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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Chief Public Health Inspector

1964



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1964

BY

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT of
TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. NUTTALL)
Councillor G. H. BUCKLEY, J.P., Chairman
Councillor J. SHEPHERD, Vice-Chairman
Alderman E. CROSSLEY
Alderman J. FAULKNER
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.A.
Alderman N. S. UTLEY
Councillor J. BARON
Councillor G. R. BOWLEY
Councillor W. CALLON
Councillor J. GOULDBOURN
Councillor J. F. HEWITSON
Councillor E. PORTER
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR
Councillor Mrs. D. E. PARFITT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†°TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

°L. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

°B. SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
C. C. BURGESS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
°J. L. ROSCOE, M.B.E., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

K. WILKINSON

Clerical Staff:

R. CRAVEN

Miss E. MOYES

° Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Foods Inspector

† Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1964.

The year was notable for the low incidence of notified infectious diseases. After a heavy incidence of measles (304) in 1963, there were only 48 reported in 1964, the lowest since before 1960.

A fulminant outbreak of vomiting and diarrhoea among some thirty campers in a Lytham Sunday School occurred during one night in late July. The symptoms were alarming but of short duration. This turned out to be a virus infection, airborne, and almost certainly spread from one member of the party who suffered about two days before the remainder and must have come to camp during the incubation stage.

The Vital Statistics are clearly set out in the body of the report. There is really nothing upon which to make special comment.

Causes of death are set out in a graphic table (Table V) and it is made plain that by far the largest factor is some form of heart disease. Diseases of the blood vessels of the nervous system take second place, and malignant growths a close third. This is not surprising in a community, one in four of the population of which is of pensionable age.

As this is the last introductory letter to a report that I shall address to you, may I thank all present and former members of the Health Committee for their support throughout the past ten years. To my colleagues and the staff of the Department, my deep appreciation of their unfailing assistance and good fellowship.

Yours faithfully,

C. ROBERTSON WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,814 acres	}	Total area,
Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres		11,705 acres
Population: Census, 1931, 25,760.		
Population: Census, 1951, 30,343.		
Population: Census, 1961, 36,222.		
Population : (Mid-1964, Registrar General's Estimate) 36,510		

Physical Features and Character of the Area

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1951)	8,637
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1961)	11,708
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1964)	12,793
Rateable value	£1,972,544
Produce of Penny Rate	£7,846

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health. There is a considerable holiday population during the Summer months.

VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Census, mid-1964), 36,510.

Live Births:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	426	222	204
Illegitimate	34	18	16
Total	460	240	220

Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 12.6

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 15.7

(Comparability factor, 1.25)

Stillbirths :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	7 ...	3 ...	4
Illegitimate ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil

Rate per 1,000 total births: 15.0

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	3 ...	1 ...	2
Illegitimate ...	1 ...	Nil ...	1

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	3 ...	1 ...	2
Illegitimate ...	1 ...	Nil ...	1

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	2 ...	Nil ...	2
Illegitimate ...	1 ...	Nil ...	1

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	632 ...	271 ...	361
Death-rate per 1,000 population			17.3
Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population			12.1
(Comparability factor, 0.70)			

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births: Nil

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	8.7

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal)	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	8.7
Infantile mortality (early neo-natal)	3
Rate per 1,000 live births	6.5
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	21.4

Deaths from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	Rate ... 0.08 per 1,000
Malignant Neoplasms ...	116	Rate ... 3.18 per 1,000

TABLE I
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1964
(Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION											Rate per 1,000 Related Live-births	
	Live births	Stillbirths	All causes	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respy.	T.B. (All forms)	Cancer (All forms)	Cancer (lung and bronchus)	Other Cancer	Maternal Mortality (total)	Maternal causes due to abortion	Maternal causes (excl. abortion)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	
England and Wales ...	18.4	0.31	11.3	0.047	0.006	0.052	2.21	0.54	1.67	0.25	0.06	0.20	20.0	13.8	
LYTHAM ST. ANNES ...	15.7	0.19	12.1	0.08	0.00	0.08	3.15	0.60	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.7	8.7	

TABLE II

Comparative Table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and Infant Mortality

