

[Report 1972] / Medical Officer of Health, Haydock Local Board / U.D.C.

Contributors

Haydock (England). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1972

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Haydock
Urban District Council

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1972

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
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A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F
H E A L T H

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Council Offices,
Church Road,
Haydock.
Lancashire.

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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1972

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. Taylor

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor J. H. Roberts

Clerk of the Council:

H. J. Pye, F.I.A.C., A.M.B.I.M., M.I.L.G.A.

Engineer and Surveyor:

S. H. Richardson, C. Eng., A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor H. Hunt

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. S. Pimblett, M.B.E., C.A.

Councillors:

J. Caunce, J.P.	J. H. Roberts.
R. Finney, J.P., C.C.	R. M. Shaw.
H. Foster.	R. Silver.
H. Littler.	W. Taylor.
F. Morris.	J. Whittle.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J.M.V. Packer, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

M. J. Bond, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

R.V. Watkin, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector (R.S.I.)

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Haydock for the year ending 31st December, 1972.

As this will be the last full Annual Report to be submitted to the Council before its dissolution in the forthcoming reorganisation of local government, I thought it would be of interest to compare the situation today with that which existed in years gone by. Haydock is singularly fortunate in respect of its records because the Annual Reports are still in existence from 1890, the first year in which the report was printed (prior to that it was in manuscript). Furthermore, the Medical Officer of Health in those days was Dr. T. E. Hayward who took a great interest in the history of Haydock and as a result of his researches he was able to publish, as an appendix to the Annual Report for 1896, the vital statistics for the District for every year back as far as 1838, the first year in which such information was published by the Registrar General. From these statistics one discovers that the highest birth rate was recorded in 1868, the rate being 52.7 per 1,000 population (compared with 21.7/1,000 in 1972) and the highest infant death rate occurred in 1838 when it was no less than 259 per 1,000 births (25/1,000 in 1972). When one turns to the general death rate, one is brought face to face with one of the more tragic aspects of the history of Haydock, namely the deaths which resulted from accidents in the coal mines which at one time provided employment for three quarters of the male population. In certain years these deaths were so numerous that it was necessary to calculate the death rate in two ways, respectively to include and to exclude death from this cause. Exclusive of the years when major colliery disasters occurred, the highest death rate was recorded in 1864 when it amounted to 31.1 per 1,000 population (13.1/1,000 in 1972) inclusive of these years the highest was 52.6 per 1,000 in 1878, when 179 Haydock residents died in the Wood Pit explosion.

Infectious diseases feature prominently in the early reports. Not only was there a considerable incidence of, and mortality from the diseases with which we are still familiar today, but cases of diphtheria were a regular occurrence and smallpox, typhoid fever and cholera were reported from time to time. In 1894 it was recorded that 'Measles not being one of the infectious diseases to which the compulsory notification act applies, it is impossible to give any exact statistics as to the number of cases which existed, but it is certain that they must have numbered at least four or five hundred.' Sixteen deaths due to measles were recorded in that year. In the same year four cases of diphtheria were notified, with one death, but 23 cases of 'membranous croup' were also notified, many of which were probably cases of diphtheria. In 1892 a succession of smallpox cases occurred over a period of several months, all living within a short distance of each other. A little further on in the Annual Report the Medical Officer of Health observes: "I have also to record that, as has been frequently noticed, chickenpox has been prevailing concurrently with smallpox; indeed, for two years past cases of chickenpox have been from time to time met with in Haydock of a severe type". Having studied the dates of onset of illness of the smallpox patients I am left in no doubt that among these cases of chickenpox were some mis-diagnosed cases

of smallpox. This is made all the more likely because when the first case of smallpox occurred "there was no existing provision for isolation, and as the circumstances of the house seemed favourable, the patient was treated at home under all the precautions which could be carried out." By the time the second recognised case occurred a month later "a well-isolated cottage on the border of Newton Common" had been obtained for use as a temporary hospital, and subsequently "two adjoining detached cottages situated in Old Wint Lane, Blackbrook, were vacated and kept in readiness."

