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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1969.

CHAIRMAN

Councillor E. J. Holland, M.P.S., P.H.C.,
F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M., F.C.S.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Mrs. M. A. Neep, J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. M. A. Neep, J.P.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor A. F. G. Blunden.

Councillor V. Burke.

Councillor D. A. Dewar.

Councillor H. W. Dolman.

Councillor T. L. Duffy

Councillor C. L. Hilbert, E.R.D., A.C.I.

Councillor J. Morrison, L.D.S., F.R.P.S.

Councillor C. Newby.

Councillor H. N. Palmer.

Councillor W. Pope.

Councillor M. H. Press.

Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

Councillor H. N. Williams.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time)

Dr. J. G. Hailwood, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report on the health of Formby during 1969.

The health of the district remained good throughout the year and only 26 cases of infectious diseases were notified, compared with 237 in 1968. This was mainly due to a reduction in the number of cases of measles, of which there were only 19.

The birth rate was 22.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 21.4 in 1968 and a rate of 16.3 for the whole of England and Wales.

The death rate again fell to 7.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 9.7 per 1,000 population in 1968 and the rate for England and Wales was 11.9. The infant mortality rate was 8 per 1,000 live births, a very low figure, which compares well with the figure of 18 for England and Wales.

The trend of these vital statistics shows that Formby is increasingly becoming a town of young people, with a good health record. However deaths from cancer of the lung accounted for 11 of the 40 deaths from cancer and represents 7% of the total number of deaths; this is much too high a percentage for a cause of death which can be prevented by a reduction in cigarette smoking.

Formby continues to grow and the estimated population rose by some 1,130 persons during the year, whilst the number of houses increased by 275.

The Health Services continue to be fully used, whilst the growth of the town and the increase in the number of shops, restaurants and other food establishments increases the routine investigation required under the Food and Hygiene Regulations.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the
Torquay Urban District Council
Torquay, Devon

I have pleasure in presenting my third
Annual Report on the health of Torquay during 1968.

The health of the district remained good
throughout the year and only 25 cases of infectious diseases
were notified, compared with 237 in 1967. Infectious diseases
with a reduction in the number of cases from 1967 to 1968
which were only 19.

The birth rate was 22.5 per 1,000
population, compared with 21.4 in 1967 and a rate of 16.3
for the whole of England and Wales.

The death rate again fell to 7.2 per 1,000
population, compared with 9.7 per 1,000 population in 1967
and the rate for England and Wales was 11.9. The infant
mortality rate was 8 per 1,000 live births, a very low figure,
which compares well with the figure of 18 for England and
Wales.

The trend of these vital statistics
shows that Torquay is increasingly becoming a town of young
people, with a good health record. However deaths from
cancer of the lung accounted for 11 of the 40 deaths from
cancer and represent 28% of the total number of deaths. This
is much higher a percentage for a cause of death which can
be prevented by a reduction in cigarette smoking.

Torquay continues to grow and the
estimated population rose by some 1,150 persons during the
year, whilst the number of houses increased by 275.

The Health Services continue to be fully
used, whilst the growth of the town and the increase in the
number of shops, restaurants and other food establishments
increases the routine investigations required under the Food
and Hygiene Regulations.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has thrown considerable work on the department. The appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector during the year will relieve Mr. Benson very considerably and enable more frequent routine inspection of food and other premises to be undertaken. The value of this additional appointment will become more and more evident during future years.

Finally, I would like to thank members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year, the Clerk and other members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation at all times, but especially I would thank Mr. Benson for the great care with which he carries out his responsibilities in Formby, and his very ready assistance and advice to me at all times.

I am, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has thrown considerable work on the Department. The appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector during the year will relieve Mr. Hanson very considerably and enable more frequent routine inspection of food and other premises to be undertaken. The value of this additional appointment will become more and more evident during future years.

Finally, I would like to thank members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year, the Clerk and other members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation at all times, but especially I would thank Mr. Hanson for the great care with which he carries out his responsibilities in Torbay, and his very ready assistance and advice to me at all times.

I am, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. HALLWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area of District. L. W. Mark - 7,308 acres.
H. W. Mark - 5,613 acres.

<u>Population</u> (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1969)	21,730
<u>Population</u> (Census 1961)	11,730
<u>Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1969</u>	6,850
<u>Rateable Value</u> £869,252. 0. 0.	
<u>Sum represented by a penny rate</u> £3,500. 0. 0.	

VITAL STATISTICS
MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births

Number (262 male, 221 female)	483
Rate per 1,000 population	22.2
Illegitimate live births	11
(% of total live births).	2

Still Births

Number	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still Births	14

<u>Total live and still births</u>	490
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<u>Infant deaths</u> (under 1 year)	4
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Infant Mortality Rates

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	8
Deaths of Legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births.	2
Deaths of Illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	273

<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	2
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<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate</u> (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	2
--	---

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	16
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Area of District, 11,730 acres
 Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1963) 11,730
 Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1963 11,730
 Rateable Value £2,500,000
 Sum registered by a penny rate £2,500,000

STATISTICS
MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births
 Number (562 male, 541 female)
 Rate per 1,000 population
 Infant mortality rate
 (of total live births)

Still Births
 Number
 Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

Total live and still births
 Infant deaths (under 1 year)
 Infant mortality rate

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
 Deaths of Registered Infants under 1 year
 Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year
 per 1,000 illegitimate live births

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks)
 per 1,000 total live births
 Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week)
 per 1,000 total live births
 Post-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Maternal deaths

NIL.

Respiratory T.B.

Number of deaths

NIL.

Total Deaths (All causes)

Males 91

Females 65

Total 156.

Rate per 1,000 population. 7.2

Area Comparability Factors

Births 1.61

Deaths 0.98

Maternal Mortality (Including abortion)

1971
1972
1973
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2026
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2028
2029
2030

Maternal deaths

Respiratory T.D.

