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BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

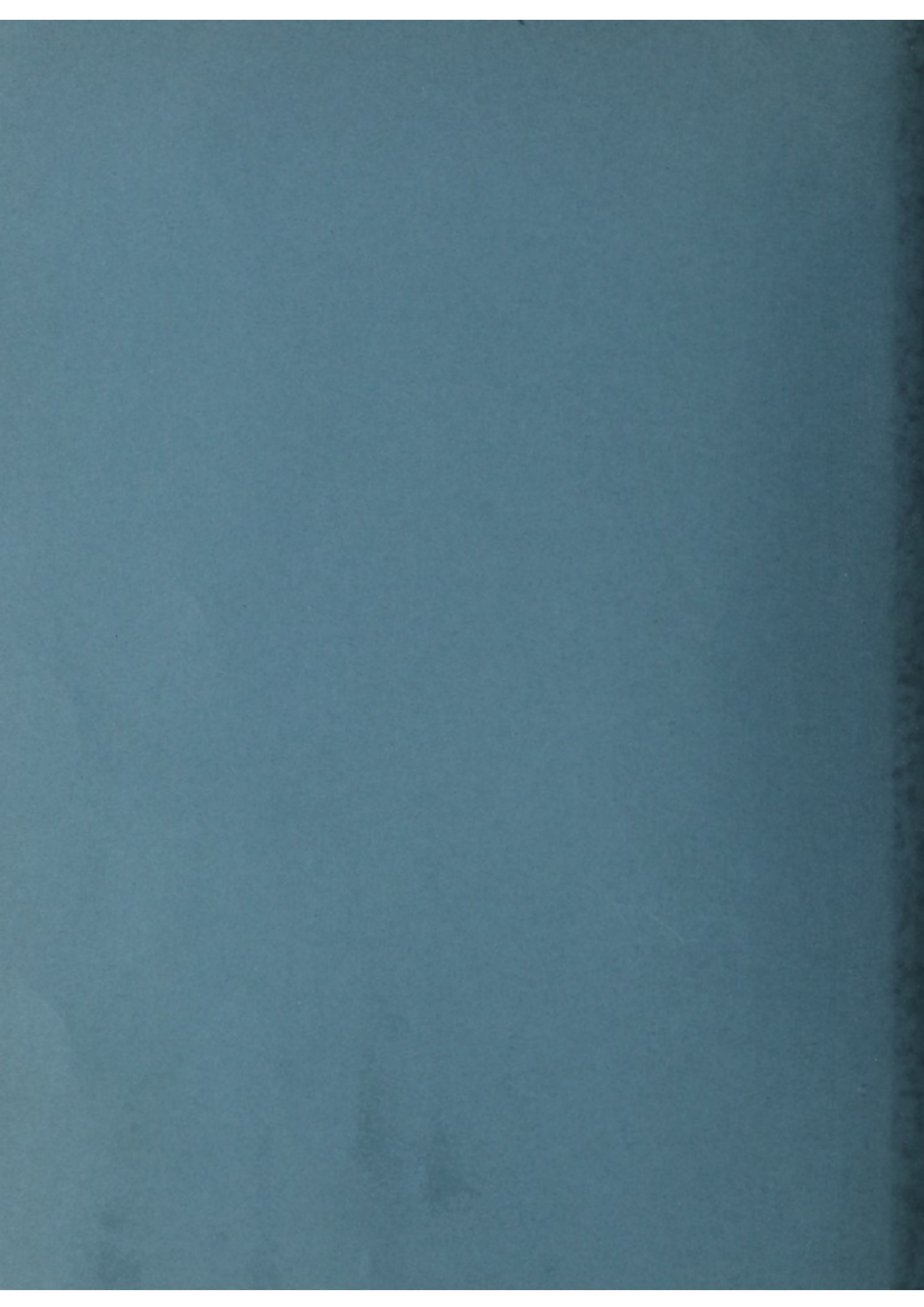
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1967




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BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1967

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Chief Medical Officer

1957

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR A. BUSSEY J.P. (To May 1967)
COUNCILLOR H. SANDERSON J.P. (From May 1967)

ALDERMAN J. W. HOLGATE (CHAIRMAN)

COUNCILLOR D. BUTTERWORTH (VICE CHAIRMAN)