Looking back over the years the first major step to improve the state of the health of the residents of Haydock appears to have been taken in 1871 when a special meeting of the ratepayers of Haydock was called to consider a report by a Dr. Beard, one of the Medical Inspectors of Her Majesty's Privy Council, on the water supply of Haydock and its drainage generally. After various meetings a Sewage Committee was set up, but was superseded in the following year by the election of a Local Board. This form of local government continued in being until the establishment of the Urban District Council. The first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in November 1873. In 1881 the Local Board, having examined various schemes for providing the township with a satisfactory water supply, decided to apply to the Liverpool Corporation to ascertain if they would be willing to supply water from the Rivington main. This was agreed to, and the new supply commenced in 1883, giving the residents of Haydock "an abundant supply of pure and good water" for the first time. From year to year the Local Board gradually effected improvements in the drainage of the district, but this was a big task which continued for many years. The need to improve sanitation of the district was a recurring theme in the Annual Reports until well into the present century. In 1893 progress was made in the control of infectious diseases by the adoption of the Compulsory Notification of Diseases Act and by the Local Board entering into an arrangement with the St. Helens Corporation for the isolation cases of infectious diseases other than smallpox in Peasley Cross Hospital and to share in the use of a steam disinfecter. One may, perhaps, be permitted to entertain doubts when one reads that in the same year "your Board have gratuitously provided liberal supplies of Tucker's Oleusaban Eucalyptus Disinfectant" in an attempt to limit the spread of scarlet fever - but the record does go on to concede that in some instances "the experiment has not been entirely successful". Nevertheless distribution of this medicament continued in the following years. Modern scientific methods were coming to the fore, however, and in 1897 arrangements were made with Professor Delepine of Manchester by which bacteriological examinations to aid in diagnosing typhoid fever and diphtheria were placed at the service of any medical practitioner in the district. An outbreak of diarrhoea among infants in 1901, which was the main cause of the infant mortality rate in the Central Ward rising to 327 per 1,000 births, led to a recommendation that an arrangement should be made with the St. Helens Corporation for a supply in Haydock of "the sterilized prepared milk" - a development in infant feeding of which St. Helens was one of the pioneer authorities.

I have taken the opportunity to draw your attention to these facts, not solely as a matter of antiquarian interest, but to highlight the improvement in the general health (Physical health at least) of the public even during the lifetime of many who are now living. One has to look over a long period to see this, because the changes have mostly come about gradually and they have been influenced by much patient and sometimes tedious work on the part of those who work in the field of public health. It would, of course be wrong to attribute the changes entirely to their work: many other factors play a part, not least the rise in the standard of living. The more dramatic advances in curative medicine, such as the introduction of antibiotics, also exert their influence. But the trend to which I am calling attention is one which has been in progress for many years and owes more to the exercise of preventive health measures than is commonly realised, and it is in this sphere that the Council's health functions lie.

Turning now to the year being reported on, the building of new houses, with the consequent influx of population, which has been a notable feature in recent years continued during this year. As a result, the mid-year home population of the District was estimated to have risen to 15,010. The statistics recorded in the following pages must be viewed in the light of the progressively increasing size of the population. When considering the health experience of the population in successive years the birth and death rates per 1,000 population are of more significance than the actual numbers.

The number of births in 1972 was 326, an increase of 30 over the figure for 1971. The adjusted birth rate nevertheless remained at 19.7 per thousand population, which is well above the birth rate for England and Wales which was 14.8. Illegitimate births numbered 8, being 2% of the total live births, a rate which compares favourably with the rate of 9% for England and Wales. There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age, increase of 3 on the figure for the previous year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 25 per 1,000 live births, compared with 17 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Once again there were no maternal deaths.

