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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

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# ANNUAL REPORT


OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Chief Public Health Inspector

1968



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

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# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1968

BY

J. E. MORRIS,

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.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**

Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR, Chairman  
Councillor J. SHEPHERD, Vice-Chairman  
Alderman E. CROSSLEY  
Alderman J. FAULKNER  
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, M.B.E., C.A.  
Alderman N. S. UTLEY  
Councillor W. CALLON  
Councillor H. L. CARTMELL  
Councillor MRS. E. FOSTER  
Councillor J. GOULDBOURN  
Councillor J. F. HEWITSON  
Councillor E. PORTER

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

#### **Medical Officer of Health :**

J. E. MORRIS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.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.

°C. C. BURGESS, M.A.P.H.I.

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

#### **Pupil Public Health Inspectors:**

K. WILKINSON

D. C. McCULLOCH (to August 1968)

#### **Clerical Staff:**

R. CRAVEN

Miss G. A. ROGERSON

Miss E. TOPPING (to July 1968)

Miss S. BRADLEY (from July 1968)

° 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, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1968.

The vital statistics for the area remained generally satisfactory during the year. There was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery during the year, affecting mainly children at one County Primary School in the Borough. A total of sixty-three persons in all were infected and again this outbreak resulted in a considerable amount of additional work having to be undertaken by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff.

My thanks are again due to my colleagues in the Health Department for their loyalty and assistance.

To you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my appreciation of the encouragement and support afforded to me.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. MORRIS,  
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-1968 Registrar General's Estimate) 37,110.		

### 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, 1968)	...	...	13,749
Rateable value	...	...	£2,193,172
Produce of Penny Rate	...	...	£8,696

### 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-1968), 37,110.

#### Live Births:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	341	191	150
Illegitimate	39	19	20
Total	380	210	170

Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 10.2.

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 12.8.

(Comparability factor, 1.25)

# Stillbirths :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	7	...	2	...	5
Illegitimate	...	2	...	1	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births: 23.0						

# Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	5	...	3	...	2
Illegitimate	...	2	...	1	...	1

# Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	...	4	...	3	...	1
Illegitimate	...	1	...	1	...	Nil

# Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :

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

		Total		M.		F.
Deaths	...	711	...	312	...	399
Death-rate per 1,000 population	...		...		...	19.2
Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population	...		...		...	12.7
(Comparability factor, 0.66)						

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births: 2.57

				Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality	...	...	...	7
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18.0

				Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal)	...	...	...	5
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	13.0
Infantile mortality (early neo-natal)	...	...	...	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	11.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	33

# Deaths from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	NIL	
Malignant Neoplasms	...	111	Rate ... 2.99 per 1000



TABLE 1  
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1968  
(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	Other T.B.	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	16.9	0.24	11.9	0.030	0.013	0.043	2.32	0.59	1.72	0.24	0.06	0.18	18.3	12.4
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	12.8	0.24	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.54	2.45	0.027	0.027	0.00	18.0	13.0

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. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year 1968	380	10.2	711	19.2	9	23.0	1	2.57	7	18.0	5	13.0
" 1967	372	10.2	637	17.4	3	8.0	Nil	Nil	5	13.0	4	11.0
" 1966	402	*11.0	714	*19.5	5	12.3	Nil	Nil	7	17.4	5	12.4
" 1965	427	*11.7	696	*19.0	9	2.6	1	2.29	9	21.1	5	11.7
" 1964	460	12.6	632	17.8	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
Average 5 years—1963-67	—	11.6	—	18.3	—	14.6	—	0.46	—	17.3	—	13.2

\* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) = 12.8 per 1,000

\* " death-rate (comparability factor, 0.66) = 12.7 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 1968  
(Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1968 — 48,593,000

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
<b>BIRTHS :</b>		
Live births .....	819,275	16.9
Stillbirths .....	11,847	0.24
		14.3 (a)
<b>DEATHS :</b>		
All causes .....	576,601	11.9
Tuberculosis (all forms) .....	2,091	0.043
Respiratory .....	1,458	0.030
Other .....	633	0.013
Cancer (all forms) .....	112,543	2.32
Lung and bronchus .....	28,826	0.59
Other cancer .....	83,717	1.72
Maternal mortality (total) .....	198	0.24 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion) .....	148	0.18 (a)
Due to abortion .....	50	0.06 (a)
Infant mortality .....	14,952	18.3 (b)
Neo-natal mortality .....	10,128	12.4 (b)
Early neo-natal mortality .....	8,658	10.6 (b)
Perinatal mortality .....	20,505	24.7 (a)
<b>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :</b>		
Typhoid fever .....	118	0.002
Paratyphoid fever .....	89	0.001
Scarlet fever .....	14,897	0.306
Whooping cough .....	17,367	0.357
Diphtheria .....	15	0.000
Erysipelas .....	982	0.020
Smallpox .....	1	0.000
Measles .....	236,170	4.860
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic .....	19	0.000
Non-paralytic .....	5	0.000
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective .....	106	0.002
Post-infectious .....	72	0.001
Dysentery .....	19,502	0.401
Food poisoning .....	5,961	0.122
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory .....	10,707	0.220
Meninges and C.N.S. .....	92	0.001
Other .....	2,185	0.044
Anthrax .....	9	0.000
Infective jaundice .....	11,579	0.442*
Acute Meningitis .....	262	0.021*
Tetanus .....	8	0.000*
Leptospirosis .....	11	0.000*
Meningococcal infection .....	342	0.009*
Acute pneumonia .....	5,381	0.147*
Puerperal pyrexia .....	3,046	0.083*