Alderman W. J. Everett	Councillor D. H. Valentine
Alderman W. B. Fisher J.P. *	Councillor J. K. Howorth
Councillor F. Mitchell	Councillor N. Astbury *
Councillor G. Hatton	Councillor D. J. Tennant
Councillor J. Hennessey +	Councillor J. R. Haworth /
Councillor Sqn. Ldr. J. E. Dew-Parry	Councillor W. I. Cooper §
Councillor T. Illingworth ●	

- * Member of the Committee to May 1967
- + Member of the Committee to October 1967
- / Member of the Committee from May 1967
- § Member of the Committee from July 1967
- Member of the Committee from November 1967

S T A F F

Town Clerk

L. M. BURTON

Solicitor

Medical Officer of Health

T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. DAWSON, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst. P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. HOLLOWS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K. H. IVATT

Clerical Staff

MRS. D. MILNER

MISS J. WOODS

OFFICES:

Public Health Office, John Street, Haslingden
Telephone: Rossendale 5078

April 1968

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1967, on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The Registrar General has estimated the population as 14,150, which is fifty less than in 1966. The 1961 census gave a population of 14,370. This was a decrease of 135 since the census of 1951.

The adjusted* birth rate was 19.3 and the adjusted death rate 16.5 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 17.2 and 11.2 respectively. There were four deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national rate of 18.3. An average for the previous five years in the Borough, gives a rate of 20.3.

There was an increase of 45 in the number of deaths in 1967 from 202 to 247. Heart disease was responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 92 being attributed to this cause in 1967 as against 71 in 1966 showing an increase of 21 deaths from this disease. There were 10 deaths from lung cancer (9 males, 1 female) in 1967, as against 8 deaths (7 males, 1 female) in 1966. Full details of the principal causes of death, along with age and sex distribution is given in Table III on page 10 of the Report.

There was an increase in the number of infectious diseases notified during 1967, 178 as against 65 in 1966, mainly due to an increase in the number of measles and whooping cough cases. For the twenty-first year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were reported, and there were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Five cases of respiratory tuberculosis; all males were reported, and there were three deaths from this cause, two males and one female.

During the year two further boiler plants were fitted with modern furnaces designed to prevent smoke pollution. The district has not yet been included as a "black" area with regard to smoke control measures in domestic premises, but it seems likely that the district will be classified in the near future.

With regard to slum clearance, five houses were demolished and seventy-three persons rehoused from clearance areas, mainly from the central area. The work of survey and inspection under the Housing Act continued throughout the year. The three compulsory purchase orders in Commerce Street, Blackburn Road and Lonsdale Buildings, twenty-nine houses in all, were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year. Very considerable progress was made in the erection of fifty-four, three storey flats on the site of the Pleasant Street, South Side, Compulsory Purchase Order.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of the Town Clerk, Mr. L. M. Burton. At all times he gave the greatest assistance on health matters, particularly in those instances where legal issues were involved.

This letter would not be complete without reference to the retirement of Mr. Dawson who has been the Chief Public Health Inspector for 21 years.

This period of time is a large portion of a mans working life and the many improvements in the service for the public of Haslingden, especially in the field of housing, food hygiene and other environmental factors can be attributed to the energy and excellence with which Mr. Dawson has carried out his duties.

It is with regret that the time has come for him to hand over to his successor and from my personal point of view, Mr. Dawson will be sorely missed.

However, I must also welcome Mr. Hollows to his new duties, knowing he will carry on where Mr. Dawson left off.

I am,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. SEYMOUR JONES

Medical Officer of Health

* Adjusted means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

SECTION ASTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	8,195
Population (census 1961)	14,370
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1967	14,150
Number of dwelling houses (census 1961)	5,477
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966, according to Rate Books)	5,200
Rateable Value	£406,655
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£1,552

POPULATION:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1967 is 14,150, which is fifty less than 1966. The 1961 census population is 14,370.

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	114	11	125
Female	104	14	118
	<u>218</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>243</u>

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	3	-	3
Female	6	-	6
	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>

Total Registered Births for 1967 ... 252
 Total Registered Births for 1966 ... 228

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

	Male	Female	Total
For 1967	117	130	247
For 1966	94	108	202

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967			
Male	3	-	3
Female	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	1	4
For 1966			
Male	2	1	3
Female	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	3	7

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967			
Male	3	-	3
Female	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	1	4
For 1966			
Male	1	-	1
Female	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	1	4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967			
Male	1	-	1
Female	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	1	2
For 1966			
Male	1	-	1
Female	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	1	4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS:

For 1967 - 44

(which consists of infant deaths during first week of life plus still births)