1971
1972
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2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030

Number of deaths

Total Deaths (All causes)

Males of

Females of

Total 1961

Rate per 1,000 population: 712

Non Communicable Diseases

Births 1:51

Deaths 0:95

BIRTHS 1945 - 1969.

Year	Popula- tion	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,730	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4
1965	15,530	188	175	363	23.4	18.1
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3	17.7
1967	19,060	227	217	444	23.3	17.2
1968	20,600	215	225	440	21.4	16.9
1969	21,730	262	221	483	22.2	16.3

BIRTHS 1945 - 1969

Year	Popula- tion	BIRTHS		Rate per 1,000 population	BIRTH RATE
		Male	Female		
1969	21,730	368	221	489	25.2
1968	20,600	319	228	440	21.4
1967	19,060	287	217	444	23.3
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3
1965	15,530	188	192	363	23.4
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3
1963	13,290	143	122	370	20.3
1962	12,620	143	102	348	19.7
1961	11,730	138	99	232	20.1
1960	11,430	108	78	186	16.3
1959	10,770	93	62	178	16.5
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1
1957	10,470	71	75	163	15.6
1956	10,240	74	72	146	14.1
1955	11,130	72	67	145	12.7
1954	9,960	76	59	135	13.5
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4
1952	10,520	68	62	131	12.5
1951	10,430	60	70	130	12.3
1950	10,380	61	52	114	11.0
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6
1948	9,276	70	62	132	14.0
1947	8,300	66	68	134	15.0
1946	8,064	102	74	176	19.8
1945	6,421	61	62	123	14.2

DEATHS 1945 - 1969.

Year	Popula- tion	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,730	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3
1965	15,530	87	77	164	10.6	11.5
1966	17,060	71	76	147	8.6	11.7
1967	19,060	77	83	160	8.4	11.2
1968	20,600	102	97	199	9.7	11.9
1969	21,730	91	65	156	7.2	11.9

DEATHS 1947 - 1969

Year	Population	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
					England & Wales	Scotland
1947	8,451	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1948	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1949	8,900	56	51	107	11.5	15.8
1950	9,376	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1951	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1952	10,186	58	77	135	13.8	11.6
1953	10,489	69	81	150	14.5	15.5
1954	10,580	79	77	156	11.0	11.3
1955	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1956	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.5
1957	11,170	49	65	114	10.5	11.7
1958	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1959	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1960	10,700	65	75	140	13.5	11.7
1961	10,700	55	65	120	11.0	11.6
1962	11,450	65	60	125	10.8	11.5
1963	11,700	78	85	163	13.9	15.0
1964	12,650	75	55	130	9.8	11.9
1965	13,580	74	69	143	10.6	15.5
1966	14,700	85	75	160	11.1	11.5
1967	15,200	87	77	164	10.8	11.5
1968	15,000	71	76	147	9.8	11.7
1969	15,000	77	68	145	9.6	11.5
1970	15,800	105	97	202	12.7	11.9
1971	17,750	51	65	116	7.5	11.9

Causes of death of persons resident in Formby
1969.

<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis & Other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Buccal Cavity	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	10	1	11
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	5	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	6	13
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1	2
Diseases of nervous system	-	1	1
Hypertensive disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic heart disease	18	11	29
Other forms of heart disease	5	4	9
Cerebrovascular disease	14	14	28
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	5	6
Pneumonia	8	4	12
Bronchitis & Emphysema	6	3	9
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	6	1	7
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	-	2
All Causes - Total.	91	65	156

Causes of death of persons resident in Norway
1968

Causes of death	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis & Other abdominal diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasia Buccal Cavity	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasia Oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasia Stomach	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasia Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasia Lung Bronchus	10	1	11
Malignant Neoplasia Breast	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	6	13
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1	2
Diseases of nervous system	-	1	1
Hypertensive disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic heart disease	16	11	27
Other forms of heart disease	2	4	6
Cerebrovascular disease	14	14	28
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	2	3
Pneumonia	8	4	12
Bronchitis & Emphysema	6	3	9
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
Diseases of liver	1	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	4	1	5
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	6	1	7
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	-	2
All Causes - Total	91	75	166

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 7 of which Formby forms a part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but treatment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Nursing Homes

One private Nursing Home is registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional Medical Staff.

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick when necessary. The incidence of notifiable infections is shown in tabulated form.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at the New Clinic, Phillips Lane, Formby. (Tel: 76807) The arrangements are as follows:

GENERAL INFORMATION ON HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

There are two hospitals in the area, both of which are operated by the Government. The first is the General Hospital, which is located in the town of ... The second is the ... which is located in the town of ...

Medical Services

Medical services are provided by the ... and the ... The ... is a ... and the ... is a ...

Public Health Services

Public health services are provided by the ... and the ... The ... is a ... and the ... is a ...

Maternity Services

Maternity services are provided by the ... and the ... The ... is a ... and the ... is a ...

Other Health Services

Other health services are provided by the ... and the ... The ... is a ... and the ... is a ...

Medical Education and Training

Medical education and training are provided by the ... and the ... The ... is a ... and the ... is a ...

Child Health Clinic

Tuesday and Wednesday, 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Wednesday, 10am. to 12 noon.

Immunisation

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough,
Measles, Tetanus and Smallpox.

First Tuesday in the month, 9. 30am. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy

Friday, 9am. to 5pm.

Chiropody (for elderly)

Monday and Friday, 9am. to 12 noon.

Mothercraft

Thursday, 10am.

Relaxation

Thursday - 10am.

Dental

Monday and Thursday, 9am. to 4pm.

During the winter, sessions are held every day.

Audiology

Alternate Wednesdays, 2pm. to 4pm.

Family Planning

Monday, 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

6. 30pm. to 8. 30pm.