The total deaths were 196, an increase of 35 over the total of 161 recorded in 1971. The adjusted death rate rose from 13.8 to 16.6 per 1,000 population. For comparison, the adjusted death rate for the Lancashire Administrative County was 13.2 per thousand and the rate for England and Wales was 12.1. The three main causes of death were: ischaemic heart disease (coronary disease), 44; cerebrovascular disease (strokes) 20; malignant neoplasms (cancer) 32.

The incidence of measles was somewhat greater than in the previous year, 62 cases being notified compared with 40 in 1971, but this was still very much less than the 179 cases which were notified in 1970. Scarlet fever also showed some increase, from 24 cases in 1971 to 32 in 1972. Infective jaundice remained at a low level with 8 cases reported (6 in 1971), in contrast to the total of 51 cases recorded in 1970.

It gives me great pleasure to record my thanks to all members of the Council for their interest in matters relating to the Public Health of the District and to the Officials of the Council for their helpful and friendly co-operation. In particular I am indebted to Mr. R. V. Watkin, the Public Health Inspector, for the help he so readily gave me despite the considerable increase in his work-load, resulting mainly from the need for frequent food inspections at the large food warehouses on the Industrial Estate and from the large volume of work associated with applications for grants for the improvement and repair of houses.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J.M. PACKER

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres)	2,395
Population (Census 1961)	12,074
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid 1972)	15,010
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)	3,700
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1972 according to Rate books	5,407
Rateable Value	619,071
Sum represented by 1d rate	5,968

The Township of Haydock extends from St. Helens C.B. in the west to the Urban District of Golborne in the east, a distance of approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is bounded on the north side by the Urban District of Ashton-in-Makerfield and on the south side by the Urban District of Newton-le-Willows.

The district is without any marked undulation of surface, the height above mean sea-level varying from 65 feet at the bottom of West End Road to 200 feet at the top of Millfield Lane.

The sub-soil consists of clay and marl with occasional beds of sand. Surface water gravitates via the various brooks and streams in the district to Sankey Brook.

The occupations of the working population are principally coal mining, engineering in connection with the Collieries and general light engineering.

SECTION 2

VITAL STATISTICS

	Local authority area			England and Wales (Total)
	Males	Females	Total	
Estimated mid-year home population	-	-	15,010	49,028,900
Live Births: Total	174	152	326	725,405
Legitimate	169	149	318	662,907
Illegitimate	5	3	8	62,498
Stillbirths Total	5	1	6	8,794
Legitimate	5	1	6	7,845
Illegitimate	-	-	1	948
Total live and still births				
Total	179	153	332	734,199
Legitimate	174	150	324	670,753
Illegitimate	5	3	8	63,446
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age				
Total	5	3	8	12,494
Legitimate	5	3	8	11,177
Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,317
under 4 weeks of age				
Total	4	1	5	8,373
Legitimate	4	1	5	7,503
Illegitimate	-	-	-	870
under 1 week of age				
Total	3	1	4	7,142
Legitimate	3	1	4	6,365
Illegitimate	-	-	-	777
Deaths - all ages	107	89	196	591,907

SECTION 2.

	Local Authority area	England and Wales.
	-	-
Live birth rates, etc.		
Live births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	21.7	14.8
Area comparability factor	.91	1.00
Local adjusted rate	19.7	14.8
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.33	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	2	9
Stillbirth rate		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	18	12
Infant Mortality rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	25	17
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	25	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	21
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	15	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	12	10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	30	22
Deaths rates, etc. - all ages		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	13.1	12.1
Area comparability factor	1.27	1.00
Local adjusted rate	16.6	12.1
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.37	1.00

COMPARABILITY OF CRUDE LIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES : If the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age groups, their crude rates for live births and deaths (per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid for purposes of comparison with other areas and with the country as a whole.

As the population of the areas are not thus similarly constituted the Registrar General supplies "comparability factors" to each area, by which the crude live birth and death rates of the area are "weighted" to give the "adjusted" rates, which are truly comparable with the adjusted rates of other areas.