There were four deaths of infants under one year of age, two of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	1 day	1a. Prematurity	Hospital
Male	1 week	1a. Congestive Cardiac failure b. Congenital heart disease	Hospital
Male	17 days	1a. Asphyxia b. Due to smothering Misadventure. Inquest 28.8.67	Home
Male	20 minutes	Prematurity	Hospital

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total		Neo-Natal		No.	Rate
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
Year 1967	243	17.2*	247	17.5*	9	36.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	4	16.0	3	0.21
Year 1966	222	15.6	202	14.2	6	26.3	Nil	Nil	7	31.5	4	18.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1965	275	19.4	192	13.5	7	24.8	Nil	Nil	7	25.5	6	21.8	Nil	Nil
Year 1964	258	18.2	203	14.3	4	15.3	Nil	Nil	5	19.4	4	15.5	1	0.07
Year 1963	258	18.1	212	14.9	2	7.7	Nil	Nil	3	11.6	1	3.9	2	0.14
Year 1962	220	15.4	226	15.8	6	26.5	Nil	Nil	3	13.6	2	9.1	1	0.07
Average 5 years 1962-1965	-	17.3	-	14.5	-	20.1	-	Nil	-	20.3	-	13.6	-	0.06

* Adjusted - Live Birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 19.3 per 1000

Death-rate (comparability factor, 0.94) = 16.5 per 1000

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year		1-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	4	1	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	9	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	-	15	2	-	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	15	7	15	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	3	8	12	4	2	13	24
Coronary Disease, Angina	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	6	5	11	7	12	27	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	5	10	19	19
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	9	9
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8	3	4	5	17	8
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	3	3	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Defined & Ill-Defined Diseases	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	4	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All other Accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS - ALL CAUSES	3	1	2	-	4	1	10	7	30	19	30	26	33	76	117	130

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION CPREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

TABLE IV

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, Primary (during 1967 - by year of birth)

1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963	Others Under 16	TOTAL
63	98	4	4	3	6	178
Reinforcement Injections during 1967 i.e. Subsequent to complete course (by year of birth)						
-	9	39	32	43	86	209

TABLE V

CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Primary - By year of birth							
Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963	Others under 16	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	63	93	2	-	-	-	158
Tetanus	63	98	4	4	3	6	178
Polio-myelitis	10	126	27	3	2	4	172
Reinforcement - By year of birth							
Whooping Cough	-	3	8	-	-	-	11
Tetanus	-	9	39	32	43	86	209
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	59	1	60

TABLE VI

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1967

Primary Vaccination - Age in years					Revaccination - Age in years				
Under 1	2-5	5-	5-15 inclu.	Total under 16	Under 1	2-5	5-	5-15 inclu.	Total under 16
2	11	10	1	24	-	-	1	1	2

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1967

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified Years								Total Deaths
		Un-der 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	
Measles	102	3	33	33	32	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlatina	24	-	3	3	14	3	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	51	3	15	12	17	1	1	2	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	178	6	51	49	63	4	1	4	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

During the year, 33 bacteriological examinations were made for the presence of Salmonella/Dysentery organisms. Seven specimens were found to be positive whilst the other 26 were negative.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year, there were 29 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 5 cases were added and 9 cases taken off, leaving a total of 25 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION:

Generally, room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table VIII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1967.

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1967

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<u>Years</u>								
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
		5		-		3		-

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Table VIII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations. During the year, 23 bacteriological examinations were made and 10 were found to be positive while the other 23 were negative.

TABLE VIII

DISCUSSION:

DISCUSSION:

Each case of tuberculosis is notified by the Tuberculosis Health Officer of the District. Every District Health Officer is notified after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation with the Chief Physician.

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Year	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and upwards
1913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1914	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1915	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1921	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1922	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1923	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1924	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1925	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1926	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1927	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1928	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1929	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1930	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1931	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1932	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1933	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1935	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1936	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1937	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1938	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1939	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1940	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1941	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1942	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1943	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1944	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1945	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1946	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1947	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1948	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1949	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1951	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1952	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1953	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1954	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1955	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1956	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1957	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1958	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1959	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1960	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1961	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1962	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1963	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1964	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1965	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1966	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1967	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1968	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1969	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1970	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1971	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1972	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1973	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1974	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1975	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1976	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1977	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1978	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1979	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1980	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1981	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1982	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1983	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1984	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1985	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1986	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1987	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1988	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1989	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1990	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1991	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1992	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1993	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1994	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1996	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1997	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1998	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Borough of Haslingden

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

April, 1968.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my twenty-first Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the area and the progress recorded in 1967.