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Rate per 1,000 live births	
									No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year 1964	460	*12.6	632	*17.3	7	15.0	Nil	Nil	4	8.7	4	8.7
.. 1963	482	12.5	652	18.0	8	17.4	Nil	Nil	12	26.5	10	22.1
.. 1962	499	13.8	605	16.8	8	15.8	Nil	Nil	10	20.0	9	18.0
.. 1961	470	13.2	662	18.7	7	14.7	Nil	Nil	13	27.7	8	17.0
.. 1960	406	12.5	620	19.0	7	16.9	Nil	Nil	6	14.8	4	9.9
.. 1959	427	13.3	572	17.8	11	25.1	Nil	Nil	6	14.1	6	14.1
Average 5 years—1959-63	—	13.1	—	18.1	—	18.0	—	Nil	—	20.6	—	16.2

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) = 15.7 per 1,000

* .. death-rate (comparability factor, 0.70) = 12.1 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE III

Birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1964 (Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1964 — 47,401,300

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	874,110	18·4
Stillbirths	14,524	0·31
		16·3 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	534,556	11·3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,483	0·052
Respiratory	2,208	0·047
Non-respiratory	275	0·006
Cancer (all forms)	104,698	2·21
Lung and bronchus	25,371	0·54
Other cancer	79,327	1·67
Maternal mortality (total)	226	0·25 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	176	0·20 (a)
Due to abortion	50	0·06 (a)
Infant mortality	17,507	20·0 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	12,106	13·8 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	120	0·003
Paratyphoid fever	230	0·005
Meningococcal infection	505	0·011
Scarlet fever	20,126	0·425
Whooping cough	31,609	0·667
Diphtheria	20	0·000
Erysipelas	1,740	0·037
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	306,721	6·471
Acute pneumonia	1,252	0·195
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	31	0·001
Non-paralytic	8	0·000
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	114	0·002
Post-infectious	143	0·003
Dysentery	20,163	0·425
Food poisoning	5,425	0·114
Puerperal pyrexia	6,030	0·127
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	15,026	0·317
Meninges and C.N.S.	144	0·003
Other	2,437	0·051
Anthrax	5	0·000

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
 (b) Per 1,000 live births.

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

	Causes of Death	1964			1963		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	10	15	5	9	14
11	" " lung, bronchus	14	8	22	23	3	26
12	" " breast	—	12	12	—	9	9
13	" " uterus	—	8	8	—	4	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	31	58	27	38	65
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	1	2	3	—	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	43	79	122	37	64	101
18	Coronary disease, angina	69	58	127	95	65	160
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4	3	4	7
20	Other heart disease	30	60	90	16	54	70
21	Other circulatory disease	10	21	31	14	26	40
22	Influenza	—	—	—	2	—	2
23	Pneumonia	12	12	24	8	10	18
24	Bronchitis	14	5	19	18	10	28
25	Other disease of respiratory system	3	1	4	4	1	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1	2	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	1	3	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	—	—	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	25	44	22	32	54
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3	2	5	7
34	Suicide	3	2	5	1	7	8
35	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	All other accidents	8	19	27	8	6	14
	All Causes ... Total	271	361	632	294	358	652

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1964

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	34.96
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites)	18.19
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19.30
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	6.96
Other Circulatory Diseases	4.90
Bronchitis	3.00
Pneumonia	3.80
Tuberculosis	0.47
All other causes	8.42

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1964 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,510, 210 more than in 1963, 10,750 more than in the 1931 census, 6,167 more than the 1951 census, and 288 more than the 1961 census.

2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 460 live births — 240 males and 220 females — occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 22 less than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 12.6 per thousand.

CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1964 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) — 15.7 per thousand.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, 34—of which 18 were males and 16 females—as compared with 30 in 1963. This represents 7.05 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.93 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6.2 per cent, and 0.82 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 7 stillbirths — 3 males and 4 females — as compared with 8, 5 males and 3 females, during the previous year. This represents 1.52 per cent of the total births, and a stillbirth rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1963 were 1.66 per cent and 0.22 per thousand.