For this area the Live Birth rate comparability factor is 0.91 and the adjusted Live Birth-rate becomes 19.7 per 1,000. The Death-rate comparability factor is 1.27 and the adjusted Death-rate is therefore 16.6 per 1,000.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC : The tables on the following pages give comparisons of the Births, Deaths, etc., for the year 1971 and for the preceding 5 years; also the causes of death in Haydock Urban District for the year 1972.

VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Births				Deaths (all causes)		Infant Mortality (under 1 year)		Neonatal Mortality (under 4 weeks)		Early Neonatal Mortality (under 1 week)	
	Live Births	Stillbirths										
		No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 total births	No. Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Regis- tered.
HAYDOCK U.D.												
Year 1972	326	*21.7	6	18	196	*13.1	8	25	5	15	4	12
Year 1971	296	20.7	6	20	161	11.2	5	17	2	7	2	7
Year 1970	242	18.3	5	20	145	10.9	3	12	1	4	1	4
Year 1969	241	18.5	2	8	161	12.4	3	12	1	4	1	4
Year 1968	235	18.4	2	8	143	11.2	3	13	1	4	1	4
Year 1967	215	17.1	3	14	172	13.7	4	19	4	19	4	19
Average 5 years 1966-1970	-	18.6	-	14.0	-	11.9	-	14.6	-	7.6	-	7.6

* Adjusted - live birth rate comparability factor -- 0.91 = 19.7 per 1,000
 - death rate comparability factor - 1.27 = 16.6 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1972

Causes of Death	All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 yr.		Age in years										75 & over					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Other Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-						
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-						
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2						
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-						
Anaemias	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Other Diseases of Nervous system	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Hypertensive Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Ischaemic Heart Disease	27	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	1	8						
Other forms of Heart Disease	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	13						
Cerebrovascular Disease	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	6						
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4						
Pneumonia	11	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	4						
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-						
Other Diseases of respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-						
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Other Diseases of Digestive system	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-						
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
All other accidents	4	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2						
TOTAL: ALL CAUSES	107	89	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	-	-	2	1	11	3	18	15	36	20	30	45

SECTION 3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - PREVENTION AND CONTROL

106 cases of Infectious disease were notified in 1972 an increase of 31 on the figure for the previous year. 62 cases of measles were notified, compared with 40 in 1971.

ISOLATION & DISINFECTION

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Peasley Cross, St. Helens, is available for the treatment of Haydock cases.

The use of the steam disinfector at the hospital is also available for the disinfection of bedding and clothing as and when required.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1972 IN THE HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT

[illegible]

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - COMPARATIVE TABLES

Disease	1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		Quinquennial Mean 1967 - 1971	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Measles	62	-	40	-	179	-	6	-	127	-	28	-	76	-
Scarlet Fever	32	-	24	-	4	-	24	-	8	-	8	-	14	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	8	-	5	-
Infective Jaundice *	8	-	6	-	51	-	32	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis-Respiratory	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	0.2
Tuberculosis -Non-Respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2

* First became notifiable in 1968

SECTION 4

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY:

The supply of water to the district is the responsibility of the St. Helens Corporation who, by agreement with the Council, assumed control of the undertaking in April 1958.

The Water Engineer has submitted the following report:

- "(i) In regard to quality of the water supply in the Haydock area, regular samples have been taken and analysed chemically by the public analyst and bacteriologically by the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool. The chemical quality of the water proved satisfactory. The number of bacteriological analyses obtained during the period under review was 146. 88% were free from coliforms and 92% free from E.Coli.

There were in addition two occasions when the No. 2 Reservoir was taken out of service as indicated below.

The supply has been adequate in regard to quantity although there have been incidents of poor pressures in high level areas, particularly at peak demand.

Improvements in supply conditions are anticipated when the new high level booster station is commissioned, and with additional supplies from the new pumping station at Haydock Park available in 1973, it should be possible to take out of service for examination and repair the No. 2 Reservoir which is only operating to 75% of capacity, due to structural movement affecting the upper parts of the walls and the roof.