Last year's report noted the completion of the demolition work on the South Side of Pleasant Street and the rehousing of all the tenants concerned. During 1967 very considerable progress was made on the erection of the three storey flats for 54 families on the site of the above area. These are intended to rehouse many of the tenants from the large Compulsory Purchase Order on the North Side of Pleasant Street. This C.P.O. has been confirmed by the Ministry.

At the time of writing this report, the 54 flats are completed and occupied, and only a very small number of houses in the Pleasant Street North Side C.P.O. are still occupied. It is hoped that this area can soon be demolished, so that the second phase of the Centre Area Development Scheme, which consists of 69 flats and three lock-up shops, can be built on the site of this C.P.O.

All the four Clearance Areas and the three Compulsory Purchase Orders awaiting Ministry confirmation last year were officially confirmed during 1967. Twenty-nine houses were included in these areas.

There are now 112 official confirmed unfit houses in the Borough ready for demolition as soon as rehousing and legal formalities have been completed. It is expected that all the 112 houses will be demolished in 1968.

The Council's policy of the redevelopment of large clearance area sites and the rehousing of people from further clearance areas on these redeveloped sites has continued. It will be recalled that people from Pleasant Street South C.P.O. were rehoused on the site of the Wilkinson Street C.P.O. whilst people from the Pleasant Street North C.P.O. have been rehoused on the site of the Pleasant Street South C.P.O. It is hoped that the development of the site of the Pleasant Street North C.P.O. will provide housing accommodation for people from Compulsory Purchase Orders yet under consideration. Besides preventing horrible demolition scars in central areas, the policy allows people who wish to remain near the centre of the town to do so.

During the year five houses were demolished and 34 families comprising 73 persons were rehoused. This reflects a position where rehousing was progressing steadily throughout the year, whilst demolitions were tending to fall behind. This trend should be reversed in 1968 when large scale demolition work is due to be carried out to make possible the next phase of the new building scheme.

With regard to building for aged persons, work has commenced on the 24 bungalows and one Warden's house on land adjoining Ravensgarth, Helmshore. There will be laundrette facilities as part of the scheme.

At the end of the year there were 463 applicants on the list for Council houses. This shows that there are 26 more applicants than in 1966, when the figure was 437.

Private building has continued on six sites in the Borough and 72 new houses for sale were completed during the year. Many more are under construction or at the planning stage. There is no doubt whatever that this private development will make a big impact on the housing position in Haslingden in the very near future and could be a vital factor in the development of the town.

With regard to clean air, during the year, two more factories have been fitted with modern steam producing plant designed to prevent smoke emission.

Central heating has certainly reduced somewhat the emission of smoke from dwelling houses, but this problem is by no means solved. Haslingden is not yet classified within the so called "Black" areas.

Work has continued on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Very many improvements in conditions have been recorded.

Food Hygiene work has again been given attention. Continued improvements in food premises have taken place this year as in previous years.

The scheme for aiding by grant the provision of separate water supplies to houses, in place of the existing unsatisfactory joint supplies, has again been very well used. This is a very popular and a very successful scheme.

Work on many other services, such as the cleansing service, water supplies, milk supplies, rodent control, sanitary accommodation has continued throughout the year and is dealt with in detail in the Report.

Before concluding this letter I would like to make a limited review of the progress in health matters, in particular, the environmental side of the health service in the Borough of Haslingden in the last 21 years or so.

In this period the problem of the heritage of crowded substandard housing, the legacy of the industrial revolution, has been squarely faced. Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands face this costly burden, and although the whole country shared the financial fruits of this industrial expansion, one doubts a similar parity in sharing the burden of the recovery in the areas rendered obsolete by the bad planning of that period.

In Haslingden, mostly since 1956, 480 houses have been officially condemned and, in addition, very considerable numbers have been demolished by agreement without official action. Also, the 50 "Pre-fabs" erected in 1946 have been demolished. Something over 600 houses have been dealt with in a period of approximately 12 years. This is in the region of 12% of our housing stock. In this period 31 Clearance Areas were declared, 8 Compulsory Purchase Orders made and four Public Inquiries held. At the present time there are about 380 houses still considered unfit and should be dealt with in the next few years. We have a further problem of 1,400 houses, which on a recent survey, were classified as sub-standard but in many cases capable of rehabilitation and modernisation. The proposed new Housing Act (at present a Bill before Parliament) may give additional powers and financial assistance to help deal with these. Such is the extent of the housing problem. On the reverse side, the Council have built 702 houses or flats and private builders 329 houses in the same period. The powers to give Improvement Grants and Discretionary Grants have been liberally exercised by the Council and some 1200 houses have been modernised in this period.

