder of the old killing diseases. It is for this reason that the function of the Medical Officer of Health has altered so drastically in recent years and the time has now come for him to retire from the local government scene together with his Annual Reports.

Another piece of history is written.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support, and to Mr. Pearson and all the staff of the Health Department for their work during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. HOLT

Medical Officer of Health

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 12.7 cm.) and from the 6th May, 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 29 cm.) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 128.75 metres.

The top of the bucket gauge is 0.30 metres above ground level.

The top of the tilting gauge is 0.53 metres above ground level.

Site position - Latitude $53^{\circ} 51' 0''$ North Longitude $2^{\circ} 11' 50''$ West.

Average Annual Rainfall 1925-72 = 1121.11 mm.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1972

Month	Fall in m.m.	No. of days on which rain fell	Statistics for 1972
January	91.3	21	Monthly average
February	67.5	17	91.105 mm.
March	98.9	14	Heaviest rainfall
April	95.1	16	for month: November
May	128.4	20	167.5 mm.
June	103.5	23	Heaviest rainfall
July	106.7	12	for one day:
August	39.3	11	24th July
September	37.0	8	31.6 mm.
October	38.8	12	Lowest rainfall
November	167.5	24	for one month:
December	119.8	17	September - 37.00 mm.
	1093.8 43.6 ins.	195	

Rainfall was recorded in Metric instead of Imperial Units from January 1st, 1971
Temperature was recorded in $^{\circ}\text{C.}$, instead of $^{\circ}\text{F.}$ from 1st April, 1971.

TEMPERATURE

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields on 1st October, 1947

Highest Temperature 1935-1972	16th August, 1947	..	35°C.
Lowest Temperature 1935-1972	20th January, 1940	..	-15°C.
Maximum Temperature 1972	20th July	.. ..	28°C.
Minimum Temperature 1972	30th January	.. ..	-12°C.

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1972

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	228	118	110
Illegitimate	33	11	22
Totals:	261	129	132

Birth rate per thousand
of the estimated
resident population

13.8

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

13

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	3	2	1
Totals:	5	3	2

Rate per thousand
total births
(live and still)

19

<u>DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Totals:	328	144	184

Death rate per thousand
of the estimated
resident population

17.4

1972 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.12) =
1972 adjusted death-rate (" " 0.87) =

15.5

15.1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	3	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	5	3	2

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

19.0

All infants per 1,000 live births

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	3	2	1

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (rate)

11

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)

11

PERINATAL MORTALITY: Still births and deaths under 1 week of age

3

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births:

30

MATERNAL MORTALITY: Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth & abortion

Nil

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births:

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

1971 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age. Compiled from Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	3	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury, difficult labour etc	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

The Infant Mortality rate for 1972 is 19 per 1,000 live births. It is a decrease of 5.0 per 1,000 on the figure for 1971 and is 2.0 per 1,000 above the rate for the country as a whole.

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1972

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births			Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population				
	Live Births	Still Births	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	Due to Abortion	Total	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)
COLNE Estimated population mid 1972: 18,880	13.8	19	19	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	17.4	Nil	Nil	0.63	1.17
ENGLAND AND WALES Estimated home population mid 1972: 49,028,900	14.08	12	17	12	0.12	0.03	0.15	12.1	0.18	0.05	0.65	1.78

COMPARATIVE TABLES

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Deaths (All Causes)	
	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
Population 18,880												
Year 1972	261	13.8	5	19	Nil	Nil	5	19	3	11	328	17.4
Year 1971	297	15.7	1	3	Nil	Nil	7	24	5	17	320	17.0
Year 1970	280	14.9	1	4	Nil	Nil	2	7	1	4	337	17.9
Year 1969	273	14.5	4	18	Nil	Nil	6	22	4	15	281	14.9
Year 1968	297	15.3	2	7	1	3	8	27	5	17	293	15.6
Year 1967	289	15.3	2	7	1	3	8	28	4	14	287	15.2
Average 5 years 1967-71	-	15.1	-	7.8	-	1.2	6	21.6	5	15	-	16.1

1972 adjusted live birth rate (comparability factor: 1.12) = 15.5 per 1,000

1972 adjusted death rate (comparability factor: 0.87) = 15.1 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS:

The number of live births registered during the year was 261. Of these 129 were males and 132 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is a decrease of 1.9 on the previous year, and is 1.3 less than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted birth-rate is 15.5 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.12.

STILL BIRTHS

The still birth-rate is 7.0 per thousand total (live and still) births more than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered was 328 of which 144 were males and 184 females. The death-rate is 17.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing an increase of 0.4 on the previous year, and is 1.1 more than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted death rate is 15.1 per 1,000, the comparability figure being 0.87.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1972

Heart diseases, diseases of the blood vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1972

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICIAL RETURNS, 1973

All Causes - 328. Males 144; Females 184

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	6
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	12	3
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		7
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		1
9. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	
10. Leukaemia	2	
11. Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	13
12. Diabetes Mellitus		1
13. Avitaminosis, etc.	1	
14. Other Endocrine etc. Diseases		1
15. Mental Disorders		1
16. Multiple Sclerosis		1
17. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1
18. Hypertensive Disease	2	
19. Ischaemic Heart Disease	38	38
20. Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	10
21. Cerebrovascular Disease	26	37
22. Other Disease of Circulatory System	6	11
23. Influenza		2
24. Pneumonia	15	21
25. Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	3
26. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
27. Peptic Ulcer	1	1
28. Other Diseases of Digestive System		4
29. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1
30. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	
31. Congenital Anomalies	2	1
32. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	
33. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality		1
34. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	2
35. Motor Vehicle Accidents		3
36. All Other Accidents	2	5
	144	184

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections full details are found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Services Act, but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee on which Colne Borough has three representatives.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation by the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The under-mentioned examinations were undertaken during 1972:

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	43
Milk - Biological Tests	318
Milk - Phosphatase Test	4
Milk - Turbidity Test	5
Water	32
Ice-Cream	11
Cream	20
	<u>333</u>

Pathological

No pathological examinations were carried out during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of
care and attention)

No action was found to be necessary during the year under this Section.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are:-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
 Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
 General Hospital, Burnley
 Victoria Hospital, Burnley
 Marsden Hospital, Burnley
 Bank Hall Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford

The following Maternity Hospital is also available:-

THE EDITH WATSON MATERNITY UNIT

This is connected to the Burnley General Hospital. The accommodation consists of 119 maternity beds and 17 special care baby beds. There are eight delivery wards and eight first stage rooms. One ward is set aside for general practitioners to attend their own patients. The unit is equipped with one of the most modern and up-to-date special baby care units in the country.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Unit until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy. Special accommodation is available for mothers to stay in to be with their babies until such time as they are ready for discharge.

Premature babies born at home can be admitted to the Maternity Unit if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices, for premature babies, should it be necessary.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-natal clinics are held daily at the Edith Watson Maternity Unit. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodation, dressing cubicles, laboratory and consulting rooms.

In addition, sessions are held at the Child Health Centre, Albert Road, Colne, by the County Midwives for patients having babies in their own homes. These are held weekly on Friday afternoons from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held on Tuesdays, 2.00 - 4.00 p.m. at Bank House, Colne.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements can be made for conveyance by train. All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council's Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st was 32.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	9	2
Females	18	3
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 5

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee:

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Out Patient Department at the Burnley General Hospital as follows:-

Males and Females

Tuesday	.. .. .	2.00 to 4.00 p.m.
Friday	.. .. .	2.00 to 4.00 p.m. and 5.00 to 7.00 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available at Bank House, Albert Road, Colne on the 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Free hearing aid batteries and cords can be obtained at the General Office, Bank House, Colne during office hours.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available by appointment at 2 Duke Street, Colne.

CYTOLOGY

Cytology clinics are held when convenient at Bank House.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council Social Services Department for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical care.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children:-

Clinic	Where held	Day and Time
Child Health	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance) Thursday - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Bank House	Friday - 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Chiropody	2 Duke Street	
Dental	Bank House	Monday - Friday
Minor Ailments	Bank House	Daily 9 to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday a.m. by appointment
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month by appointment p.m.
Hearing Testing	Bank House	Monday p.m. by appointment
Immunisation Anti-Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Bank House	As for Child Health " " " "
Vaccination Anti-Poliomyelitis Anti-Smallpox Anti-Measles	Bank House	As for Child Health " " " " By appointment
Speech Therapy	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon By appointment

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food and National Dried Milk are sold at Bank House at the following times:-

Wednesday	.. .. .	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	.. .. .	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

CHILD HEALTH

There are five Health Visitors appointed by the Council Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area and two part time clinic nurses.

The accommodation at the Health Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and large waiting room.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries under the administration of the County Council Social Services Department.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 60 children and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates a total of 60 children.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council Social Services Department. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and their children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council Social Services Department.

MENTAL HEALTH

Three Mental Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are both active in the area. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office and the County Council Social Services Department.

The Boulsworth Hostel and the adjacent Ecroyd Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons were opened in 1965, the first providing accommodation for 27 men and women.

The Ecroyd Centre also provides the venue for a social club which is assisted by voluntary workers and meets each Thursday evening.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

In October, 1968 a branch committee of the Family Planning Association was formed in Colne and a clinic is now held in Bank House on Monday evenings.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are two Midwives appointed by the County Council practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser at the County Council Social Services Department. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The County Council Clinic and Social Services Department, Leeds Road, Nelson, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times:-

2.00 to 3.00 p.m. - Monday to Friday

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948Burial of the Dead

It is the duty of a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died or been found dead in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

One case was dealt with during the year at a total cost to the Council of £14.00.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Acts 1951 and 1968
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1903
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17, 22, 81, 85 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health,
 12th February, 1929 as amended by Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order 1932
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops, 1921
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

New Streets, 1925
 Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908
 Bye-laws with respect to Private Slaughterhouses, 1908
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, 1933
 Public Slaughterhouse (Regulations), 1932
 Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
 Bye-laws with respect to Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
 Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for securing the observance
 of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling,
 Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950.
 Building Regulations, 1972
 Bye-laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances in the Borough, 1957

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases increased during 1972. The total number of notifications received was 163, 155 of these being cases of Measles.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - Vaccination is not given as routine to children in the second year of life but the vaccine is readily available for parents wishing to have their children vaccinated. This is because of the drastic reduction in the number of countries in which Smallpox is endemic and it is now felt that the slight hazards of routine vaccination are greater than the danger of Smallpox being introduced into the country.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good, B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still a few undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962, vaccination has been offered to children of about 13 years of age and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Protection against Poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of six months to forty years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with a suitable interval between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory and the disease is now almost non-existent.

MEASLES - Since May, 1968 a live attenuated vaccine against measles has been available for all children from one year.

RUBELLA - Rubella vaccination was offered last year to girls between 13 and 14 and is now available to girls between 11 and 14. Rubella (German Measles) can give rise to serious disabilities such as congenital heart disease, congenital cataract and deafness in babies whose mothers caught the infection during pregnancy.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented. A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Total deaths				
		Age Periods - Years														
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown					
Measles (excluding Rubella	155	17	25	14	24	18	54	3	-	-	-	-				
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	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	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-			
Food Poisoning	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-			
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Age Unknown	Total deaths
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis																
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases of fatal Tuberculosis not notified before death								-		Total Deaths						-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Patients and Mortality During 1972

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 " and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my nineteenth Annual Report on the environmental health service provided by this Department.