3. Deaths.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths during the year, 632 as compared with 652 in 1963. The crude death-rate is 17.3 per thousand; this is 0.7 below that for the previous year.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1964 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.70) — 12.1 per thousand.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply direct from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III, IV and V.

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz.: Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35 comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Scraper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by Sec. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 6th May, 1952, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part II and Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1952.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

S. 13—Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption.

S. 14—Registration of Hawkers and their premises.

The Council, by resolution (No. 791, dated 17th December, 1951) has fixed 1st April, 1952, as the appointed date for the coming into operation of S. 13 (Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption) and S. 14 (Registration of Hawkers and their premises) of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. (Advertisement in Lytham St. Annes Express and Lytham Times of 8th February, 1952).

LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Lytham St. Annes Corporation Act, 1923, Royal Assent 31st July, 1923.

(LYTHAM ST. ANNES FOOD ORDER, 1946)

The Minister of Health, by the Lytham St. Annes (Food) Order, 1946, declared Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes, with effect from the 21st day of August, 1946.

Section 14 contains provisions relating to the registration of premises used in connection with—

- (a) the sale or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; and
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Parts II and III of these Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Regulation 5 of the Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH

DATE

15th June, 1880 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, Lytham.

29th April, 1889 ... The Beach, Lytham.

2nd Oct., 1891 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.

- 24th Oct., 1903 ... Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
- 29th May, 1907 ... The Beach, Lytham.
- 15th June, 1907 ... Seashore, Lytham.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, etc.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Bathing.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Mortuaries.
- 4th April, 1923 ... Nuisances.
- 9th June, 1926 ... Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th October, 1948).
- 15th May, 1928 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Sept., 1932 ... Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
- 30th Nov., 1936 ... Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Public Sanitary Conveniences.
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
- 30th Jan., 1939 ... Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
- 24th April, 1939 ... Queues.
- 25th Sept., 1939 ... New Streets.
- 27th Sept., 1948 ... Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
- 25th Oct., 1948 ... Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Handling and Sale of Food.
- 25th Sept., 1950 ... Hackney Carriages (Amended October, 1962).
- 30th July, 1951 ... Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Parks Cemetery.
- 25th Nov., 1953 ... Building Bye-laws.
- 31st Jan., 1955 ... Underground Rooms (Regulations).
- 30th July, 1956 ... Good Rule and Government (Deposit of Litter).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Regulations with respect to the Park Crematorium.
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees and Charges with respect to the Park Crematorium (Amended 25th November, 1957).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees to be paid to Ministers for Cremation Services.
- 31st Mar., 1959 ... Clean Air Act.
- 1st Dec., 1960 ... Building Byelaws of 1954, Additions to.
- 1st Jan., 1965 ... Hairdressers and Barbers

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Notifiable Diseases:

1. **Smallpox.**
No cases were notified during the year.
2. **Scarlet Fever.**
Three cases were notified during the year.
3. **Diphtheria.**
No cases were notified during the year.
4. **Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**
No cases were notified during the year.
5. **Paratyphoid Fever.**
No cases were notified during the year.
6. **Measles.**
Forty-eight cases were notified as compared with three hundred and four in 1963. There were no deaths.
7. **Acute Pneumonia.**
No cases were notified during the year.
8. **Whooping Cough.**
Three cases were notified during the year.
9. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**
No cases were notified during the year.
10. **Meningococcal Infection.**
No cases were notified during the year.
11. **Acute Poliomyelitis.**
No cases were notified during the year.
12. **Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious).**
No cases were notified during the year.
13. **Sonne Dysentery.**
One case was notified during the year.

14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

15. Erysipelas.

No cases were notified during the year.

16. Malaria.

No cases were notified during the year.

17. Food Poisoning.

One case was notified during the year.

18. Tuberculosis.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified — 6 compared with 11 in 1963, but the number of deaths — 3 is the same as in 1963. During the year 3 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis giving a death-rate of 0.08 per 1,000, which is the same rate as for the previous year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases:**1. Influenza.**

There were no deaths in the Borough during the year.