One of the problems of the district after the war was that a considerable number of houses had a private water supply. The present methods used on agricultural land have in many cases caused the gathering grounds of private water supplies to be broken up, with a resultant entry of polluted top water. This has been recognized by the Council and many schemes of new water supplies have been approved. There were 558 houses with a private water supply after the war. This has now been reduced to 257 and will be further reduced with schemes now in hand. Many private water supplies are in areas where it is impracticable to provide towns water and very considerable work has been carried out sampling and advising on the precautions necessary to make the supplies safe and wholesome.

The Cleansing Service suffered from the severe problems of insufficient labour and inadequate mechanical equipment for some years after the war, but in 1959 the Council tackled both problems and:-

- (a) by the introduction of the "stint" system with regard to workmen and
- (b) by the purchase of modern vehicles,

went a long way towards the solution of both. Since 1959, and now in its tenth year, this system has operated and has provided a regular weekly collection of refuse, except for very short periods associated with holidays. With regard to disposal of refuse, controlled tipping has been used as a form of land reclamation. An area of swampy land attached to St. Marys Playing Fields was reclaimed in this manner and is now a splendid football field. On a larger scale, 11 acres of uneven land at South Shore is at present receiving similar treatment and should result in a very large playing field for the benefit of sportsmen in the town, in a very short number of years.

That bugbear of industrial towns, the heavy pall of smoke from industrial chimneys, has virtually disappeared since the war thanks to the industrialists who have fitted new plant, of a type which does not produce smoke, in scores of factories and workshops in the district. Smoke from houses still remains with us, albeit considerably reduced in quantity due to central heating and other forms of smokeless space heating.

Progress with regard to control of foodstuffs, including milk, has been a feature of the last 20 years or so. Tuberculosis in milk has disappeared, and disease in foodstuffs is now practically unknown. Control of hygiene in shops has come a long way since the first important Byelaws in 1951. The condition of "the room at the back of the shop" now stands comparison with the shop itself - a great step forward by any standards.

The foregoing is some account of the progress in the fundamentals - Housing: Water: Cleansing: Air and Food, but this account would be incomplete without some reference to three very serious health hazards the town has faced in this period. The summer of 1959, the winter of early 1963 and very serious flooding on the 18th July 1964.

The summer of 1959 was described as one of the most delightful summers in living memory. It brought with it a serious shortage of water, so that many hundreds of houses were without towns water for weeks on end and everyone was seriously restricted in its use. The early months of 1963 saw one of the most severe winters we have ever experienced, with a deep freeze that lasted about 10 weeks. Again hundreds of houses were without towns water for weeks, due in this case to the freezing of underground water services, a phenomenon almost unknown in this country.

On 18th July, 1964, disaster struck this town, when in threequarters of an hour of a tropical type storm one life was lost, hundreds of houses were flooded (probably well into four figures) scores of factories flooded and tremendous damage done causing widespread unhappiness and misery. Houses and factories were flooded by a mixture of flood waters and sewer overflow to depths of anything up to five feet.

In all three incidents the fundamental hygiene or bluntly the common or garden standards of cleanliness of the people, was put to the test. No official service or unofficial voluntary service could have prevented a serious breakdown of the health service, with the resultant major dangers to everyone in the town, without the active and intelligent support of the householders affected. The local Council services and voluntary services did actually give tremendous assistance and advice, but the great weight of this urgent and essential work of cleaning up houses and yards fell on the householders themselves.

The fact that no breakdown in health followed these hazards, was due in the main to the essential soundness of the basic health standards of the people of this town.

One sad note must be struck in recording the death in August, 1967 of the Council's Chief Officer and legal adviser, Mr. L. M. Burton. He had been Town Clerk for well over twenty years and his advice and guidance on all legal matters was respected by all.