By this time next year when in the normal way there would be published the Annual Report for 1973, the Public Health Department of Colne will have been amalgamated with seven other Public Health Departments and a new department with the title of Environmental Health Department will have been created and the officers of this new Authority will have the unenviable task of producing an Annual Report for that year. I am taking the opportunity, therefore, having worked in this Department for almost 25 years, of making some comment on changes in this town which have involved this Public Health Department.

25 years ago meat and many other foods were rationed and there was a great shortage of many articles which we regard as being generally in good supply these days. There was no ice cream, imported fruit was rarely seen, new cars were almost unheard of and cigarettes were under the counter.

I remember noting that off Newtown Street there were properties condemned before the war which were standing empty and derelict but from 1938 there had been no properties considered by the Council for clearance and it was not until 1954 that the Government felt able to require Local Authorities to evaluate a slum clearance programme and make a start on the clearance of many dilapidated and insanitary areas. The first five year programme declared by the Council in 1955 was for the clearance of 200 houses (mainly in the area now redeveloped as the shopping precinct) and it was estimated that 740 houses were unfit for human habitation and suitable for action. At the time of this report 658 houses have been demolished, with a further 46 in the pipeline which tops the 700 mark and all the properties originally listed have been dealt with or improved.

Emphasis is now being given to the improvement of poorer type houses in the run-down areas of the town. These are being considered for inclusion in General Improvement Areas, the object being to give a facelift to the streets and surroundings of the areas in question. The first General Improvement Area is now showing evidence of these environmental improvements. New street surfaces have been laid, house fronts have been sand blasted, rough areas have been tidied up, the slopes have been graded and re-seeded and numbers of trees have been planted, giving the whole of the area a new look. Work on the second General Improvement Area is being started and will be carried out to fruition by the new Pendle District Council over the next two or three years.

Alongside the creation of General Improvement Areas has been the surge in the improvement of individual houses throughout the town by generous grants given under housing legislation and which at the moment are on the basis of 75% towards reasonable improvement costs. Colne householders have taken up these Improvement Grants in earnest and the year 1972 saw 569 applications submitted. An estimate carried out in mid 1972 of the numbers of houses lacking bathroom fittings and internal water closets showed that Colne still had 1800 houses in this category of which 1560 were capable of improvement to the standard required and at the rate of which applications are being received, a large hole has already been made in this number.

When I first arrived in Colne I found that on every day in the week animals were being slaughtered at the Colne Public Abattoir and that my main duty was to spend part of each day in carrying out meat inspection so that it could be claimed that every animal slaughtered in Colne was inspected. In 1952 the Public Abattoir was modernised and was probably the first modernisation carried out to a relatively small slaughterhouse in the north of England. At the same time application was made by the Council to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for consent to all animals slaughtered in Colne being stamped "Colne Inspected", and this was granted. Few other authorities did this, a notable exception being Burnley County Borough. In 1963 the Ministry imposed this requirement in all slaughtering premises throughout the Country. Prior to 1954 the Abattoir was in the occupation of the Ministry and meat from here was delivered to retailers in Colne and Nelson, Barnoldswick, Earby, Rawtenstall and Bacup. By 1954 meat control was terminated and a company formed by the local butchers carried on a wholesale business and gradually the numbers of animals slaughtered on these premises was increased to make the work of meat inspection very nearly a full time job for the public health inspector. Two other slaughterhouses were re-opened after modernisation and one of them is still in being. The Public Abattoir was closed down by the Council when the vast undertaking of the slaughtering complex and by-products plant of Thomas Borthwick and Sons Ltd. was opened in January, 1971. The modern line systems of slaughtering cattle, sheep and pigs at these premises required several meat inspectors who work on the line at the same pace as the slaughtermen. The long experience gained by having to carry out meat inspection on the scale provided by a small public Abattoir has stood in good stead in achieving standards of inspection required on a scale of slaughtering perhaps eight times as great in the new establishment and, in particular, in meeting the requirements laid down for the export of meat to the Continent, of which perhaps half the output is dealt with in some weeks. The present staff on meat inspection is four full-time authorised meat inspectors with assistance and some advice given by the Public Health Inspectors.

One of the biggest challenges to the Public Health Inspector has been provided by the need to raise the standards of hygiene in food premises that has taken place in the last 10 - 15 years. One of the changes that has been very evident has been the closing down of so many small food preparation premises. In 1950 in Colne there were listed 37 bakehouses, a majority of which were small additions at the rear of house and shop. There are now 7 bakehouses in the town. Fish friers establishments have been reduced from 21 to 13 and a majority of the small corner shops of those years have disappeared. However, there has been a considerable increase in the number of catering establishments, although Colne itself is a backwater for this purpose. Throughout the country as a whole there are to be seen new restaurants and licensed premises catering for large parties and for the many individuals who regard dining out as a frequent activity. Against this background of eating out and the problems of food poisoning made evident so often in this country and more particularly by holiday makers on the Continent, the much needed tightening up of control has taken place. Much in evidence these days is the attitude of members of the public to foods containing foreign materials, (i.e. insect in cake). The desire is that firm action be taken. To find mould in bread or other foods reflects lack of care, in some cases amounting to criminal negligence, and should not be allowed to go unpunished. Few complaints of this kind were received in the early 1950's, but during recent years we have known the time when two or three complaints have come in in one week. The majority of these "foreign body" cases are dealt with by the County Council's Inspectors. One case of mouldy bread taken to the Courts by Colne Corporation in early 1973 resulted in fines of £25 being imposed.

I can see the need in future years for any person buying a food business and having no previous experience to undergo a course of lectures on food hygiene. I am coming round to the view that any food business when first started should be subject to licensing requirements. There is too much handling of foodstuffs in our shops. Tongs should be used for handling cakes and cooked meats should be handled by knives and forks kept specially for that purpose. There is a good case for forbidding the sale of cooked meats in any shop where dust may be created - unfortunately this would mean the end of the village store and corner shop selling root vegetables, confectionery and cooked meats and everything else. Where does the English genius of "compromise" stand on this issue?