2. Malignant Neoplasms.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer; 116 deaths — 46 males and 70 females — being registered as due to this disease, 2 less than the previous year. The death-rate is 3.18 per 1,000 which is 0.07 below the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1960-1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Dysentery	19	2	—	56	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	12	1	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5	13	8	11	6
Measles	291	59	179	304	48
Whooping cough	37	23	—	2	3
Acute Pneumonia	4	2	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	44	1

TABLE VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total deaths						
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un-known							
		65 and over											Age unknown					
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
" Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Measles (excluding Rubella)	48	4	3	6	5	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1			
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Food poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T.B. Respiratory	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T.B. Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T.B. Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other notifiable diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
																	Total	
																		NIL

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Lancashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 8.7 per 1,000 live births, as against 26.5 in 1963, and is made up of 1 male and 3 female deaths.

Neo-Natal Death Rate.

The neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age is 8.7 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 1 male and 3 female deaths.

Early Neo-Natal Death Rate

The early neo-natal death rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 6.5 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 3 female deaths.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics held in the Borough are as follows:—

St. Annes. Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.

Monday	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Thursday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Screening tests for hearing (fortnightly by appointment).
Friday		a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st Friday in month)

St. Annes. Queensway Clinic, Walter Avenue.

Thursday ... a.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
 a.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st in month)
 a.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)

Lytham. Bath Street Clinic.

Monday a.m. Hearing Assessment (fortnightly by appointment).

Tuesday ... a.m. Dental Clinic.
 p.m. Dental Clinic.
 p.m. Speech Therapy.

Wednesday ... a.m. Minor Ailments Clinic.
 a.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)
 a.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month).
 a.m. Chiropody Clinic for Children (3rd in month)
 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
 p.m. Orthopaedic Clinic for Children (3rd in month)

Friday a.m. Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist
 p.m. Screening Tests for Hearing (by appointment)

Ansdell. Baptist Church Hall, Ansdell Road North.

Thursday p.m. Child Welfare Clinic
 p.m. Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)
 p.m. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month).

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth annual report upon certain aspects of the Department's duties.

The technical establishment was increased during the year by the addition of a fully qualified public health inspector whose duties are the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The Authority were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. L. Roscoe for this post. He took up his appointment in August, 1964 and has proved to be a valuable addition to the staff.

In August, 1964, Mr. K. Wilkinson commenced his training in the Department as a student public health inspector, thus continuing the Local Authority's training policy for public health inspectors.

July, 1964, saw the opening of the modernised Refuse Handling Plant. The works were completed on time and have proved to be most successful in operation. The disposal of the Borough's refuse is now managed hygienically and with proper economy. Provision has been made for the increasing quantity of refuse expected from the growth of the Borough's population.

1964 also saw the completion of the five-year programme to modernise the refuse collection fleet from small capacity petrol-engined vehicles to compression vehicles operating with diesel engines. Reference to the tables in the section dealing with public cleansing show the effect of this policy.

Reference is made in the body of the report to the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. There is, of course, a long way to go before the initial inspections of all the registerable premises in the Borough are completed. However a good start has been made and it is particularly pleasing to be able to report that the occupiers of the premises so far inspected have offered every co-operation to the Department.

In the belief that specialisation is inevitable in the wide field of public health, the Department's technical resources have been re-organised this year so that each inspector deals with specific duties throughout the Borough. The advantages of this method over the previous district system are clearly shown in the field of food hygiene. With one inspector now able to devote his full time to this work, it has been possible to increase the frequency of inspection and also carry out a programme of swabbing and sampling of utensils and food in use and on display at food premises.

Spectacular results can rarely be achieved or expected in the field of environmental health, however, 1964 will go on record as a year of real and solid progress in the Borough.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen, I would place on record my thanks to the Council, the Health Committee and my colleagues for their unfailing support and assistance throughout the year under review.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. CUTLER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

MILK

The Borough of Lytham St. Annes is a Specified Area, thus only heat treated or Tuberculin Tested raw milk can be sold, by retail, in the district.

Bacteriological and biological sampling of milk retailed in the Borough is now carried out by Lancashire County Council. Unfortunately this Authority are unable to provide details of the samples taken in the Borough.