Child Health Clinic

Tuesday and Wednesday, 1.30pm. to 4pm.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Wednesday, 10am. to 12 noon.

Immunisation

First Tuesday in the month, 9.30am. to 12 noon.
Measles, Tetanus and Diphtheria, Whooping Cough,
Diphtheria, Polio, Typhoid, etc.

Speech Therapy

Friday, 9am. to 12pm.

Orthopaedic (for children)

Monday and Friday, 9am. to 12 noon.

Neurology

Thursday, 10am.

Relaxation

Thursday - 10am.

Dental

Monday and Thursday, 9am. to 12 noon.
During the winter, sessions are held every day.

Audiology

Alternate Wednesdays, 2pm. to 4pm.

Family Planning

Monday, 1.30pm. to 4pm.
6.30pm. to 8.30pm.

Welfare Foods

National dried milk and other proprietary dried milks, cod liver oil, Rose Hip Syrup, vitamins A, C and D and orange juice are distributed from the clinic on Tuesdays and Wednesdays 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Immunisation and Poliomyelitis Vaccination during 1969

Year of Birth:-	1968/69	819
	1966/67	236
	1962/65	95
	Under 16	84

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Year of Birth:-	1968/69	295
	1966/67	42
	1962/65	9
	Under 16	12

Reinforcement doses all ages 545.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

Twenty six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Infective Jaundice</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Respiratory T.B.</u>
Under 1 yr.	-	2	-
1 - 2 yrs.	-	3	-
2 - 3 yrs.	-	2	-
3 - 4 yrs.	-	3	-
4 - 5 yrs.	-	3	-
5 - 10 yrs.	1	6	-
10 - 15 yrs.	1	-	-
15 - 25 yrs.	-	-	-
25 yrs. and over	3	-	2
Total Cases	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Deaths</u>	-	-	-

Midwifery - A midwifery service is provided by the County Council who employ a full time midwife in this area.

Wellfare Foods

National dried milk and other proprietary dried milk, cod liver oil, Bone Hip Syrup, vitamins A, C and D and orange juice are distributed from the National Wellfare Foods Company, 1500 N. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55405.

Immunization and Polio Vaccination during 1969

Year of Birth - 1969

1969	1968
1967	1966
1965	1964
1963	1962
1961	1960

Polio Vaccination

Year of Birth - 1969

1969	1968
1967	1966
1965	1964
1963	1962
1961	1960

Reinforcement doses all ages 1969

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

The following are the number of infectious diseases were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below.

Age	Infectious Diseases	Respiratory Diseases	T.B.
Under 1 yr.	1	2	1
1 - 4 yrs.	1	3	1
5 - 9 yrs.	1	2	1
10 - 14 yrs.	1	3	1
15 - 19 yrs.	1	3	1
20 - 24 yrs.	1	3	1
25 - 29 yrs.	1	3	1
30 - 34 yrs.	1	3	1
35 - 39 yrs.	1	3	1
40 - 44 yrs.	1	3	1
45 - 49 yrs.	1	3	1
50 - 54 yrs.	1	3	1
55 - 59 yrs.	1	3	1
60 - 64 yrs.	1	3	1
65 yrs. and over	1	3	1
Total	15	15	15

Midwifery - A midwifery service is provided by the County Council who employ a full time midwife in this area.

Home Nursing

The County Council provides a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Ambulance Service

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer.

Emergency cases (types)	TOTALS
Road Accident	126
Public Place	47
Home	70
Works	16
Maternity	80
Sudden illness	217
Others	3
TOTAL	559

Non urgent cases	7,524
TOTAL of all cases	8,083

Home Help Service

This service is arranged by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness age or other infirmity. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

Home Nursing

This service is provided by a nurse from the family doctor service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. The County Council provides a domestic nursing service. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Attendance Service

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer.

Emergency cases (Types)	TOTAL
Road Accidents	126
Public Places	47
Home	70
Work	16
Maternity	80
Sudden Illness	217
Others	3
TOTAL	559
Non-urgent cases	7,524
Total of all cases	8,083

Home Help Service

This service is arranged by the County Council for persons with domestic duties in cases of confinement, sickness or other disability. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

Loan of Nursing Equipment.

The County Council provide equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations also loan equipment.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention, is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own residential homes or in homes provided by voluntary organisations.

There are several voluntary Homes for the elderly in this district. 'Maryland' has accommodation for twenty eight persons. Three large houses purchased by the Abbeyfield (Formby) Society Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of accommodation for the elderly. 'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Formby Urban District Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Most groups in Formby which carry out welfare work are affiliated to the Formby Council of Social Welfare which acts as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in need.

Emergency Accommodation.

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales, or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are re-housed by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Plan of Nursing Department

The County Council provides equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and sheets of hospital equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being treated in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Officer, the District Nurse, or the Health Visitor attending the case. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organizations also loan equipment.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Accommodation for the aged or other persons in need of care and attention, is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own residential homes or in homes provided by voluntary organizations.

There are several voluntary homes for the elderly in this district. The "Hazelwood" has accommodation for twenty-eight persons. Three large houses purchased by the Abbotsfield Society, Salford, have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of accommodation for the elderly. A large detached house which was purchased by the former Urban District Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is situated in a residential neighbourhood. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the former Council of Social Welfare.

Home groups in former white stony old workers work are affiliated to the former Council of Social Welfare which acts as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organizations in the district. Its aim is to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in need.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gas, or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are rehoused by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Officer will be notified. Outside these hours arrangements will be referred to the Duty Health Officer. He will also inform the Divisional Health Officer at his home.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act. 1948, as amended
by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

By these Acts Registration is required of premises where children are looked after for two or more hours for any form of payment or reward. The Divisional Health Committee is responsible for the registration and supervision of these premises; there are 23 such premises registered in Formby for a total of 294 children.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens and samples of food, milk or water for bacteriological examination, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease, or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfecting in the Council Depot.