Two problems more appropriate in people's minds to the term "Environmental Health" have loomed large in the last quarter century. These are smoke pollution and conversion of closets. Perhaps the greatest health measure of the century was the Clean Air Act of 1956, from which has stemmed the drive to clean the air of our cities and conurbations. The North West stood to benefit as much if not more than any other part of the country. In the last few years we have begun to see the benefit of our action - Colne, as will be seen from the comments on Page 40 of this report has reduced its smoke by 75% or so since declaring its first smoke control order in 1962. Another 12 months will see the completion of our programme.

North East Lancashire and, to a lesser extent, the West Riding of Yorkshire, pioneered the waste water closet when the rest of the country had privies and pail closets. In 1925 there were 4,500 such closets in Colne, familiarly known as "tipplers". Houses, schools and factories all had them. Water closets must have been a rarity. In the early 1930's it was decided to give grants to encourage their conversion to fresh water closets and from small beginnings it was estimated that by 1948 there were 3,450 remaining in the town, the number dropping to 693 at the end of 1972. In recent years many have been abolished through slum clearance schemes, many more by the improvement of houses by Standard Grants and Improvement Grants and in the last 3 years by compulsory conversion schemes in which all such closets within certain prescribed areas have been converted, half the cost being paid by the Council. The majority of these compulsory conversions have been arranged by the Department, which has put out groups of conversions to tender and by so doing kept down the ever increasing costs so common to our present inflationary times. Another three years should see the last of these closets.

The infantile mortality rate has often been regarded as an index of our standards of environmental and social health. Way back at the beginning of this century this death rate (deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births) stood at around 180. For the ten years to 1950 it was averaging 33. For a similar period to 1972 it has averaged 22. The rate for England and Wales has averaged about 18, so we have some way still to go before we can pat ourselves on the back and relax.

On a happier note I can record that in the current year under review Mr. H. S. Wilson was successful in passing the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board and was appointed to the post of Public Health Inspector in the Department in July, 1972. Later in the year Mrs. Ann Waddington left the Department to start a family. A fourth Authorised Meat Inspector, Mr. A. Wood, was appointed to the staff in November. We welcome the newcomer and offer our good wishes and thanks to our former colleague.

I, again, wish to thank my staff for giving of their best and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and encouragement. Many chairmen have come and gone during the period covered by this extended review but without exception each has contributed some measure towards the objects sought in improving the environmental health of this town. Their support was essential and has been greatly appreciated.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

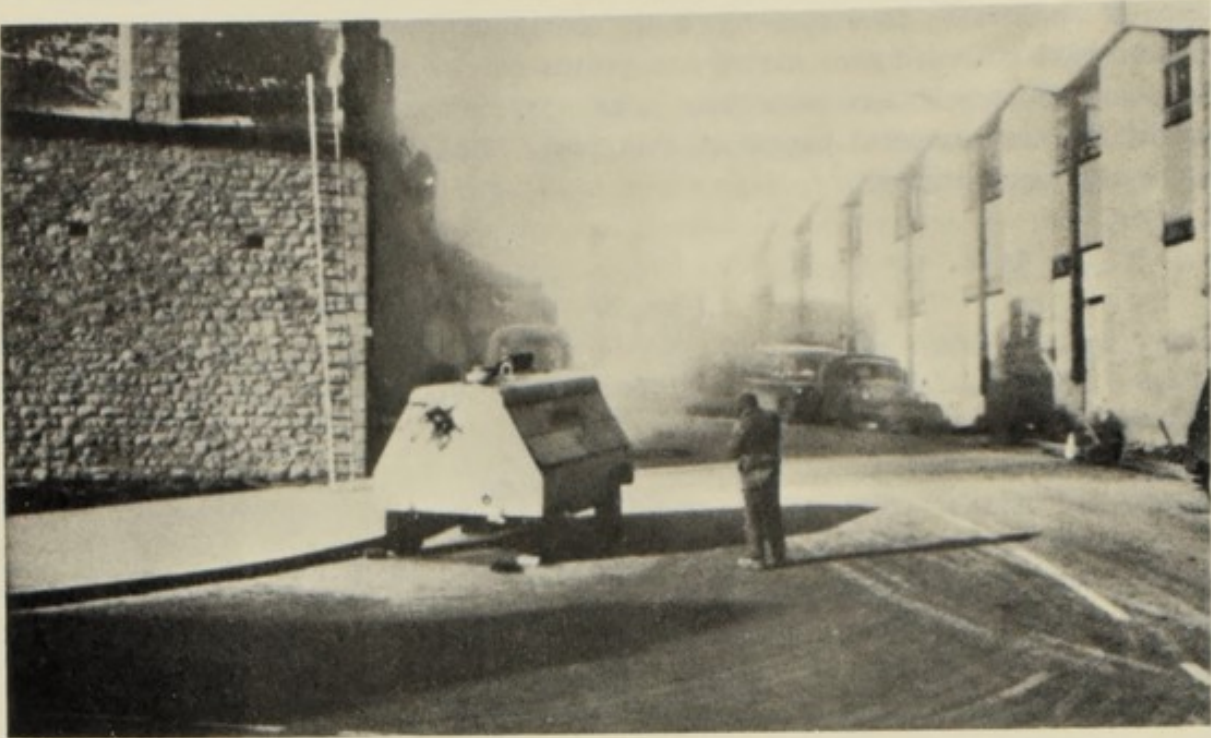
Yours faithfully,

A. PEARSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

PRESENT-DAY HEALTH PROBLEMS

- (1) Stone cleaning - the end justifies the means?



- (2) Below is shown a loaf of bread, about one-third of the surface of which was covered with green and white mould. Are mouldy foods on the increase - complaints about them certainly are.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board supplies Colne, Nelson and district with water.