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examination

One hundred and six samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and the results are as follows :—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	79
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	21
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	5
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	1

Four of the "Unsatisfactory" samples (i.e., those falling within the Grades of 3 and 4) were of "loose" ice-cream and two were of pre-packed ice cream. Following advice on handling and proper sterilisation of equipment, repeat samples produced results in Grade 1.

A total of 178 visits were made to ice-cream premises for the purpose of giving advice and sampling.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

St. Annes Public Abattoir

With the exception of rabbits slaughtered at one recently constructed private slaughterhouse licensed for the purpose, all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on at the Council's Public Abattoir. Some 30% of the carcass meat from this Abattoir is exported into the neighbouring rural areas and home-killed meat is brought into the Borough from other Abattoirs, mainly those at Blackpool and Liverpool.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed an increase on the "throughput" for 1963, the figures being 14,521 in 1963 and 16,395 in 1964. The increase was in respect of all classes of animals slaughtered.

The very low incidence of tubercle infection is again noteworthy. Only 0.14% of Steers and Heifers being infected and no cases of tubercle being found in the Cows slaughtered. The incidence in pigs is the lowest yet recorded.

The number of entire carcasses and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption showed an increase this year, the figure of 39 being 15 more than last year's figure, and 3 more than for the year 1962.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,408	567	21	11,197	3,202
Number inspected	1,408	567	21	11,197	3,202
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCIS :					
Whole carcases condemned	1	7	5	11	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	659	508	Nil	2,081	830
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	46·8%	90·8%	23·8%	18·6%	26·3%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	0·14%	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the cause of condemnation of entire carcases :

CATTLE: (including Cows)	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	1
	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	2
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	1
	Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1
	Johne's Disease	...	...	...	...	2
CALVES:	Immaturity	...	...	...	...	2
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	1
	Oedema	...	...	...	...	2
SHEEP:	Pathological Emaciation	...	...	...	...	4
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	2
	Imperfect Bleeding	...	...	...	...	1
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	1
Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	2	

PIGS:	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
	Uraemia	...	...	...	...	1
	Emaciation	...	...	...	...	1
	Multiple Abscesses	...	...	...	...	4
	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	5
	Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1
	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1
	Lymphatic Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year under review, one public health inspector was employed, full time, in the specialist duties of food hygiene. The increased activity in this field is demonstrated in the tables below. It being particularly noticeable that more frequent inspection has led to a greater awareness of hygiene in the food premises in the Borough. In turn this has led to increased use of the Department's advisory services. It is pleasing to be able to report that more occupiers of food businesses are approaching the Department voluntarily for advice in food hygiene matters.

During the year routine specimens have been taken of cooked meats on display in food shops, and, at the same time, swabs taken of the utensils in use for serving these foods to the public. Results have been generally satisfactory.

Much remains still to be done in the field of food hygiene education. One would like to see more use made by the various trades of the excellent courses made available in the area by Education Committees. There is, however, evident reluctance to release staff during the working day to attend courses of this type. The use by this Local Authority of a full-time specialist in this field will undoubtedly assist in implanting the food hygiene message to staff during the actual inspection of premises "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet . . ."

Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies	...	...	...	...	15
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	66
Hotels, Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	30
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	178
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	91
Grocers and other food premises	...	...	...	...	299
Butchers	...	...	...	...	153
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	58
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	94
Food Hawkers (vehicles)	...	...	...	...	31

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Beef stock tablets | 1 White pepper |
| 1 Phenokymethyl penicillin tablets B.P. | 1 Port flavoured beverage, non-alcoholic |
| 2 Christmas pudding | 1 Pearl barley |
| 1 Flavouring material | 1 Flour confectionery |

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and with the exception of those detailed below were reported to be genuine:—

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1 Ground almonds	Acid value of extracted oil, 20.7. Sample had unpleasant flavour.	Remaining stock destroyed.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.85%, deficient 5% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.8%, deficient 6.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Formal Channel Islands milk	Fat 3.7%, deficient 7.5% fat.	Vendor cautioned
1 Margarine	Contained small discoloured areas of penicillin mould growth between the fat and the overlapping edges of the paper wrapper.	Complainant informed— Vendor cautioned
1 Formal Channel Islands milk	Fat 3.9%, deficient 2.5% fat.	Farmer cautioned. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified.