This will be my last Annual Report and when it is published I shall have departed from the scene, so I would like to take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely all who have worked with me at the Health Office, the Cleansing Depot and the Municipal Offices. My thanks are also due to all Members of the Council and the Health Committee and particularly to the Chairman, Alderman Holgate and Vice Chairman, Councillor Butterworth, and to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. Seymour Jones, for the help, guidance and encouragement so freely given to me at all times. Especially my thanks to an efficient and loyal staff, who have given ungrudging service and support. To Mr. J. Hollows, who succeeds me as Chief Public Health Inspector, I wish every success in the work he now undertakes and thank him most sincerely for all the help he has given me in his five years as Deputy.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen

Yours faithfully,

W. DAWSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION DENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCESWATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Calder Water Board, and the remainder - some 257 houses and farms, by springs and wells. The percentage of occupied houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells, is approximately 4.9. In all cases the water supply by the two Undertakings is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Undertakings deliver water by stand pipes. The average natural fluoride content of the Bolton Waterworks supply varies between 0.15 and 0.20 p.p.m. That of the Calder Water Board is 0.10 p.p.m.

Approximately sixty-nine per cent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 1017 yards to the existing mains of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, were laid during the year. In addition 501 yards of mains to existing houses were renewed or extended. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbosolvency. The Water Undertakings take large numbers of samples of treated and untreated water to ensure satisfactory quality. A new filtration plant with a nominal output of 3.5 million gallons a day was completed and put into commission at Haslingden Grane in 1965.

The Health Department took 21 samples of water for bacteriological examination. Twelve samples were taken direct from the mains and all were satisfactory. All the nine samples taken from other sources were satisfactory. Two chemical samples were taken from private supplies and found to be satisfactory.

Under the Housing Act 1964, local authorities can give a grant to help house owners with an unsatisfactory joint service water supply to convert to a separate service. This scheme has now been in progress for two years and has been well received and taken up by a considerable number of house owners.

DRAINS AND SEWERS:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board, and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns - Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area, and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration, with outfall into the River Irwell. A major improvement scheme, the provision of a sludge digestion plant and drying beds, was completed during 1960.

Additional lengths of sewer were provided for four private estates now in course of erection - situated at Gregory Fold; Fairhill; Manchester Road and Back Laneside. Altogether 630 yards of 9" sewer and 150 yards of 6" sewer was laid in connection with these four building sites.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1. Number of pail closets	115
2. Number of waste water closets	1366
3. Number of fresh water closets	4441
4. Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	6
5. Number of movable ashbins	5728

There are still one hundred and fifteen pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities.

During 1967, conversions took place as follows:-

Waste water closets to fresh water closets	61
Pail closets to fresh water closets	3

CLOSET CONVERSION SCHEME:

On the 1st April 1964 the Council introduced a scheme whereby in approved cases, a grant of £10 is paid towards the conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet. This scheme was well publicised, but at the present time most of the conversions are in connection with improvement grants. A scheme for a grant towards the conversion of pail closets to fresh water closets has operated for some years.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage and cover etc.

Household refuse is now collected weekly and nightsoil also is collected weekly. All household refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. Refuse disposal has now been carried on at South Shore since 1954 as part of a scheme to create a large playing field in that area. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special night-soil chute.

A new garage for cleansing vehicles was established in the Old Destructor premises in Primy Hill and occupied in December 1963.

The weekly collection of household refuse was commenced in April 1959, and this service has been maintained since that date, despite very real difficulty in obtaining suitable labour. This problem is still with us.

For the previous five years the workmen have had an Annual Holiday of two weeks taken at the July holidays. The Committee agreed this procedure for 1967 and a small skeleton staff dealt with any emergencies. During the week following the holidays the men worked overtime every day to restore the normal service. An experiment to provide any resident who called at the Health Office, with a special purpose paper refuse sack, during and immediately after the holiday was tried out for the first time. This was well received and solved many residents problem of insufficient storage capacity.

The refuse collection wagons dealt with the following materials during the year:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Ashbin Refuse	2615
Nightsoil	175
Trade refuse and cover	621
	<hr/>
	3411
	<hr/>

The following shows particulars of the materials dealt with on the South Shore Tip:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Loads tipped by refuse wagons, including cover	3236
Sweepings etc. from Borough Surveyor's Department	963
Loads tipped by private traders	583
	<hr/>
	4782
	<hr/>

SALVAGE: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Paper, cardboard, etc	20	0	2
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from tip	3	14	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Gross Value - £155