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year by the Board:-

(a) Raw Water - Bacteriological Examinations	33
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed:	
Bacteriological Examination	113
Chemical Analyses	16

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to 35 new houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises with piped supplies:-

Direct from mains	(a) Dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	7,478
	(b) Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	810

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATER
FOR COLNE, 1972

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	4.0
- Permanent - After boiling	3.0
	<hr/> 7.0 <hr/>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	1.7
- Permanent - After boiling	2.0
	<hr/> 3.7 <hr/>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-two dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The construction of these works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored in the works and sold for agricultural purposes.

The final effluent discharged into Colne Water has been the subject of strong criticism by the Lancashire River Authority over the last few years and a scheme for comprehensive extensions is still in the process of being prepared.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Authority is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary, their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 15 pail closets and 39 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provision of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluent.

In 1958, the Council made available a grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. The Grant is £25, or half of the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower.

The conversion of 93 waste water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year.

The Corporation Grant per closet conversion has been £20 maximum and is to be raised to £25 after the 1st April, 1973. In 1972 a grant was given in 57 instances for conversion and 13 instances for abolitions. The other 40 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969.

At the end of the year there were still 693 waste water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed and a scheme for the compulsory conversion of these closets under the powers given by Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was adopted in February, 1970, when it was proposed to deal with up to 100 a year during the next five years. In 1972 98 notices were served for this purpose and the closets converted.

Conversions and additions in 1972

Waste W.C.'s to fresh W.C.'s	97
Waste W.C.'s abolished	22
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.'s ..	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.'s ..	2
Additional fresh W.C.'s provided ..	214
Water Closets abolished	6

Various types existing at the end of 1972:

	F.W.C.'s	W.W.C.'s	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	8011	675	39	15
Factories, Offices and Lock-up Shops	1000	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	140	-	-	-
Day Schools	293	-	-	-
Public Buildings, Offices, etc.	181	8	-	-
Totals:	9625	693	39	15

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,500 bins at houses and other buildings and is transported in one S.D. 35 c.y. Pakamatic, one S.D. 20 c.y. Pakamatic and one Karrier Ramilies 20 refuse collection vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained. Bin liners are now in use in approximately 7,500 dwellings.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Knotts Lane.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by collectors working on the "beat" system with "Orderly" trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier "Yorkshire" Gully Emptyer. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed at a rate born charge.

The majority of pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers.

This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the 5,449 inspections, etc. made by the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Assistants during the year:-

Houses re defects (complaints, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446
" re infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" re dirty conditions & accumulations of rubbish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
" re infestation by insect pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
" inspected under Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
" " re overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" re Corporation house tenancies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Promotion of Improvement Areas - visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Clearance areas - visits re rubbish, dereliction etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Visits re Standard and Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	522
Visits re applications for Qualification Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drains inspected and/or tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Sewers inspected and/or tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Visits to premises re closet conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
Corporation and private tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rivers and streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Factory outworkers premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Factories with power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Factories without power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
O.S.R. premises - Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
" " - Revisits re work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
" " - Investigation of accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Noise nuisance investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Visits to premises re smoke emissions, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Smoke control area visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1242
" " survey visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
Dairies, milk vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
School kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Other catering premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Food shops - Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Food shops - Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food shops - Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food shops - Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Food shops - Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Food shops - Discount stores and supermarkets, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food stalls in Market Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food stalls on Open Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises re making up of meat products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits to private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619
Visits re unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Keeping of poultry, animals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits re rats and mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Offensive trades and marine stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Public sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48

Bacteriological - Cream	14
" - Water	30
" - Ice-cream	11
Milk Sampling - Bacteriological	52
" " - Biological	12
Abandoned vehicles	168
Hospitals, day nurseries re quality of meat under contract	22
Miscellaneous	31
	<hr/>
	5,449

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No. of visits 1339

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	240
Number of informal notices served	112
Number of statutory notices served	128
Number of nuisances discovered	267
Number of nuisances abated	219

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961
PART I OF THE ACT

1. - Inspection for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	8	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	120	43	8	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1	-	-	-
Total	129	43	8	-

2. - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	4	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	1	1	-
Total	10	6	2	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	12	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROLPrevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of rodent operatives employed - one

Action relating to rodent control during 1972

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	8264	84
(b) No. of properties inspected	431	5
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1290	15
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by: Rats	81	-
Mice	350	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	431	5

Less complaints have been received during the year and no major problem occurred. Rat infestation in sewers was very similar to last year and is considered reasonably satisfactory.

No legal action was taken and no notices served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

In June a 10% baiting of the sewer system was undertaken. The following week all baited manholes were checked for takes, and afterwards the manholes showing signs of infestation and those immediately surrounding them were poison treated with Fluoracetamide. In January, 1973 a repeat poison treatment was carried out on the same manholes.

For the second year in succession the initial test baiting produced a larger number of takes compared with our experience over the last few years.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The Offensive Trades carried out in Colne are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (1) 1 Tannery | (3) 1 Tripe boiling and fat rendering plant |
| (2) 1 Leather Dresser | (4) 1 blood drying, bone boiling and fat extraction plant |

Regarding Item No. 4, complaints in relation to foul smells reached boiling point in mid year and the firm concerned installed advanced catalytic combustion plant which was in operation by the year end and proved very satisfactory during the winter months.

REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLES

In total 54 abandoned vehicles were removed from within the town under the provisions of the Colne Corporation Act, 1967. This total was made up as follows:-

Vehicles surrendered to the Corporation and removed by scrap dealer acting on behalf of the Corporation	8
Vehicles removed by Corporation scrap dealer following statutory action	4
Vehicles removed by owner or persons unknown following statutory action	9
Vehicles removed by Corporation scrap dealer without statutory action but after informal enquiries (total includes body shells)	15
Vehicles removed by owner or persons unknown following informal enquiries	18
	<u>54</u>

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 126 inspections were made to shops. Verbal request was made in one instance and in one case verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. The request was concerned with the display of notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that the shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Arts & Crafts	1	Ironmongers & Hardware	5
Betting Shop	1	Jewellers, Opticians & Watch Repairs	4
Brushmaker	1	Ladies, Children's Wear & Drapery	18
Builders' Merchants and		Newsagents, Booksellers,	
Firerange dealers	2	Sweets & Tobacco	31
Butchers	14	Painters & Decorators	7
Cafes	4	Pet Shops	2
Cards	1	Plumbers	7
Chemists	4	Printers, Stationers, etc.	3
Confectioners, cakes etc.	14	T.V., Electrical & Music Dealers	10
Cycle & Motor Cycle Dealers	1	Second-hand Goods	5
Dry Cleaners & Launderettes	4	Shoe Repairs & Sales	5
Fancy Goods	1	Self-Service Stores	3
Fish Fryers	13	Tailors & Outfitters	6
Florists	3	Toys	1
Furnishers (House)	5	Travel Agencies	2
Garages	13	Wholesale Tobacconist	1
Gas Appliances	1	Vacant Shops	38
Glass & China Ware	1	Market Hall	29
Greengrocers	11	Stalls	
Grocers & Mixed	53	Cafe	1
Hairdressers (Ladies)	18	Vacant	14
Hairdressers (Gents)	6	Open Market	15
Handyman's Stores	3		
Household Goods	1		
			<hr/>
			383
			<hr/>

The decline in the number of shops continues and this year sees a further reduction of nine shops.

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964. The following premises were registered at the end of 1972:

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Storage Depots
51	91	5	2	-

Of these the following were inspected:

5	23	2	2	-
---	----	---	---	---

82 visits were made for all purposes.

Contraventions in the standards required by the Act involved the service of 18 notices.

There were no applications for exemption in respect of overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences or running water.

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 & 1968

Forty-two observations, each of thirty minutes duration, were taken during the year from the 29 factory chimneys now in use in the district. Two of these observations contravened the Clean Air Act.

Twenty-five visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions or boiler problems, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-Laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provision of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke.

In the past twenty years 18 factory chimneys have been demolished. There are three chimneys standing which have been disused for periods ranging from twelve months to at least ten years. This leaves 24 factory chimneys still in use.

Five firms gave notice of the intention to install five new boiler plants. Approval was given to proposed heights of new chimneys in two instances.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS OPERATIVE IN COLNE

Smoke Control Order No. 9 became operative on the 1st November, 1972. Order No. 10 was declared in November, 1972 and Orders now cover the whole of the Western half of the town, leaving only a small area of Laneshawbridge and Cottontree to be declared in 1973 to complete the programme for the town. 92% of the dwellinghouses in the town are now covered by Orders.

<u>Smoke Control Area</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Operative</u>
No. 1	24.6	333	7	1.8.62.
No. 2	66.4	352	26	1.8.63.
No. 3	30.9	319	2	1.12.65.
No. 4	26.0	353	4	1.11.66.
No. 5	41.0	629	10	1.11.67.
No. 6	243.0	941	7	1.11.68.
No. 7	91.0	871	183	1.11.69.
No. 8	151.0	924	48	1.7.71.
No. 9	99.6	872	126	1.11.72.
No. 10	1157.0	1178	75	1.11.73.
Total	1930.5	6772	488	

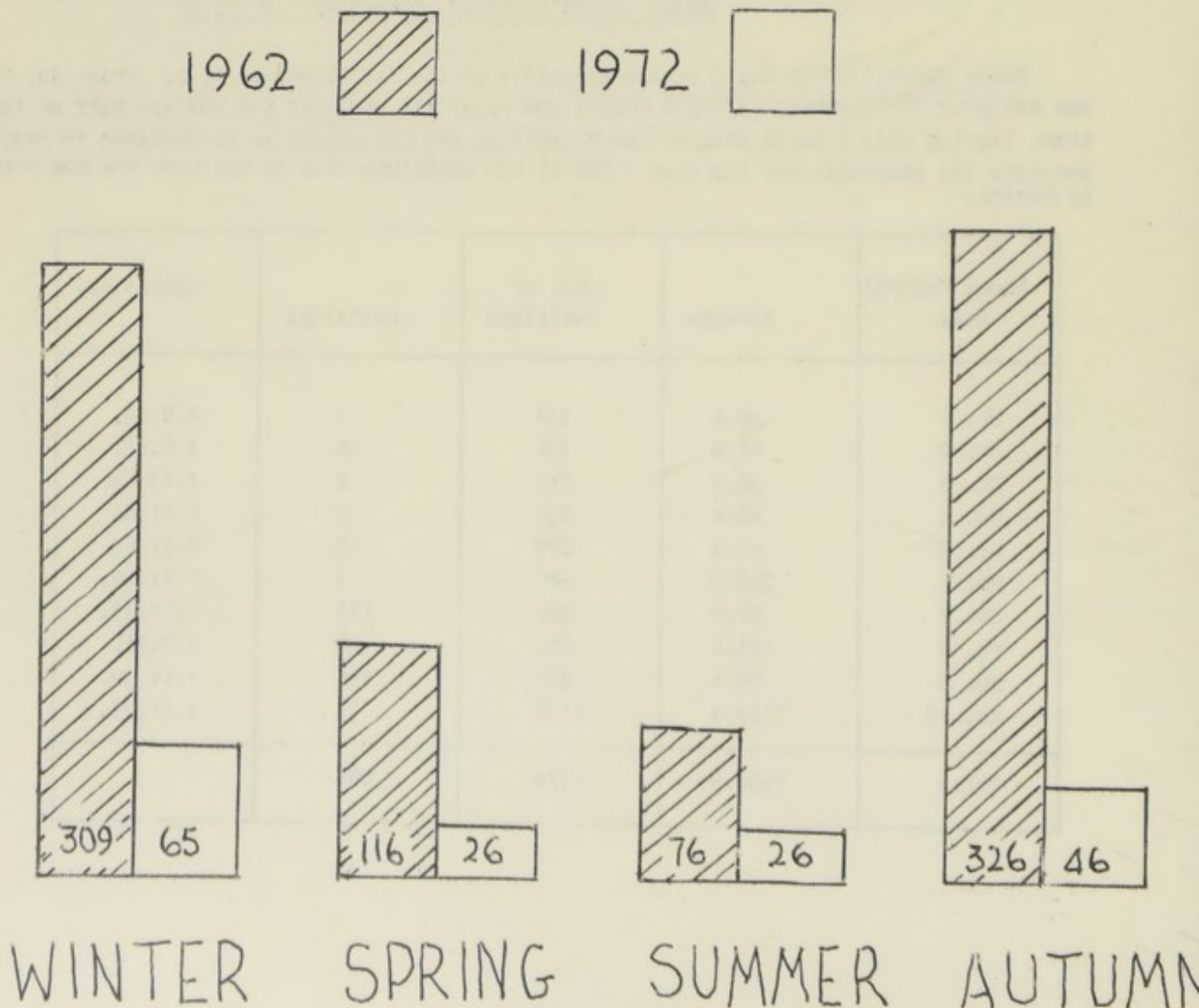
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN COLNE