- (ii) In the cases when notification of coliform and E.Coli counts were received, immediate steps were taken to boost the chlorine residual in both reservoirs to meet the chlorine demand of the water. In addition re-sampling was undertaken on two occasions and it was considered prudent to isolate No. 2 Reservoir due to suspected contamination. In each case the reservoir was only recommissioned after clearance from the Public Health Laboratory. The source of the contamination was unable to be traced but the Laboratory confirmed that there was not pathogenic intestinal organism present. One possible explanation is that following heavy rainfall surface washings gained entry to the reservoir through the roof. Following these incidents regular spraying of the roof, with chloros solution was undertaken and there has been no re-occurrence of a similar nature.
- (iii) A population of 15,160 persons is provided with a water supply direct from the public water mains to 5,450 dwellings. There are no dwellings that obtain their water supply by means of a stand-by.
- (iv) The natural fluoride content of the water did not exceed 0.1 mg./l."

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

The number of types of food premises in the area at the end of 1972 were as hereunder:-

Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops, selling mainly sweets, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Snack-Bars and similar Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Visits to food premises during the year numbered 271.

The opening of several large food warehouses on the Haydock Industrial estate in the past few years has entailed a considerable increase in the work of food inspections. This includes the necessity for regular inspections under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968, of containers arriving at the warehouses unexamined at the port of entry.

A large increase is also evident in the annual amounts of foodstuffs surrendered for examination and condemnation.

During 1972 the amounts and types of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Cooked Meat and Meat Product			87
Canned Meats	1	5	1
Other Canned Foods	1	8	62
Frozen Foods due to cabinet breakdown		7	38
Other Foods		5	76
Total	3	7	40

26 shops in the district are registered under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream. In each shop a refrigerator is installed and the ice-cream is sold wrapped as delivered to the shop.

There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the district.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

There are no slaughter-houses in operation in the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few out-lying premises all property is connected to the public sewers.

The western part of the district is served by the Parr Sewage Works, St. Helens, which is situated partly in the Haydock district and which came into operation early in 1958.

The sewerage scheme for the eastern portion of the district, - part of the Sankey Valley Sewerage Scheme - came into operation in November, 1959.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION :

The number of the various types of conservancy measures in the district at the end of 1971 are as follows :-

Privy Middins	1
Pail Closets	1
Trough Closets	Nil
Waste-water closets	Nil
Fresh-water closets	5636
Dry Ashpits	Nil

All the schools in the district now have reasonably satisfactory sanitary accommodation and are connected to the public mains for water supply and to the public sewers for sewage disposal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE :

The collection of refuse is carried out under the control of the Council's Surveyor. Three motor vehicles are in operation and the majority of dustbins are emptied weekly. Refuse is disposed of by means of tipping. Paper, cardboard, etc. is collected separately and sold as salvage.

RODENT CONTROL :

Although infestations of rats and mice in the district are generally of a minor nature, the sewers and refuse tips are subject to constant observation and treatment in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Annual contracts were entered into for rodent destruction at three farms and six business premises.

Occupiers of dwellinghouses are encouraged to report infestations of rats and mice, no charge being made for disinfection work carried out by the local authority at this type of property.

One rodent operative is employed.

Total inspections (including reinspections) carried out, and number of infestations found and treated were as follows:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
(a) No. of properties in district	5,744	15
(b) Total No. of properties inspected following notifications	574	3
(c) No. of (b) infested by Rats	292	3
Mice	140	2
(d) Total No. of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification	84	12
(e) No. of (d) infested Rats	5	3
Mice	9	3

DISINFESTATION :

Infestations of houses with insect pests were dealt with by the use of D.D.T. insecticide and powder, with good results.

The number and types of infestations of houses dealt with during the year were as follows :

Ants	127 Houses	Bedbugs	4 houses
Cockroaches	39 "	Silverfish	2 . "
Ground Beetles	12 "	Crickets	8 "
Fleas	2 "		

Insect pests were also dealt with at 14 other premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 :

The Shops Authority in this area is the Lancashire County Council, but inspectorial duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspector who, for that purpose, has been appointed Shops Inspector by the County Council.