HOUSING

The following tables show the work carried out during the year under this heading.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	Nil	42
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	144	

1. Inspections 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	102
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	350
(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	7
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	16

2. Houses Demolished:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	1	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit houses closed:

(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	3	5	3
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	5	1

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

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority ...	3	Nil
(2) After formal notice—		
(a) Under Public Health Acts	1	Nil
(b) Under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	3	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year:	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:	No of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	Nil	Nil

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvements Grants, etc.:—

Action during year:—	Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	Nil	—
(b) Approved by local authority ...	Nil	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	4
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	4
(e) Work completed	2	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard grants:

Action during year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	22
(b) Applications approved by local authority	22
(c) Work completed	20

9. Rent Act, 1957

The following table shows the work carried out under this Act:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1
Undertakings given by Landlords	Nil
Certificates issued	1
Certificates cancelled	2
Visits to premises	11
Certificates outstanding at end of year	6

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Acts, 1936—1961

Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	377
Keeping of animals	...	...	33
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	190
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	34
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	200
Piggeries and stables	...	...	34
Public Conveniences	...	...	237
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	35
Swimming Pools	...	...	97
Miscellaneous	...	...	704
Offensive accumulations	...	...	30
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	14
Ditches and Streams	...	...	45
Schools	...	...	37
Hairdressers	...	...	19

Summary of Defects remedied

Roofs repaired	...	...	2
Windows and Doors repaired	...	...	7
Sinks and waste pipes renewed	...	...	6
Dampness abated	...	...	2
Water Closets repaired	...	...	7
Drains cleansed	...	...	26
Drains repaired	...	...	8
Dustbins provided	...	...	17
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	5
Staircases repaired	...	...	1
Informal Notices served	...	73	
Abatement Notices served	...	4	

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Four houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease by means of formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable disease upon request.

One house was found to need treatment for an infestation.

Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Borough, approximately 16,194 fresh water closets. In addition, there were in use at the end of the year, 10 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. All the pail closets which serve houses in the rural fringe are emptied regularly by the Corporation.

Offensive Trades

One offensive trade is carried on in recently constructed premises, for the processing of rabbit skins.

Public Conveniences

There are twenty-six Public Conveniences under the control of the Health Department.

Free washing facilities are provided at the majority of the conveniences. In some of the older ones it is impossible to provide such facilities without a major reconstruction. In all, ten conveniences are without any form of washing facilities.

Moveable Dwellings

The following table shows the licences issued and caravans stationed on sites at the year end:—

Number of residential site licences in force at the year end	...	...	...	1
Number of residential site licences issued in 1964	...	...	...	0
Number of caravans on licensed sites	...	...	...	1
Number of holiday site licences in force at year end	...	...	...	1
Number of holiday site licences issued in 1964	...	...	...	0
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites	...	...	...	13

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control continued throughout the year, the services of one part time operator being used. Two hundred and seventy infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator, the inspectors made thirty visits of an advisory nature.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY		
		Non-agricultural		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other	
(a)	No. of properties in the district	12,793	2,455	21
(b)	No. of properties inspected	182	138	17
(c)	Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	368	296	18
(d)	No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
	Rats: major	—	—	—
	minor	35	29	7
	Mice: major	—	—	—
	minor	111	86	2
(e)	No. of infested properties treated	146	115	9
(f)	Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	159	127	16

Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

There are two municipally owned swimming baths in the Borough. The details are as follows:

St. Annes Open Air Baths:

Capacity — 800,000 gallons.
Source of filling water — Sea Water.
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.
Rate of change — 5½ hourly.

Lytham Baths:

Capacity — 90,000 gallons.
Source of filling water — Sea Water.
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.
Rate of change — 3½ hourly.

Daily checks are taken at each pool and in addition samples of water from both baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. During the year 52 samples were taken, of which 45 were satisfactory.

Ten samples were taken from swimming baths which are privately controlled. One unsatisfactory result was reported, but following advice to the operators, satisfactory results were obtained.