Twenty one books were treated before return for circulation to the public library. A few other articles were also disinfected. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
DISTRICT.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board. The water is obtained from deep wells headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton areas, and is supplied by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. As Formby is at the extremity of the distribution system, the pressure in the mains is considerably reduced at times of peak demand.

To remedy this deficiency the Water Board have now laid two 12" trunk mains from the Blundell House Pumping Station to Formby. During the process of chlorination of the new mains an incident occurred which resulted in unchlorinated water flowing from the trunk main into a section of the distributing pipes. When this was discovered all necessary precautions were taken by the Water Board, although this resulted in many houses being without a mains water supply for a day or so.

Nurses and Child Welfare Regulations Act, 1908, as amended
by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1908

By these Acts Registration is required of premises where
children are looked after for two or more hours for any form
of payment or reward. The Divisional Health Committee is
responsible for the registration and supervision of these
premises; there are 25 such premises registered in Torbay
for a total of 294 children.

By the Public Health Act, 1908, as amended
by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1908

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens and samples of food, milk or
water for bacteriological examination, are sent to the Public
Health Laboratory, Plymouth.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is
carried out after infectious disease, or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the Bacteriology
Laboratory in the Council Depot.

Twenty one books were treated before return for
circulation to the public library. A few other articles were
also disinfected. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied to the district by the West
Devonshire Water Board. The water is obtained from deep wells
in the Bickerton and Aughton areas, and is supplied by
pipes which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. As
Torbay is at the extremity of the distribution system, the
pressure in the mains is considerably reduced at times of peak
demand.

To remedy this deficiency the Water Board have now
laid two 12" trunk mains from the Bickerton Pumping
Station to Torbay. During the process of construction
of the new mains an incident occurred which resulted in
uncontaminated water flowing from the trunk main into a section
of the distributing pipes. When this was discovered all
necessary precautions were taken by the Water Board, although
this resulted in many houses being without a mains water supply

Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated
Mains Water

Results in Parts per Million (Mg./L)

<u>Appearance</u>	Very faint opalescence with no visible deposit.		
<u>Colour</u>	8	<u>Turbidity</u>	2
<u>pH</u>	7.0	<u>Odour</u>	NIL
<u>Electric Conductivity</u>	420	<u>Free Carbon Dioxide</u>	34
<u>Chlorine present as Chloride</u>	37	<u>Dissolved Solids dried at 180°</u>	290
<u>Hardness: Total</u>	205	<u>Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate</u>	150
<u>Nitrate Nitrogen</u>	0.0		
<u>Ammoniacal Nitrogen*</u>	0.00	<u>Carbonate</u>	150
<u>Albuminoid Nitrogen*</u>	0.02	<u>Non-Carbonate</u>	55
<u>Metals</u> - Iron 0.18,		<u>Nitrite Nitrogen</u>	ABSENT
Manganese 0.03		<u>Oxygen Absorbed</u>	0.40
Zinc, Copper		<u>Residual Chlorine</u>	ABSENT
Lead: Absent			
<u>Fluoride (F)</u>	0.15	<u>Silica</u>	16

Mineral Analysis

(Parts per million and Milliequivalents per Litre)

<u>Cations</u>			<u>Anions</u>		<u>Hypothetical Combinations.</u>	
p.p.m.	mEq./l		p.p.m.	mEq./l		
Ca	50	2.5	CO ₃ 90	3.0	Calcium carbonate	125 2.5
Mg	20	1.6	SO ₄ 46	0.96	Magnesium carbonate	21 0.50
Na	19	0.83	Cl 37	1.0	Magnesium sulphate	58 0.96
K	3	0.07	NO ₃ ...	...	Magnesium chloride	7 0.14
					Sodium chloride	49 0.83
					Potassium chloride	5 0.07
					Silica	16
Total.		5.0.	173	5.0.	Total.	281 5.0.

Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated

Water

Results in Parts per Million (ppm)

Appearance Very faint opalescence with no visible deposit.

<u>Color</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Turbidity</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Electro Conductivity</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>Free Carbon Dioxide</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Chlorine present as Chloride</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>Unsat. Solids dried at 100°C</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>Hardness: Total</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>Mineral Nitrogen</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>Calcium</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>Ammoniacal Nitrogen</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>Carbonate</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>Albuminoid Nitrogen</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>Non-carbonate</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Calcium 0.18, Magnesium 0.05, Copper Absent</u>		<u>Mineral Nitrogen</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
<u>Nitrite (F)</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>Oxygen Absorbed</u>	<u>0.40</u>
		<u>Unsat. Solids</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>

Mineral Analysis

(Parts per million of Nitrate equivalent per liter)

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>ppm</u>
<u>Calcium carbonate</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>CO₂</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Magnesium carbonate</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>Mg</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Magnesium sulfate</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>Mg</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Magnesium chloride</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>Mg</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Sodium chloride</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>Na</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.85</u>
<u>Trisodium chloride</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>Na</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.85</u>
<u>Bliss</u>	<u>15</u>		<u>Bliss</u>	<u>15</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>5.0</u>

Bacteriological Results.

Number of colonies developing) 1 day at 37°C - 0
on Agar per ml. in) 2 days at 37°C - 0
3 days at 20 to 22°C - 0

	<u>Present</u> <u>in</u>	<u>Absent</u> <u>From.</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>number.</u>
Presumptive Coliform : action	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

Other Sources of Water Supply

Ten dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Six samples were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there are two open-air swimming baths belonging to private schools. These are used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for these baths is obtained from the public mains and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Four samples of water were taken from the baths during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Bacteriological Results.