There are 184 premises classified as shops under this Act, in the district, and inspections during the year numbered 363.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 AND 1936.

18 premises were licenced to keep petroleum spirit and ~~three~~ to keep petroleum mixtures. Visits of inspection to new and existing installations numbered 24.

Income from licence fees amounted to £129-00.

The new Shell-B.P. Hydrocarbon Oil Terminal, claimed to be the largest of its particular type in Europe, came into operation during 1968.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

At the end of 1972, according to the Rate Books, the total number of houses in the area was 5,427.

Of these 1,794 are Council houses and some 1,760 have been built in the post-war period by private enterprise. The majority of the remainder are of terrace type, 60 years of age and upwards, whose general standard may be described as "fair". Little overcrowding exists.

During 1972, 202 traditional permanent houses were erected by private enterprise and 45 by the local authority.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :-

(1) (a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	263
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	547
(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	89
(2)	Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at the end of the year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, and in respect of which:-	
(a)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made	16
(b)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	7

2. Houses Demolished :-

(1) In Clearance Areas :

Houses unfit for habitation NIL

(2) Not in Clearance Areas :

As result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (i) Housing Act, 1957 9

3. Unfit Houses Closed :-

Under Section 17 (i) Housing Act, 1957 NIL

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :-

(1) After informal action by Local Authority	244
(2) After formal notice under Public Health Act:	
by owner	1
by Local Authority	NIL
(3) After determination of a demolition order under S.24, Housing Act, 1957	NIL

5. Houses Improved :-

By Discretionary Grant :-

(1) Applications submitted	119
(2) Applications approved	112
(3) Amount of Grant Approved.	£113,540
(4) Work completed	19

By Standard Grant :-

(1) Applications submitted (a) to full standard	14
(b) to reduced standard	NIL
(2) Applications approved (a) to full standard	14
(b) to reduced standard	NIL
(3) Work completed	7

Amenities provided under the Standard Grant procedure were :-

Bath in Bathroom	4
Washbasin	6
Inside Water Closet	7
Hot & Cold Water Supply - at 3 points	2
- at 1 or 2 points	3
Sink	-

Grants paid during the year in respect of 26 houses improved amounted to £16,577.

SECTION 6

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HYGIENE

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 47 registered factories in the district comprising 45 factories in which mechanical power is used, and 2 without mechanical power.

The types of factory are:-

Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	9
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-cast Concrete Goods	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hinge-Making and Electro-Plating	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warehousing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Roller Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	14
Agricultural Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Mixing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio & T.V. Valve Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scrap Metal Recovery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fork Lift Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Compressed Air Tool Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Office Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assembly and Packaging of Toys	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mineral Water Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicle Washing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tractor Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tyre Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seed Cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	1

6 sites of building operations were registered under Section 127 of the Factories Act, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	6	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	45	46	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	6	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	53	58	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :-

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspectr. Inspectr.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	NIL	1	NIL

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops, Ware-Houses	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens.	Fuel Storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year.	23	34	26	7	1
No. of premises receiving a general inspection during year	7	7	11	2	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Temperature	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Washing Facilities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Visits of all kinds to registered premises numbered 57

SECTION 7.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, VISITS, ETC.

Dwellinghouses (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	263
Re-inspections and re-visits to above ...	304
Housing conditions and overcrowding ...	20
Applications for Improvement Grants (Inspections & visits)	289
Applications for Qualification Certs. (Inspections & visits)	55
Drainage (Inspections and re-inspections) ...	73
Water Supply (Inspections and re-inspections) ...	11
Ditches and Water Courses (Inspections & re-inspections)	3
Accumulations of refuse ...	22
Rodent Control (Inspections, re-inspections and treatments)	1964
Disinfestations of Premises ...	231
Food shops and premises ...	271
Other shops ...	209
Factories ...	58
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, (total visits)	57
Petroleum ...	24
Miscellaneous ...	154
	<u>4,008</u>