Nineteen samples of water from Council maintained Paddling Pools were submitted for examination. An arbitrary standard, of less than 100 coliform bacilli per millilitre, was adopted as showing a satisfactory water for paddling purposes. On this standard fifteen samples were unsatisfactory.

Clean Air

Low level smoke from domestic premises was the main source of complaint during the year, although a number of complaints received did refer to emissions of smoke from industrial premises. These latter complaints related to smoke from space heating appliances in several small works. In most cases the dark smoke arose due to misuse of the appliances.

The Borough of Lytham St. Annes enjoys a healthy and invigorating atmosphere. There are, however, some areas of bungalow development where the density of winter smoke from low level chimneys presents an unfavourable comparison with the remainder of the Borough. It is from these areas that most of the complaints are received. Such conditions can only be alleviated by smoke control within the framework of the Clean Air Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six premises are licensed for the sale of pet animals. Nine visits were made to these premises during the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Two premises were registered under this new enactment, after improvements had been made to satisfy licence conditions.

Diseases of Animals

With delegated authority from the Lancashire County Council, the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, is enforced by the Council. The order requires the inspection and licensing of plant for the boiling of waste food.

The following table shows the action under this Order:—

Number of plants licensed at 1st April, 1964 ...	7
Number of plants licensed during the year ...	Nil
Number of licences cancelled during the year	1
Number of inspections of plant during the year	15
Number of prosecutions for offences	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year the Department commenced the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. One public health inspector is employed, full-time, upon the enforcement of the Act. He commenced his duties in August, 1964.

It is estimated that 1,200 premises in the Borough will be registerable and fall for inspection. In addition investigations are required into accidents occurring in these premises, such accidents are required to be reported to the Local Authority.

At the year end 391 premises had been registered and of these 51 had received a general inspection. A total of 218 visits had been made for the purposes of the Act.

Of the 51 premises inspected in 1964 the standards were generally good, although defects were found at 49 of these premises. In the main, sanitary accommodation was adequate and no overcrowding was observed. The most common defects were the inadequate lighting of passages, the lack of handrails to staircases and the lack of hot water to hand washing facilities.

The following tables show details of premises registered and inspected.

Class of Premises	No. registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at the year end	No. of registered premises inspected during the year
Offices	114	114	14
Shops	238	238	32
Wholesale Shops	7	7	1
Catering Establishments	31	31	4
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	—
Totals	391	391	51

Number of premises inspected	51
Number of premises in which contraventions were found	49
Number of accidents reported during year ...	5

Factories Act, 1937-1961 — Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

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	5	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	181	160	13	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	6	—	—
Total	196	170	13	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	39	33	Nil	8	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	40	34	Nil	8	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

A total of 7 visits were made to shops for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the above enactment. Traders were warned where contraventions were reported. It must be said that the enforcement of certain sections of the Shops Act by the same Inspectors responsible for carrying out food hygiene duties is not helpful in creating a suitable atmosphere for the right approach to the educational aspect of food hygiene.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

At the year end, the vehicle fleet engaged in refuse collection comprised of four 32 cu. yd. capacity, diesel-engined "Speedyload" vehicles, two 18/25 cu. yd. capacity, diesel-engined 'Paxit' vehicles and one 20 cu. yd. capacity "Pakamatic" diesel-engined vehicle. Two petrol-engined 12/16 cu. yd. capacity moving floor vehicles are kept as fleet spares. Both the "Paxit" vehicles are designed to operate with 20 cu. ft. bulk container units in addition to traditional collection methods. The "Pakamatic" vehicle has an overall width of 6ft. 6ins. and is designed to operate in narrow congested town centre areas.

Since the beginning of 1960, the operating fleet has been fully converted from petrol to diesel power and the following table shows the fuel consumption over that period as compared with mileage run. It will be seen that significant savings have been effected, despite the fact that in the year 1963/64 and again last year, considerable additional miles were run to tip during the period the Refuse Handling Plant was undergoing works of modernisation. The current year should reap the full benefit of the Council's conversion policy.