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

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

\* Part year only - calculated annual rate.



**TABLE IV**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES**

CAUSES OF DEATH	1968		
	M.	F.	Total
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ... ..	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis ... ..	—	—	—
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ... ..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	—	—	—
Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects ... ..	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Typhus and other rickettsioses ... ..	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae ... ..	—	1	1
All other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ... ..	4	12	16
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ... ..	15	5	20
Malignant neoplasm—breast ... ..	—	13	13
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ... ..	—	4	4
Leukaemia ... ..	5	—	5
Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue ... ..	24	29	53
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ... ..	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	2	2	4
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency ... ..	—	—	—
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases ... ..	2	1	3
Anaemias ... ..	1	2	3
Other Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs ... ..	—	1	1
Mental disorders ... ..	—	1	1
Meningitis ... ..	1	—	1
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs ... ..	4	3	7
Active rheumatic fever ... ..	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ... ..	3	3	6
Hypertensive disease ... ..	2	4	6
Ischaemic heart disease ... ..	109	106	215
Other forms of heart disease ... ..	17	23	40
Cerebrovascular disease ... ..	38	82	120
Other diseases of the circulatory system ... ..	21	38	59
Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
Pneumonia ... ..	9	19	28
Bronchitis, emphysema ... ..	20	6	26
Asthma ... ..	3	1	4
Other diseases of the respiratory system ... ..	3	1	4
Peptic ulcer ... ..	4	3	7
Appendicitis ... ..	1	—	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ... ..	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	1	2	3
Other diseases of the digestive system ... ..	3	4	7
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system ... ..	3	2	5
Abortion ... ..	—	1	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium ... ..	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue ... ..	—	—	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue ... ..	—	1	1
Congenital anomalies ... ..	1	1	2
Birth Injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions ... ..	2	—	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality ... ..	1	—	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ... ..	2	6	8
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	3	4
All other accidents ... ..	1	6	7
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ... ..	1	4	5
All other external causes ... ..	1	2	3
All Causes ... ..	312	399	711



TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1968

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	35.86
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites)	15.61
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16.90
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	7.03
Other Circulatory Diseases	8.30
Bronchitis	3.65
Pneumonia	3.94
All Other Causes	8.71

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

### 1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1968 is estimated by the Registrar General at 37,110, 490 more than in 1967, 11,350 more than in the 1931 census, 6,767 more than the 1951 census, and 888 more than the 1961 census.

### 2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 380 live births—210 males and 170 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 8 more than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 10.2 per thousand.

#### CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1968 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25)—12.8 per thousand.

#### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, 39—of which 19 were males and 20 females—as compared with 37 in 1967. This represents 10.26 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 1.05 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.94 per cent, and 1.01 per thousand.

#### STILL BIRTHS.

There were 9 still births—3 males and 6 females—as compared with 1 male and 2 females, during the previous year. This represents 2.36 per cent of the total births, and a still-birth rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1967 were 0.80 per cent and 0.08 per thousand.

### 3. Deaths.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year, 711 as compared with 637 in 1967. The crude death-rate is 19.2 per thousand; this is 1.80 more than that for the previous year.

#### CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1968 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.66) — 12.7 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).

**LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
(GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1968**

S. 16—Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises.

S. 17—Local Grants for improvement of dwellings.

**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 Park Cemetery.
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 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.**  
No 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.**  
Thirty-nine cases were notified as compared with one hundred and sixty-nine in 1967. There were no deaths.
7. **Acute Pneumonia.**  
One case was notified during the year.
8. **Whooping Cough.**  
No cases were notified during the year.
9. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**  
Two 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.**  
Sixty-three cases were 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 hundred and thirty-four cases were notified during the year.

**18. Tuberculosis.**

Four cases were notified during the year—1 less than in 1967.  
There were no deaths in the Borough during the year.

**19. Infective Jaundice.**

Four cases were notified during the year.