The diagram below gives an idea of the marked reduction in the amount of smoke in the atmosphere from 1962 to 1972. The first smoke control area was introduced in Colne in 1962, the ninth in 1971, coming into operation in November, 1972.

The volumetric smoke machine from which the readings are obtained is situated at Bank House, Albert Road, and is read every 24 hours.

The readings are expressed in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of atmosphere.

The Colne Smoke Control Order No. 9 covered that area of the town in which the volumetric smoke machine is situated, so that for the first time this area has become smokeless. The astonishing result of this has been that compared with 1971 the amount of smoke recorded has dropped by 50% in winter, 50% in spring, 30% in summer and 35% in autumn. In comparison with the smoke recorded in 1962 for the autumn period we are now recording only one-seventh of the amount, and in winter and spring one-quarter of the amount, whilst summer shows a reduction of one-third of the amount. The Beaver Committee, on whose report was based the Clean Air Act, envisaged smoke being reduced by 80% in the large towns and conurbations in this country, and we are fast approaching this target.



DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:

TYPES OF PREMISES	NO. OF PREMISES	NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
Council Houses	41	41 (includes 2 Wasps Nests)
Other Houses	28	28 (" 3 " ")
Schools	14	14
Business Premises and others	5	5

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses infested with fleas are treated with "Gammexane" smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with "Dieldrin" and "Malathion" dusts and Insectrol Lacquer. The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough, comprising 1 Nursery, 4 Infant, 1 Special 4 Junior, 3 Primary, 1 Grammar, 3 Secondary Modern and a College of Further Education.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every winter there are freeze-ups and bursts. Action has been taken in the last five years to provide protection, in some cases by adapting the outside conveniences by building up the front and roofing over. This has been done at four schools and a proportion of the closets needed have been installed within the building in some Infant and Primary Schools. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

The many school meals kitchens now in operation in the town are busy places efficiently operated. In addition to visiting to check the standard of food hygiene attained, particular attention is given to the quality and soundness of meat delivered to these premises.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963. They consist of the following:-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and re-opened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and re-heating. Thirty-two samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 27 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(i) by the Local Authority	42	-	-
(ii) by other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) by other bodies and persons	20	-	12

Total number of new houses and flats built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919 - 1957 to the end of 1972 is 1967 dwellings

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	327
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	1062
(c) Number of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	191
(2) Total number of dwellinghouses existing at the end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	192

2. Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas:	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	15	30	7
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-		
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
3. Unfit Houses Closed:	Number	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections (16) 4, 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act. 1957	-	-	-
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-		
(3) Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act. 1957	-		
4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which defects were remedied		Number	
(1) After informal action by Local Authority		13	
(2) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts		81	
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 & 16		-	
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957		-	
5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)		Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1)
Position at end of year		(1)	(2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation			
(a) Under Section 48		-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)		-	-
(c) Under Section 46		-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53		-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	Number of Houses (1) -	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2) -
7. Housing Act, 1969 - Discretionary Grants, etc. (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority (b) Approved by local authority (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry (d) Finally approved by Ministry (e) Work completed (f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Owner Occupied	Local Authority
	Others	
	416	-
	350	-
	-	65
	-	64
	161	-
	3	-
8. Housing Act, 1969 - Standard Grants Action during the year (a) Applications submitted to local authority (b) Applications approved by local authority (c) Work completed	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner Occupied	Others
		153
	146	-
	129	-

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7714 of which 7440 were inhabited.

A review of sub-standard houses was undertaken during 1969 and the Health Committee decided on a programme of clearing sixty houses a year for the next few years. The Ministry requested the Council to indicate their intentions in this field to cover the next four years (1970-73) and they were informed that twelve areas involving 225 houses were to be dealt with. In July, 1972 a detailed reappraisal of fit and unfit houses was made at the request of the Department of the Environment and a total of 192 houses have been listed as unfit houses in the town.

One quarter of all dwellings in the town are Council Houses, mainly livingroom, scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom type although in recent years the emphasis has been on building flats. The remainder are mostly terraced stone built houses, of sound construction, built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. A good number of house owners, mainly owner-occupiers, have made application for Standard and Discretionary Grants as will be seen from the preceding table.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses at the end of the year was 620.