	1959/60	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
FUEL (in galls.) ...	11,698	9,237	9,071	8,948	8,092
MILEAGE ...	65,990	57,790	61,260	70,947	66,026
M.P.G. ...	5.6	6.25	6.75	7.92	8.15
Weight of Refuse collected (in tons) ...	12,511	13,466	13,961	14,491	14,716

The increase in the Borough's population continues although at a slower rate in the year under review. Nevertheless, and despite the national trend, weight of refuse collected in the Borough increased by 225 tons. The bulk of refuse, in terms of cubic yards, increased very considerably with the continuing national pattern of light bulky refuse. The increases were absorbed within the framework of the existing vehicles and crews and a minimum weekly service was maintained throughout the year to each and every premise in the Borough. Most hotels and shops were provided with a rate borne minimum twice weekly routine collection. Additional collections were provided upon payment, and trade refuse collected where agreement was reached as to quantity, service and charge. A separate

free paper salvage collection was maintained throughout the year to shop and business premises.

A "Special" collection service which provides for the collection and disposal of material not catered for in the "house" or "trade" refuse sections has operated since 1960. Each year sees the expansion of this service, for which modest charges are made. In the year under review collections in excess of 1,000 were made.

The development now taking place at the rear of Ansdell Ward and the projected development shortly to commence in Lytham Hall Park cannot possibly be absorbed within the existing collection rounds, and, therefore, it will be necessary, before long, to expand the fleet by one vehicle and crew, if a weekly collection routine is to be maintained.

The following table relates to weight of refuse collected:

				Tons	Weight per thousand R. P. per day
1959-60	...	...	...	12,511	21.7 cwts.
1960-61	...	...	...	13,126	22.4 cwts.
1961-62	...	...	...	13,466	20.05 cwts.
1962/63	...	...	...	13,961	21.2 cwts.
1963/64	...	...	...	14,491	21.9 cwts.
1964/65	...	...	...	14,716	22.1 cwts.

The following tables show the cost of refuse collection and disposal for the past three years.

Gross Expenditure		1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Refuse collection	...	34,638	39,024	40,363
Refuse disposal	... ..	13,895	13,373	17,994
Totals	... ..	<u>48,533</u>	<u>52,397</u>	<u>58,357</u>
Income				
Refuse collection	...	848	1,018	1,187
Refuse disposal	... ..	3,583	2,557	3,620
Totals	... ..	<u>4,431</u>	<u>3,575</u>	<u>4,807</u>
Net Expenditure				
Refuse collection	...	33,790	38,006	39,176
Refuse disposal	... ..	10,312	10,816	14,374
Totals	... ..	<u>44,102</u>	<u>48,822</u>	<u>53,550</u>

Net Cost per 1,000 population				
Refuse collection	...	944	1,046	1,073
Refuse disposal	...	278	297	394
Totals	...	<u>1,222</u>	<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,467</u>

Net Cost per Ton				
Refuse collection	...	48s. 10d.	52s. 5d.	53s. 3d.
Refuse disposal	...	14s. 4d.	14s. 11d.	19s. 6d.
Totals	...	<u>63s. 2d.</u>	<u>67s. 4d.</u>	<u>72s. 9d.</u>

The total net cost of refuse collection increased by 10d. per ton this year. This increase being entirely due to increased labour cost.

Refuse Disposal

Work continued, during the first half of the year, on the modernisation of the Refuse Handling Plant. The new works opened, on time, on 14th July, 1964, for the reception of refuse.

All the Borough's refuse was dealt with by controlled tipping at Westby and Saltcotes Road up to July 14th. Both disposal sites were fully maintained and no major difficulties were encountered during the tipping period.

The modernised works have proved to be most efficient in operation over the last half of the year, resulting in increased speed of throughput and also in greatly improved working conditions. The new amenity section has been much appreciated by the workmen.

The net cost of refuse disposal increased during the year by 4s. 7d. per ton. This increase being mainly due to loan charges on the new handling plant.

Salvage

The following table shows the income from salvaged material as compared with the previous year:—

	1964/65			1963/64		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	1,535	10	0	1,098	0	0
Baled Destructor Scrap	1,783	0	0	1,302	0	0
Cinders				8	0	0
Metal and Rags	209	0	0	142	0	0
Miscellaneous	7	0	0	7	0	0
TOTALS	<u>3,534</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,557</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