**(b) Non-notifiable Diseases:**

**1. Influenza.**

There were three deaths in the Borough during the year.

**2. Malignant Neoplasms.**

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer, 111 deaths—48 males and 63 females—being registered as due to this disease, 2 less than the previous year. The death-rate is 2.99 per 1,000 which is 0.10 below the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI  
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases 1964-1968

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Dysentery	1	—	1	5	63
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	6	6	5	4
Measles	48	155	132	169	39
Whooping cough	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	5	2	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	9	8	134
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	4
(Non-notifiable)					



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 unknown	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	39	—	6	6	3	7	14	1	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	2	2	—	41	5	2	9	—	—
Meningococcal infection	63	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(PPrimary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—
T.B. Respiratory	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
T.B. Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	4	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other notifiable diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Total		1



## 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 18.0 per 1,000 live births, as against 13.0 in 1967 and is made up of 4 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 13.0 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 4 male and 1 female deaths.

### Early Neo-Natal Death Rate

The early neo-natal rate which represent the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 11.0 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 3 male and 1 female deaths.

## SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

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

### St. Annes. Back Headroomgate Road, Off Clarendon Road North, St. Annes.

Monday	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Tuesday in each month). Adults—by Appointment.
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic, and Immunisation.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Thursday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic and Immunisation.
Friday	...	p.m.	Screening tests for hearing (by appointment)
			Orthopaedic Clinic for children by appointment.
			Remedial exercises by Physiotherapist by appointment.

**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.	Chiropody Clinic for Children (3rd in month)
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Friday		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)

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my tenth annual report upon certain aspects of the Public Health Department duties.

The year saw staff changes in that Miss Topping, copy typist left the Department upon her marriage and Mrs. S. Tranter was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. D. C. McCulloch, Student Public Health Inspector, also left to take up an appointment elsewhere in Lancashire.

The year's work is briefly summarised in the following pages and gives some indication of the variety of duties undertaken by the Department.

The Car Disposal Unit came into operation during the year, and has enabled the Borough's residents to dispose of their unwanted "bangers" without having to resort to abandoning the vehicle on the roadside or on a convenient vacant plot of land. By the end of the year fifty old vehicles had been dealt with by the Unit.

Noise, particularly industrial noise in areas of mixed industrial and residential use, continued to be the subject of numerous complaints. This type of complaint involves a lengthy investigation often during the late night and early morning hours in order to assess the noise level. Very occasionally it is possible to obtain an easy and quick remedy. More often than not, however, industrial noise problems involve protracted investigations before some mitigation in noise level is achieved. Often the abatement of the nuisance is temporary only and the high level of noise returns due to forgetful employees or negligent management. Local Authorities powers to deal with these recurring nuisances need to be strengthened and I understand that new legislation may soon be enacted which will enable Local Authorities to deal effectively with this type of nuisance.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen I would place on record my thanks to the Council and the Health Committee for their continuing support throughout the year and acknowledge with gratitude the unfailing assistance which I have received from all my colleagues.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. CUTLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

### MILK

In addition to bacteriological and biological sampling carried out by the Lancashire County Council, the following table shows details of the samples taken by the Borough Council's Inspectors.

#### MILK SAMPLES. BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

A total of 51 samples of untreated Farm-Bottled milk taken during the year returned the following results :—

Brucella Ring Test		Brucella Culture Test		Biological Test Brucella                      Tuberculosis			
— ve	+ ve	— ve	+ ve	— ve	+ ve	— ve	+ ve
45	6	2	2	19	3	22	NIL
		2 Samples void					

Information concerning the three samples returning positive results on Brucella Biological Tests was communicated forthwith to the Local Authority in whose area the milk was produced.

Twenty-four samples of heat-treated milk were also submitted for examination. With five exceptions these satisfied the Methylene Blue Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests. The failures were notified to the Local Authorities in whose area the milk was treated and subsequent tests proved to be satisfactory.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

#### St. Annes Public Abattoir

All slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on at the Council's Public Abattoir. Some 30% of the carcase 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 a decrease on the "throughput" for 1967, the figures being 18,575 in 1967 and 15,549 in 1968.

The complete absence of tuberculosis in all animals slaughtered is indeed a tribute to the work in recent years to control this disease.

The number of entire carcasses and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption showed a decrease this year, the figure of 16 being 15 less than last year's figure and 38 less than for the year 1966.