Number of Nuisances or Defects discovered ...	325
Number of Informal Notices served ...	16
Verbal Notices and/or letters ...	222
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	Nil
Number of Notices complied with (including Verbal Notices)	217
Number of Nuisances or defects abated ...	290

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ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS

Type of Defect	No. Discovered	No. Remedied
Water Closets	18	21
Drains	28	27
Water Supply	8	1
Sinks	1	1
Waste Pipes	2	1
Dustbins	143	146
Washboilers	-	-
Roofs	10	10
Chimneys and Flues... ..	3	4
Eavesgutters... ..	9	12
Downspouts	2	4
Brickwork/Pointing... ..	11	10
Plastering	8	5
Floors... ..	1	2
Windows	11	16
Doors	12	4
Firegrates	1	1
Dampness	8	5
Yard Paving	6	1
Miscellaneous	43	19
TOTAL	325	290

SECTION 8

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY
SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS :

(Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department)

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, foodstuffs, "swabs" etc. for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service either at the Public Health Laboratory, Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool, or at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester. The chemical analysis of water samples, and of samples of food and drugs, is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

HOSPITAL SERVICES :

The Haydock Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district; it is a General Hospital with a nominal establishment of 13 beds, but in view of its small size it is not equipped to deal with major surgical cases. The district is mainly served for general cases by the St. Helens Hospital and also by the Providence Hospital, St. Helens. Maternity cases requiring hospital attention are admitted to the Cowley Hill Maternity Hospital, St. Helens, Whiston Hospital, Billinge Hospital or Warrington General Hospital. Cases requiring isolation on account of infectious disease are normally admitted to the Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital, St. Helens. In-patients' treatment for patients suffering from tuberculosis is provided at Eccleston Hall; out-patient sessions are held by the Chest Physician at St. Helens.

Facilities for the treatment of psychiatric illnesses are centred on Winwick Hospital, and for mental subnormality at Newchurch Hospital, Culcheth.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SERVICES :

The family doctor service and the general dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic services are the responsibility of the Lancashire Executive Council, 42, West Cliff, Preston.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES :

The Lancashire County Council is the Local Health Authority, and the day to day administration of the wide range of services which it provides in this area is in the hands of Divisional Health Committee No. 10.

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

All vehicles in the Lancashire County Council ambulance service are under radio control, and all services in the Division are controlled by staff at the area ambulance headquarters at Whiston. Vehicles from other stations can be brought in easily because of the radio contact when necessary.

This service deals with all types of cases where such transport is required by reason of illness (including mental illness or mental subnormality), whether accident, other emergency, general illness or infectious disease. In cases of emergency, any person having reason to do so may summon an ambulance, and the emergency service number '999' should be used. In other cases the calls for this service are made either by a doctor, dentist, midwife, nurse or other duly qualified person, who can call Whiston headquarters, telephone number 051-426-5222.

Five stretcher-carrying ambulance vehicles, and three "sitting case" cars are stationed at the Ambulance Station, Silverdale Road, Newton-le-Willows and manned by an appropriate staff, all qualified in First Aid.

CLINIC SERVICES :

The Urban District is served by the Clinic, Station Road, Haydock, where the following sessions are held:-

Child Health Clinics - each Wednesday morning and afternoon.

Ante-natal Clinic - alternate Thursday afternoons.

Ante-natal Relaxation Class - alternate Thursday afternoons.

Dental, ophthalmic, orthopaedic and chiropody sessions by appointment.

During the year work commenced to reconstruct and extend the Clinic to form a Health Centre.

HEALTH VISITING

A Health Visitor is a State Registered Nurse who has received at least a course of training in midwifery and undertaken a year of special training in preventive medicine (especially early detection of handicaps), health education, and social work. Although in much of her work she is concerned with mothers and children, her duties are by no means confined to these members of the family. In recent years the Health Visitor has worked increasingly with adults, particularly the elderly.