Number of applicants for Corporation flats	..	..	..	..	177
" " " " " bungalows	..	..	..	..	121
" " " " " houses	..	..	..	..	322

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:

In Hand: 10 flats
 Contemplated: None

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash-hand basins)	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
General grocer and provision dealers	47	47	47	47
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	9	9	9	9
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	14	14	14	14
Bakers and/or confectioners	16	16	16	16
Fried fish shops	13	13	13	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	8	-	-	-
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	88	88	88	88
Supermarkets	4	4	4	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 16

REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections during year
Ice-Cream (Manufacture)	-	-
" " (Storage and Sale)	73	6
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including meat pies	16	2
Total	89	8

MILK SUPPLYSAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT

(a) Samples taken for Biological Examination

	No. of Samples	Positive	Negative	Equivocal	Contaminated or Inconclusive
Total number submitted	318				
Results:					
(i) Tuberculosis		-	83	-	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		52	249	8	-
(iii) Brucellosis - Whey Test		12	7	-	-
(iv) Brucellosis - Culture Test		28	30	-	-
(v) Brucellosis - Biological Test		28	55	-	-

Investigation of four dairy herds were carried out during the year as follows:-

In case No. 1 three animals were isolated from a herd of 43. The animals were eventually disposed of after their milk had been sent for pasteurisation.

In case No. 2 five animals were isolated from a herd of 23. The milk from these animals was sent for pasteurisation. The farm changed hands during the latter part of the year, the new farmer using brucella accredited stock.

In case No. 3 all animals out of a herd of 14 were found to be free from infection when individually sampled.

In case No. 4 two animals from a herd of 23 were isolated. The milk from these animals was sent for pasteurisation.

Of the four herds investigated during the year 10 animals were found to be infected with Brucellosis, a decrease on last year. The overall incidence of Brucellosis remains more or less the same as in previous years.

Samples for Statutory Tests	R E S U L T S			
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	43	30	13	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	4	4	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test				
(iii) Turbidity Test	5	5	-	-

Thirteen samples of untreated milk failed the Methylene Blue Test and these were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is no longer made in the town.

There are on the register 73 retailers who sell, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice-cream. In addition there are 8 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice-cream is sold in the district.

Six inspections were made during the year.

Twelve samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Ten were Grade 1, one was Grade II and one Grade IV.

CREAM

Fourteen samples were taken at a creamery in the town, many of them immediately following cream production and some after a 24 hour retention on the premises before delivery to bakeries and to shops. Eleven of the 14 samples were classified as Grade 1, which is eminently satisfactory.

The remaining six samples were taken as on sale at shops and supermarkets and five out of the six were satisfactory.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

Excluding the two private slaughterhouses, 159 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Informal:	9	5

The work required in respect of these notices included:

Provision of wash hand basins; inadequate ventilation to sanitary accommodation; painting and repairs; dirty and inadequate sanitary accommodation; no provision for staff clothing.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

MEAT INSPECTIONPRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Thomas Borthwick & Sons Ltd. opened their new factory slaughterhouse in January, 1971 and the Council closed down the Public Abattoir at the same time. A further steady expansion of slaughtering took place during the year and the exporting of carcase meats to the Continent became a regular feature of its output. An additional 50,000 animals have been slaughtered during the year. One other small private slaughterhouse continues to operate in the town. Both have been run to the entire satisfaction of the Department.

A resident staff of four Authorised Meat Inspectors operate at Borthwicks with assistance as required by other members of the Department who also take care of meat inspection at the smaller private slaughterhouse.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED1972

	Thomas Borthwick & Sons Ltd. Junction Street	C. Wilkinson & Son (Colne) Ltd., Rear of 5 Market St.	Totals
Cows	2047	-	2047
Cattle other than cows	17916	649	18565
Sheep and Lambs	94451	2508	96959
Pigs	47083	492	47575
Calves	2	-	2
Totals	161 499	3649	165148

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1972

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	18,565	2,047	2	96,959	47,575	-
Number inspected	"	"	"	"	"	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci- whole carcasses condemned	5	3	2	60	88	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9,455	1,802	-	30,634	32,660	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	51.1	88.5	100	31.7	68.8	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	472	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.01	-	-	-	1.0	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	128	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	42	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNEDMEAT AND OFFAL

From disease other than Tuberculosis:

			Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat	..	..	10	7	104			
Offal	..	.	<u>177</u>	8	<u>47</u>	187	16	39

From Tuberculosis:

Meat	..	..	1	14	79			
Offal	..	..		<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>100</u>
			Total			190	8	27

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected once per day, and is used for the manufacture of tallow, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with green dye at the slaughterhouses.

OTHER FOODS

107 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meats		1	2	3
Other Canned Foods		4	1	1
Frozen Food due to Cabinet Breakdown		18	0	8
Other Foods		1	2	13
	2	5	1	25

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

This is a County Council Service. In addition to taking action on foods not of the nature, substance or quality conforming with recognised standards, the County Council is responsible for investigating complaints of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs under powers given them by the Food and Drugs Acts which are not available to the Borough Council.

Eighteen complaints have been received from the public of mouldy food or food containing objectionable extraneous matter. Eleven such complaints were referred to them, including a tape worm in a fish finger, a black pudding containing a cartridge case, a slug in a bottle of milk, cotton or similar material in meat and potato pie, paper from cork tip cigarette in a bottle of milk, a pork pattie with a bristle from a scrubbing brush embedded in the meat, a jar of Gravy Mix in which was a large piece of broken glass, broken glass in a bottle of milk, an alleged leg of an insect in a jar of marmalade, untreated milk being sold as pasteurised with plain caps, and milk in a dirty bottle. Some prosecutions were instituted.

This Department dealt with mould in a packet of faggots, in a tin of carrots & a packet of cheese spread, decomposing baby food, a fig slice in which was a small piece of glass, sliced bread with dirt along the side, and a loaf of bread eaten by mice.

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