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1967 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 403.	
No. of Inspections made for the purposes	596
Meat and Food Inspection:-	
Food Inspection	216
Butchers' Shops	173
Farms	21
Milk Samples	58
Ice-cream Premises	6
Fried Fish Shops	12
Bakehouses	28
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes etc.	49
Other Food Shops	224
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	37
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	78
Water Samples and Supplies	139
Rodent Control	253
Factories and Workshops	46
Smoke Abatement etc.	31
Public Cleansing	459
Drains and Water Closets	237
Hen Pens and Piggeries	73
Miscellaneous Nuisances	747
Miscellaneous	137

In Table X are particulars of:-

- (a) Notices served and complied with
 (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied

TABLE X

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal notices	10	10
Informal notices	116	67
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
<u>Dwelling-houses:-</u>		
Dampness	49	37
Defective ashbins and pails	334	333
Defective fresh and waste water closets and drains	73	67
Chimneys, roofs and other housing repairs	66	65

CLEAN AIR:

Industrial premises have again recorded a very useful contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere. At one new factory modern plant designed to prevent the emission of smoke was installed, whilst at existing premises new plant was installed for the same purpose. In both instances higher efficiency was also achieved.

The very great improvement with regard to industrial smoke, which has been clearly noticeable during the last few years, is due to the very large number of schemes of improvement, replacement or renewal carried out by the factory owners of this town in recent years.

One plan was submitted for examination with regard to chimney height and was approved.

With regard to domestic smoke, whilst there is a considerable diminution due to many schemes of central heating or partial central heating, that have been installed in houses, there has been no change in the classification of the Borough and it is not included in the "black" areas.

Measurement of the degree of aerial pollution is carried out by a Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide recording machine sited at the Health Office.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath and eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths.

The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each 3½ hours. Three bacteriological samples were taken of the water in the plunge bath - all were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS:

All ten schools have a towns water supply. All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection. In 1965 a detailed survey was made and a special report presented to the Health Committee, dealing with the toilet and ablution facilities at schools in the Borough.

MORTUARY:

The mortuary is provided with a three compartment refrigerator and was completely modernised and brought up to date in 1962. During the year the refrigeration unit became defective and was replaced with a new one.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS:

There were no cases of bed bugs dealt with during the year. Three houses were treated by fumigation for other insect pests.

RODENT CONTROL:

One hundred and ten premises were dealt with for rodent infestation during the year. In seventy-three cases, rats caused the infestation, the other thirty-seven being mice. None of the infestations were major in character, but it must be noted that prompt attention to the smaller infestations prevents the occurrence of the major ones.

A large number of visits were made to premises with regard to infestations, in addition to many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, the last on the register being closed in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951:

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known, none is being sold or used.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960:

There are three sites licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in operation at the end of the year. Seventeen caravans can be accommodated on the three sites.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Estab. open to public. Canteens	Fuel storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year	20	60	2	6	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	2	18	-	2	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year					
Space (S.5(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds during the year to registered premises - 56
Prosecutions - Nil

SECTION EH O U S I N GNEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By the local authority	Nil	30
(b) By other local authority	Nil	Nil
(c) By other bodies or persons	72	Nil

No. of Council owned dwellings existing at the end of the year 1244

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 403

Number of inspections made for the above purpose 596

Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit 74

Total number of dwellings existing at end of 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 (at any time) 112

(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made 383

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-

(a) Unfit houses.. .. . 5

(b) Other houses.. .. . -

Number of persons displaced 73

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:HousesPersons
DisplacedHouses demolished or closed during year:Housing Act 1957Demolished as a result of formal or informal
procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957 -Local Authority owned houses demolished
(M.O.H Certificate) -

Unfit houses closed:

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957 -

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:No. of
HousesNumber of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were
remedied as a result of informal action by the local
authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts 74Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts
after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners 1

(b) By local authority in default of owner Nil

Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1957
(Sections 9 and 16) after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owner Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation .. Nil

Number of separate dwellings contained in above Nil

Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation Nil

TABLE XI

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of	
	Private Bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	37	-
(b) Approved by Local Authority	37	-
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	24
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	24
(e) Work completed	36	24
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-
STANDARD GRANTS		No. of dwellings or other buildings
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority for improvement to full standard	38	
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil	
(c) Total applications approved by Local Authority	38	
(d) Work completed	47	
Approximately 5% of the houses improved were tenanted houses, the rest being owner-occupied houses.		