A part of the Health Visitor's time is spent in connection with the School Health Service

undertaking the duties of a School Nurse. If a Health Visitor has the aptitude she may undertake teaching of classes in health education and mothercraft subjects which are included in the school curriculum.

Hitherto each Health Visitor has worked in a defined geographical area, but the current trend is to make the Health Visitor's caseload the patients registered with one or more family doctors and to arrange for the Health Visitor to have frequent contact with the doctors.

The Health Visitors employed in this District are based at The Clinic, Station Road, Haydock.

DISTRICT NURSING :

An "attachment" scheme is now in operation by which district nursing sisters take their patients according to the medical practice to which they are attached and not according to a geographical district as before. District nurses of the S.E.N. grade and nursing auxiliaries are also employed to work under the supervision of the nursing sisters; in this scheme nursing sisters and general medical practitioners work closely together with full consultation so that the skill of the specially trained nurse can be properly employed.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the District Nursing sisters are :-

Mrs. O.J. Wilkinson, 30, Chestnut Drive, Pennington.
Tel: No: Leigh 29100.

Mrs. Wignall, 12, Ledger Road, Haydock.
Tel: No: St.Helens 35449

MIDWIFERY :

Whole-time domiciliary midwives are engaged on this work within the Urban District in the employ of the County Council, which is both the Local Health Authority and Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. These nurses normally accept responsibility for cases residing within reasonable proximity of their homes, but the principle of the expectant mother's free choice of midwife (as of doctor), is well established. Each has a car at her disposal to enable her to respond quickly to urgent calls and to carry apparatus for analgesia.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the midwives are:-

Mrs. W.Burns, 2, Folds Road, Haydock - Tel.No.St.Helens 27135
Mrs. M.A.McGhee, 58, Johns Avenue, Haydock - Tel.No. Ashton-in-Makerfield 77477
Mrs. Wood, 60, Vista Road, Newton-le-Willows. Tel.No. Newton-le-Willows 7847

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION :

Facilities are provided both by the County Council and by family doctors for giving protection against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and german measles. Certain other immunisations, e.g. against typhoid fever, may be given by family doctors when required. The B.C.G. injection against tuberculosis is given by the School Health Service and by the staff of Chest Clinics.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE :

The scope of these arrangements is very wide and includes health education, health visiting in the homes including those persons suffering from tuberculosis, the provision of ancillary nursing equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation. It also includes the provision of a chiropody service available to the elderly (aged 65 or over), registered handicapped persons, and expectant mothers.

Further information about all the foregoing services may be obtained from the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Health Office, Winwick, (Telephone No: Warrington 37444)

SOCIAL SERVICES:

The Lancashire County Council is the responsible authority, and the day to day administration of the services is in the hands of Divisional Social Services Committee No.3. The services provided include Social Workers, Home Helps, residential accommodation, and day centres, and they cater mainly for the elderly, the physically handicapped, the mentally disordered, children and the homeless. The County Council's scheme utilises very fully the various voluntary agencies in the provision of facilities such as social clubs, luncheon clubs, and "meals on wheels" for the aged and the handicapped. The Social Services Committee also pays a grant to the District Council in respect of approved tenants of warden-supervised housing.

Enquiries regarding the Social Services Department should be made to the Area Officer, Social Services Department, (Division 3), 146/148, Common Road, Newton-le-Willows, Tel.No. Newton-le-Willows 7241.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND REHABILITATION

Facilities are provided both by the County Council and by family doctors for visiting registered nurses, health visitors, physiotherapists, dietitians, occupational therapists, and other specialists. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness.

The scope of these arrangements is very wide and includes mental, physical and social aspects of health. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness.

Social Services

The Lancashire County Council is the responsible authority for the day to day administration of the services in the hands of Divisional Social Services Committees. The services provided include Social Workers, Home Help, Residential Accommodation, and Day Centres, and they cover the whole of the County. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness. The County Council also provides a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness, and a day hospital for the treatment of physical illness.