Number of colonies developing
in 100 ml. in
1 day at 37°C - 0
2 days at 37°C - 0
3 days at 37°C - 0

Probable Number	Absent	Present	
0 per 100 ml.	100 ml.	ml.	Presumptive Coliforms
0 per 100 ml.	100 ml.	ml.	Bact. coli (Type 1)
	100 ml.	ml.	C. welchii reaction

Other Sources of Water Supply

The results depend upon private wells for their water supply. All samples were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there are two private swimming baths belonging to private schools. These are used by school children a number of days during the season. Water for these baths is obtained from the public mains and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition by method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Four samples of water were taken from the baths during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results showed the water to be of the same standard as good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The main sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hoggs Hill. Sewage from the eastern area system is pumped at the Altcar Road pumping station to the works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks, having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, one of the pumps, which has an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into a sludge tank. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip. The water from the settlement tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into humus tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

The discharge to the present works already exceeds the design flow but the quality of the treated effluent has not deteriorated below the standard required by the Rivers Board. Arrangements are being made with the West Lancs. R.D.C. for the sewage from a population of 8,000 and later 15,000 in Formby to be discharged into the proposed new Hill House Sewage Works. The Sludge resulting from a population of 30,000 will also be pumped to the new works (Phase 1).

It is the intention of the Council that their existing disposal works at Hoggs Hill will be run down and provision made at Hill House in Phase 11 (1980) to receive the sewage of the total population of Formby.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The main sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hogg's Hill. Sewage from the eastern area is pumped at the Albert Road pumping station to the works. Surface water from various gutters connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Aft. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detention tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three aeration tanks, having a total capacity of 568,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electrically supplied, one of the pumps, which has an alternative stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into a sludge tank. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip. The water from the sedimentation tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120 ft. in diameter, and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into Hogg's tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Aft.

The discharge to the present works already exceeds the design flow but the quality of the treated effluent has not deteriorated below the standard required by the Rivers Board. Arrangements are being made with the West Lancs. R.D.B. for the sewage from a population of 8,000 and later 15,000 in Torsby to be discharged into the proposed new Hill House sewage works. The sludge resulting from a population of 30,000 will also be pumped to the new works (Phase II).

It is the intention of the Council that their existing disposal works at Hogg's Hill will be run down and provision made at Hill House in Phase II (1960) to receive the sewage of the total population of Torsby.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	24
Number of houses with W.C.'s draining to cesspools or septic tanks	103
Number of houses with W.C.'s on main drainage.	6,723

Replacement of Pail Closets

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets.	4
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Testing of Drains

Two hundred and twenty six tests were carried out during the year. In most cases the drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed. Two smoke machines are in use.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act prescribes standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and twenty three shops, twenty five offices and twelve catering establishments are registered. One accident was reported and investigated during the year.

Factories Act 1961

There are 64 factories and other premises on the Register, to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Seventy three visits were made to these premises.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of houses with self closets
Number of houses with W.C.'s draining
to cesspools or septic tanks
Number of houses with W.C.'s on main
drainage
6,723

Replacement of Pail Closets

Number of premises where pail closets
have been converted to water closets
4

Testing of Drains

Two hundred and twenty six tests were carried out during the year. In most cases the drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed. Two smoke machines are in use.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1937

This Act prescribes standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, safety, conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and twenty three shops, twenty five offices and twelve catering establishments are registered. The Act was reported and investigated during the year.

Factories Act 1961

There are 44 factories and other premises on the Register, to which Section 2 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Twenty three visits were made to these premises.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans, for the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two caravans, on a small site, are permitted to be used throughout the year. These licenses are issued for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Three Pakematic-Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse Vehicles are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a Bull-Dozer for levelling.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with noise or vibration which causes a nuisance.

The few complaints received during the year were investigated and most of the problems were resolved by informal action.

Clean Air Act 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution.

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established most of the new housing estates are smokeless because of the oil-fired and gas central heating systems fitted in the houses by the builders.

Daily records from the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus are kept and the information obtained from this apparatus is sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory. This is summarised with data from other authorities co-operating in the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1969.

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans. For the period 1st March to 31st October, both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and are amidst pine woods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two caravans, on a small site, are permitted to be used throughout the year. These licences are issued for the benefit of their respective occupants only.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Three pneumatic-chassis and heavy refuse vehicles are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a half-tonner for levelling.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with noise or vibration which causes a nuisance.

The few complaints received during the year were investigated and most of the problems were resolved by informal action.

Clean Air Act 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution.

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established most of the new housing estates are smokeless because of the oil-fired and gas central heating systems fitted in the houses by the builders.

Daily records from the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus are kept and the information obtained from this apparatus is sent to the Western Spring Laboratory. This is summarised with data from other authorities co-operating in the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere.

Smoke nuisances

Thirty two observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. No contraventions were noted in respect of dark smoke from chimneys.

The disposal of wastes and refuse from factories, shops or gardens by burning often causes nuisance. This can only be only be done properly by using a special smokeless incinerator.

Informal action was taken on a few occasions when contraventions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were reported i.e. 'Smoke other than smoke emitted from a chimney'.

Year	Local Authority	Government -----	Private Builders.	Total.
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	35	-	8	43
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	-	-	13
1950	0	6	-	6
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	13	13
1953	30	3	48	81
1954	-	-	66	66
1955	25	25	78	128
1956	25	-	82	107
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	246	246
1964	20	-	250	270
1965	-	-	552	552
1966	2	-	620	622
1967	-	-	568	568
1968	44	-	426	470
1969	16	-	259	275
				4770

Unfit houses

A small number of houses have been scheduled as unfit.

Six houses were demolished during the year.

Smoke nuisances

Thirty two observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. No contraventions were noted in respect of dark smoke from chimneys.

The disposal of waste was noted from factories, shops or gardens by burning often causes nuisance. This can only be done properly by using a special smokeless incinerator.

Informal action was taken on a few occasions when contraventions of Section 15 of the Clean Air Act 1955 were reported i.e. 'Smoke other than smoke emitted from a chimney'.