RENT ACT 1957:

No Certificates of Disrepair issued during the year. No applications were received.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

During the year 30 of the 54 three storey flats being erected in Pleasant Street (on the site of the Pleasant Street South Side C.P.O.) were completed. Rehousing of tenants from the North Side of Pleasant Street C.P.O. was commenced in these flats. The policy of the Council of rehousing on the sites of previous Compulsory Purchase Orders was again carried out. Many persons who had lived on the South Side of Pleasant Street had already been rehoused on the site of the Wilkinson Street Compulsory Purchase Order. This policy is preventing the creation of ugly scars where demolitions have taken place, and at the same time, rehousing people near their previous homes.

Only five houses were demolished during the year, but at 31st December there were 112 houses awaiting demolition. All were included in Compulsory Purchase Orders, and all legal formalities, appeals, enquiries etc. had been dealt with. The Ministry had confirmed the Orders in respect of all the 112 houses and, when rehousing and purchasing has been completed, all can be demolished. The houses are as follows: 83 houses in the Pleasant Street North Side C.P.O., 5 houses in the Lonsdale Buildings C.P.O., 6 houses in the Blackburn Road (No.4) C.P.O., and 18 houses in the Commerce Street, Carrs (Nos. 1 & 2) C.P.O.

Thirty four families and 73 persons were re-housed during the year.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES

By the end of 1967 very considerable progress had been made on the 54 three storey flats under construction on the South Side of Pleasant Street. Thirty had been completed and the remaining 24 were expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1968. The second phase, to be built on the site of the Pleasant Street (North Side) C.P.O. is at an advanced stage of planning and it is hoped that this work can be commenced in the Spring or Summer of 1968. On this site, 69 flats and 3 lock-up shops are planned.

On land adjoining Ravensgarth hostel, Helmshore, 24 aged persons bungalows, with a Wardens house are under construction and completions of these is expected by 1968. There will be laundrette facilities and some garage accommodation.

At the end of the year, there were 463 applicants for Council houses. This shows an increase of 26 from last year when there were 437 applicants on the waiting list.

The average number of persons per house (2.72) does not indicate any extent of overcrowding in the district.

SECTION F

MILK: Particulars of bacteriological and biological examinations are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Total number of samples submitted 58

Samples for Biological Examination					
		Results			
		Positive	Negative	No Result	
(a)	Tuberculosis	-	17	-	
(b)	Brucellosis - Ring Test ..	11	46	-	
(c)	" " - Culture Test ..	6	9	-	
(d)	" " - Biological Test	-	15	-	
Samples for Statutory Tests					
		Results			
		No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
<u>Raw Milk:</u>					
(a)	Methylene Blue test	17	13	4	-
<u>Heat Treated Milk:</u>					
(b)	Methylene Blue test	1	1	-	-
(c)	Phosphotase test		1	-	-
(d)	Turbidity test		-	-	-
(e)	Colony Count test		-	-	-

BRUCELOSIS: Where positive samples are reported a follow-up inspection is made at farms. Milk from affected cows is sent for pasteurisation.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS: Frequent inspections are made at retailers shops and other premises where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale or in course of preparation for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED: During 1967 424 lb. of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

FOOD POISONING: No cases were reported in 1967.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Many inspections were made at all types of food shops, the kitchens of schools and factory canteens and other food preparing places under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In 23 instances, official notification was given to the owner or occupier to comply with the Regulations on matters as widely varied as simple redecoration to major schemes under the Regulations requiring additional facilities.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The following premises have been recorded under the Regulations:-

Category	No. premises	Comply with Reg. 16	No. requiring Reg. 19	Comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	14	14	14	14
Canteens (School & Factory)	19	19	19	19
Cafes and Catering	15	13	15	15
Butchers	19	19	19	19
Greengrocers	10	9	10	10
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	10	10
Licensed Premises	27	27	24	24
Grocers	62	56	62	62

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE
BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I 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
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	90	45	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	133	45	4	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-

PART XIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel - Making etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	-	-	-	-	-

Case No.	Sex	Age	Site of Lesion	Duration	Character of Lesion	Number of Cases in this Group	Number of Cases in other Groups	Total	Remarks
14	Male	45	Bladder	2	Polypoid	2	0	2	
15	Female	60	Bladder	3	Polypoid	3	0	3	
16	Male	55	Bladder	1	Polypoid	1	1	2	
17	Male	65	Bladder	1	Polypoid	1	1	2	
									(Total 100 cases)
<p>(1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ...</p>									

... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ...