H O U S I N G

The district is essentially residential in character and the general standard of housing is very good, most of the houses are semi-detached or detached.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected

Year	Local Authority	Government Department.	Private Builders.	Total.
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
1965	-	-	552	552
1966	2	-	620	622
1967	-	-	564	564
1968	14	-	400	414
1969	16	-	259	275
				4770

Unfit Houses

A small number of houses have been scheduled as unfit.

Six houses were demolished during the year.

HOUSING

The District is essentially residential in character and the general standard of housing is very good, most of the houses are semi-detached or detached.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected

Year	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1945	1	1	2	4
1946	1	1	6	8
1947	16	1	8	25
1948	14	1	1	16
1949	12	1	1	14
1950	10	1	1	12
1951	1	1	1	3
1952	1	1	1	3
1953	30	1	1	32
1954	1	1	1	3
1955	1	1	1	3
1956	1	1	1	3
1957	1	1	1	3
1958	1	1	1	3
1959	1	1	1	3
1960	1	1	1	3
1961	1	1	1	3
1962	1	1	1	3
1963	1	1	1	3
1964	1	1	1	3
1965	1	1	1	3
1966	1	1	1	3
1967	1	1	1	3
1968	1	1	1	3
1969	1	1	1	3
1970	1	1	1	3
1971	1	1	1	3
1972	1	1	1	3
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2091	1	1	1	3
2092	1	1	1	3
2093	1	1	1	3
2094	1	1	1	3
2095	1	1	1	3
2096	1	1	1	3
2097	1	1	1	3
2098	1	1	1	3
2099	1	1	1	3
2100	1	1	1	3

Unit Houses

A small number of houses have been scheduled as unit houses. Six houses were demolished during the year.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses demolished.

Year	Number of houses Demolished.	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts Demolished.	Number of persons Displaced (approx).
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
1965	14	-	27
1966	1	-	1
1967	9	-	20
1968	8	-	10
1969	6	-	14
Total.	83	70	433

Housing Improvements and Rents.

Grants for Improvement of dwellings.

"The Housing Act 1969 sets out a fresh and self contained code for the grant aided improvement and conversion of houses". The Standard Grant for the installation of a bath, wash-basin hot water supply and W.C. is increased to £200. 0. 0.

An Improvement Grant is also now available to cover repairs and replacements for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time. This grant of up to £1000.0. 0. or £1,200. 0. 0. for conversion is payable at the discretion of the Local Authority.

Thirteen applications were made for grants.

The following table shows the number of white houses demolished.

Year	Number of houses demolished	Number of Ex R.A.V. Huts Demolished	Number of houses demolished (approx.)
1955	2	6	35
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	35	137
1958	4	14	35
1959	4	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
1965	14	-	27
1966	11	-	1
1967	9	-	20
1968	6	-	10
1969	5	-	14
Total	85	70	473

Housing Improvement and Grants

Grants for Improvement of Dwellings

The Housing Act 1969 sets out a fresh and self-contained code for the grant aided improvement and conservation of houses. The Standard Grant for the installation of a bath, wash-basin and water supply and W.C. is increased to £200.0.0. An improvement grant is also now available to cover repairs and replacements for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time. This grant of up to £100.0.0. or £1,200.0.0. for conversion is payable at the discretion of the local authority.

Thirteen applications were made for grants.

RENTS

Whilst the main purpose of the 1969 Housing Act is to encourage improvement and repairs to the older houses it also provides for the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies and for the fixing of fair rents. The Local Authority is responsible for issuing the qualification certificate which certifies that the house has or will be provided with the standard amenities and also that it is in good repair.

One application was made and a provisional certificate issued.

St. James's R.C.	250
Freemfield County	231
- do -	154
St. Agatha's County	114
- do -	197
St. Michael's County	240
- do -	236
Seven Hills County Junior and Infants	124
Forbury High - Comprehensive Secondary	148
St. James's R.C. - Infants and Infants	(Opened Easter 1970 91 on roll)
Malwood	172
	(including 106 boarders)
St. Mary's Preparatory	28
St. Mary's County R.C.	115
	(including 68 boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	77 All boarders
Langham House, St. Peter's	
Current R.C.	111
There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.	

INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. Four dairies other than dairy farms are registered with the Local Authority. There are also four retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

While the main purpose of the 1969 Housing Act is to encourage improvement and repairs to the older houses it also provides for the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies and for the fixing of fair rents. The local authority is responsible for issuing the qualification certificate which certifies that the house has or will be provided with the standard amenities and also that it is in good repair.

One application was made and a provisional certificate

issued.

S C H O O L S

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of children.</u>
Our Lady's R.C.	Junior and Infants	565
Holy Trinity C.E.	- do -	153
St. Peter's C.E.	- do -	269
St. Luke's C.E.	- do -	250
Freshfield County	Juniors	231
- do -	Infants	154
Redgate County	Juniors	314
- do -	Infants	197
Woodlands County	Juniors	240
- do -	Infants	226
Raven Meols County	Juniors and Infants	124
Formby High	Comprehensive Secondary	748
St. Jerome's R.C.	Juniors and Infants	(Opened Easter 1970 91 on roll)
Holmwood	Private	172 (including 106 Boarders)
Netherby Preparatory	- do -	28
Bishop's Court R.C.	- do -	115 (including 68 Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	- do -	77 All Boarders.
Vaughan House, St. Mary's Convent R.C.	- do -	111

There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND MILK SUPPLIES.

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. Four dairies other than dairy farms are registered with the Local Authority. There are also four retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Roll</u>
Our Lady's R.C.	Infants and Juniors	252
Holy Trinity C.M.	" do "	122
St. Peter's C.M.	" do "	252
St. James's C.M.	" do "	252
Presfield County	Juniors	252
" do "	Infants	122
Redgate County	Juniors	252
" do "	Infants	122
Woodlands County	Juniors	252
" do "	Infants	122
Raven Hill County	Infants and Juniors	252
Torrey High	Comprehensive Secondary	252
St. Thomas's R.C.	Infants and Juniors	252 (opened Easter 1970 on roll)
Holwood	Private	122 (including 100 boarders)
Westbury Preparatory	" do "	252
St. Peter's C.M.	" do "	122 (including 50 boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	" do "	252 All boarders
Valley House, St. Mary's	" do "	122
Convent R.C.	" do "	122

There are also two Home Office approved schools:

THE REGIONAL SWIMMING
AND WATER SKIING

There are three daily farms in the district (see page 11). These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Four dairies other than daily farms are registered with the local authority. There are also four restaurants with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

MILK SAMPLING

(i) Samples for Biological Examination.

	Total No. of samples submitted.	Results	
		Positive	Negative
	88		
<u>Results:-</u>			
(a) Tuberculosis		-	39
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test		15	64
(c) " " " - Culture Test		8	7
(d) " " " - Biological Test		3	6

(ii) Samples for Statutory Tests:-

	No. of Samples.	Results	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory.
<u>Raw Milk:-</u>			
(a) Methylene Blue Test	13	13	-
<u>Heat Treated Milk:</u>			
(b) Methylene Blue Test	11	11	-
(c) Phosphatase Test	-	11	-
(d) Turbidity Test	3	3	-

Of the above samples 64 were taken directly from the cows of one dairy herd. This was done in order to assist the farmer to isolate animals showing infection with *Brucella abortus*. Eight cows were found on culture test to be positive and these were removed from the herd.

MILK SAMPLING

(1) Samples for Biological Examination.

Results:-		Total No. of samples submitted.	Results
(a) Tuberculin	-	68	30
(b) Bacteriology - Ring Test	15		64
(c) " " - Culture Test	8		7
(d) " " - Biological Test	3		8

(11) Samples for Bacteriological Tests:-

Raw Milk:-		No. of Samples.	Results	
			Tests- factory	Unsterile- factory
(a) Methylene Blue Test	15	15	15	-
<u>Heat Treated Milk:-</u>				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	11	11	11	-
(c) Phosphate Test	-	-	11	-
(d) Turbidity Test	3	3	3	-

Of the above samples 64 were taken directly from the cows of one dairy herd. This was done in order to assist the farmer to isolate animals showing infection with *Brucella abortus*. Eight cows were found on culture test to be positive and these were removed from the herd.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

These regulations which amended and consolidated the 1955 to 1957 regulations are designed to ensure the hygienic preparation, handling and storage of foods and the cleanliness and suitability of premises and utensils. The following premises are subject to these regulations.

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Grocers and Greengrocers	30
Fishmongers	1
Butchers	6
Bakers and confectioners	9
Fried fish shops	3
Shops selling mainly sweets	
Minerals and ice-cream	20
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens	
Restaurants, cafes, schools.	32
Mobile food vehicles	12
Other premises	8

The requirements of the regulations were generally well observed. Some minor infringements were noted during routine inspections which were remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

These regulations which amended and consolidated the 1955 to 1957 regulations are designed to ensure the hygienic preparation, handling and storage of food and the cleanliness and suitability of premises and utensils. The following premises are subject to these regulations.

Type	No. of Premises
Grocers and Greengrocers	30
Butchers	1
Bakers and confectioners	5
Fried-fish shops	2
Shops selling mainly sweets	1
Miner's and ice-cream	20
Ice-cream premises, shops, etc.	1
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	35
Mobile food vehicles	12
Other premises	5

The requirements of the regulations were generally well observed. Some minor infringements were noted during routine inspections which were remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

Foreshire and Shellfish

An Order was made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station. This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition, and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Foods

During the year the following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit, these were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Meat	136lbs
Meat Pies	20lbs
Fish	161lbs
Vegetables	187lbs
Sausages	10lbs
Miscellaneous Foods	22lbs

Ice-Cream - Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 16

Thirty two premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or pre-packed, and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream some is sold from vehicles, and these firms are registered under the Lancashire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a 'soft' ice-cream from a pre-packed mix.

Soft ice-cream is sold both from shops and vans. This popular variety presents certain hazards to health unless adequate sterilisation of equipment is carried out and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

Ten samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Registration of Hawkets of food and their premises is required by this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery and some improvements were made. There are twelve hawkers registered to trade in the district at present. An order made in 1962, under the Town Police Clauses Act 147, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Forensic and Scientific

An Order was made under the Public Health (Amendment) Regulations 1954, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed areas unless they are to be treated at an approved cleansing station. This prescribed area includes most of the Forth. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition, and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Food

During the year the following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit, these were voluntarily returned and destroyed:-

1581lb	Best
201lb	Best Flour
1611lb	Flour
1871lb	Vegetables
101lb	Butter
221lb	Miscellaneous Foods

Ice-Cream - Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 15

Thirty-two premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or pre-packed, and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream some is sold from vehicles, and these three are registered under the Food & Drugs Act 1955, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a 'soft' ice-cream from a pre-packed mix.

Soft ice-cream is sold both from shops and vans. This popular variety presents certain hazards to health unless adequate sanitation of equipment is carried out and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

Ten samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

Registration of hawkers of food and their premises is required by this Act. Routine inspection of vans was made during the course of food delivery and some improvements were made. There are twelve hawkers registered to trade in the district at present. An order made in 1952, under the Food & Drugs Act 1955, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and

Adulteration of food - Food and Drugs Act 1955

Seventy five samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

2 Double Cream	1 Liver Sausage Pate
1 Chocolate Flavoured Whip	1 Malted Milk
1 Glucose Tablets	1 Fish Fingers
1 Coffee Extract, dry	1 Christmas Pudding
1 Sweets	1 Frozen Plaice Fillets
1 Toothpaste	1 Toffee Apples
1 Gelatine	1 Honeycomb Mould Mix
1 Essence of Rennet	1 Jersey Cream
1 Cocktail Cherries	1 Christmas Tree Decorations
1 Low Calorie Orange Drink	1 Tuinal Pulvules
1 Dried Mixed Fruit	1 Butazolidin Tablets
1 Rice	1 Split Peas
49 milks.	1 Instant Powdered Gelatine

All the above samples were found to be genuine.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

The Council are the responsible licensing authority and amongst the factors which they are obliged to take into account in granting a license are the suitability of the accommodation, arrangements for the feeding and the prevention of the spread of infection amongst animals etc.

Two licenses were granted to keep pet shops.

Administration of Food and Drugs Act 1937

Seventy five samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Hampshire County Council, details of these are given below:-

1 Liver Sausage Paste	2 Double Cream
1 Malted Milk	1 Chocolate Flavoured
1 Fish Fingers	Whip
1 Christmas Pudding	1 Glucose Tablets
1 Frozen Prawn Fillets	1 Coffee Extract, dry
1 Toffee Apples	1 Sweetie
1 Horsham Mould Mix	1 Toothpaste
1 Jersey Cream	1 Gelatine
1 Christmas Tree Decorations	1 Essence of Bannet
1 Tinned Pulverise	1 Cocktail Cherries
1 Nutritional Tablets	1 Low Calorie Orange
1 Bait Beans	Trink
1 Instant Powdered Gelatine	1 Dried Mixed Fruit
	1 Rice
	49 milk.

All the above samples were found to be genuine.

Pet Animals Act 1928

The Council are the responsible licensing authority and amongst the factors which they are obliged to take into account in granting a license are the suitability of the accommodation, arrangements for the feeding and the prevention of the spread of infection amongst animals etc.

Two licenses were granted to keep pet shops.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness etc.

One licence was renewed for an establishment where 23 dogs and two cats can be boarded.

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The Public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

The rodent operative combines this work with other duties in the department. Complaints of infestation are investigated and a routine inspection of the district is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is charged. The number of premises found to be infested by rats was 88 and by mice 32. A total of 1476 visits were made during the year in connection with the destruction of rodents.

Disinfestation

Premises were inspected and treated for insect infestation on request. Most of the work involved is concerned with the eradication of cockroaches. These are by far the most difficult insect to control. Cockroaches are nocturnal in habit and have an extremely long life cycle. They are generally harboured in cracks and crevices under floors, behind fireplaces and skirtings so making treatment difficult and lengthy.

Requests are also made to assist in the elimination of ants, earwigs, crickets, bees and wasps and in a few cases fleas and bugs.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

This order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry, its object being to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1905

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a license is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness etc.

One license was renewed for an establishment where 25 dogs and two cats can be boarded.

Slougherhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The Public Slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Broughton provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

The rodent operative combines his work with other duties in the department. Complaints of infestation are investigated and a routine inspection of the district is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is charged. The number of premises found to be infested by rats was 68 and by mice 52. A total of 1476 visits were made during the year in connection with the destruction of rodents.

Disinfection

Premises were inspected and treated for insect infestation on request. Most of the work involved is concerned with the eradication of cockroaches. These are by far the most difficult insect to control. Cockroaches are nocturnal in habit and have an extremely long life cycle. They are generally harboured in cracks and crevices under floors, behind fireplaces and skirting so making treatment difficult and lengthy.

Requests are also made to assist in the elimination of ants, earwigs, crickets, bees and wasps and in a few cases flies and bugs.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

This order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste food to certain animals and poultry, the object being to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases.

2. Dates in which
FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises. (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	40	45	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (exclu- ding outworkers premises).	19	22	2	-
TOTAL.	64	73	5	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1947

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

(1)	Premises	No. on Register	Inspected	Written Notice	Number of Occupiers
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.		5	6		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.		40	45	3	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding premises).		20	25	2	
TOTAL		65	76	5	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	by H.M. Inspector. (5)	
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.	4	4	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	4	4	-	3	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS 1969.

Complaints received and investigated.	1,103
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	1,150
Visits re drainage	62
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	81
Visits to factories, workplaces and building sites	73
Visits to food premises	33
Visits to bakehouses	11
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	29
Visits re wells and water supply	18
Visits to schools	11
Visits to Licensed premises and clubs	20
Visits to caravan sites	6
Visits to shops and offices	130
Visits to ditches and watercourses	27
Visits re infectious disease	8
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	32
Visits re milk supplies	20
Visits re food hawkers	14
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	222
Number of drain tests	226
Number of choked drains cleared	191
Number of informal notices	46
Number of notices complied with	39
Number of Statutory Notices served	4
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	4
<u>Disinfection and Disinfestation</u>	
Number of treatments for insect infestation	99
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or especially requested	3
Number of articles disinfected	32

Summary of Public Health Inspections 1952

1,105	Complaints received and investigated.
1,150	Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts
62	Visits to drainage
81	Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts
25	Visits to factories, workshops and building sites
25	Visits to food premises
11	Visits to bakeries
29	Visits to farms, pigsties, kennels, etc.
18	Visits to wells and water supply
11	Visits to schools
20	Visits to licensed premises and clubs
6	Visits to caravan sites
130	Visits to shops and offices
27	Visits to ditches and watercourses
8	Visits to infectious diseases
32	Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1952
20	Visits to milk supplies
24	Visits to food hawkers
222	Disciplinary visits and interviews
226	Number of drain tests
191	Number of blocked drains cleared
46	Number of latrine notices
39	Number of notices complied with
4	Number of Statutory Notices served
4	Number of Statutory Notices complied with
	<u>Diseases and Infestation</u>
99	Number of treatments for insect infestation
3	Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or epidemics reported
35	Number of articles disinfected

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