## Carcases and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	1,423	183	21	11,162	2,760
Number inspected .....	1,423	183	21	11,162	2,760
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcases condemned .....	Nil	4	3	2	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1,141	178	1	3,247	774
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci .....	80·18%	99·45%	19·04%	29·10%	28·29%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcases condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	24	1	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 :

<b>CATTLE:</b> (including Cows)	Tuberculosis ... ..	NIL
	Septic Metritis ... ..	1
	Septic Peritonitis ... ..	1
	Gangrenous Pneumonia ... ..	1
	Extensive and Severe Bruising ... ..	1
<b>CALVES:</b>	Moribund ... ..	1
	Septic Omphalophlebitis ... ..	1
	Extensive and Severe Bruising ... ..	1
<b>SHEEP:</b>	Pathological Emaciation ... ..	1
	Generalised Oedema ... ..	1
<b>PIGS:</b>	Jaundice ... ..	1
	Multiple Abscesses ... ..	4
	Generalised Oedema ... ..	1
	Septic Peritonitis ... ..	1

## TOTAL UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

TYPE OF FOOD	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat at Abattoir & Wholesale Butchers ... ..	12	6	38
Meat at Retail Shops ... ..	—	1	65
Canned or Frozen Meats ... ..	—	4	22
Canned or Frozen Fish ... ..	—	—	93
Canned or Frozen Fruit & Veggies. ... ..	—	2	92
Other Foods ... ..	—	—	39
TOTAL	12	16	13

## FOOD HYGIENE

This section of my report deals with the progress made during the fourth year that the Borough has had the benefit of the service of one of the Public Health Inspectors fully engaged on the specialist duties of Food Hygiene.

The volume of his work is shown in the table of visits to, and the list of defects remedied at, food preparing premises and food businesses. The quality of the work is demonstrated by the increasing number of both existing and prospective management of food businesses who voluntarily seek the Department's advice on matters and problems relating to food hygiene.

There is at present greater general awareness than ever before on the part of the public, the management and the employees in the food industry of the importance of the clean handling of food. Premises are invariably attractive in appearance and the use of modern materials in structure and fitting enables surfaces to be kept in bright and clean condition. The use of effective sterilant/detergents in the industry also helps in obtaining better standards. Advances in refrigeration techniques, particularly in connection with convenience foods, has given considerable benefits in safe food handling although a greater use of controlled temperature storage and display cabinets has added to the need for technical "know how" on the part of employees in the industry.

Paradoxically, despite the general awareness of the industry in clean food and despite the need for additional technical knowledge, it is still very difficult to interest staff in attendance at courses designed to further their knowledge in food hygiene. As a result, there are incidents, some of which lead to cases of gastric disturbances, which are solely due to a lack of understanding of the basic bacteriology of the food trade. These incidents could so easily be avoided.



During inspection of premises the Food Hygienist does what he can to guide staff on the right lines, but of necessity, such advice is limited by the time that can be spent on each visit. Despite the difficulties due to changing staff, I would like to see more encouragement on the part of management to persuade staff to attend short courses in the hygiene of their important industry and a greater willingness on the part of staff to attend such courses. Further advancement in the hygienic handling of food can only come by education in the technical aspect of the industry.

### Number and Type of Food Businesses

Type of Business	No.	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. complying with Reg. 19
General Grocers ... ..	104	104	104
Greengrocers & Fruiterers ...	17	17	17
Fishmongers (including poultry)	14	14	14
Meat Shops ... ..	45	45	45
Bakers & Confectioners ... ..	23	23	23
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	15	15	15
Sugar confectionery, minerals and ice-cream ... ..	36	36	36
Catering establishments ... ..	196	194	196
Others ... ..	155	155	153

### Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies ... ..	108
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	48
Hotels, Boarding Houses ... ..	207
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	139
Restaurants ... ..	203
Grocers and other food premises ...	249
Butchers ... ..	102
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ...	22
Bakehouses ... ..	61
Food Hawkers (vehicles) ... ..	97
Licensed Premises ... ..	11



Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-60—remedied during the year :—

Cleanliness of Equipment ... ..	65
Protection of food from contamination	30
Personal Cleanliness ... ..	4
Sanitary Conveniences — Cleanliness repairs, etc. ... ..	8
Provision of Washing Facilities ...	48
Provision of First Aid Materials ...	25
Provision of Clothing Accommodation	5
Facilities for washing food and equipment ... ..	14
Lighting of Food Rooms ... ..	8
Ventilation of Food Rooms ... ..	11
Provision of Refuse Storage ...	17
Structural Repair and Cleaning of Food Rooms ... ..	100
Temperature control of foods ...	6
Food Hawkers—cleanliness, etc. ...	12
Others ... ..	46

### Food Complaints

Commodity	No. of complaints investigated.	
	Home-produced food	Imported food
Milk (Bottles. Internal staining) ...	3	—
Meats ... ..	1	1
Confectionery ... ..	3	—
Fruit ... ..	—	1
Vegetables ... ..	1	—

### Ice-cream Samples Results of Bacteriological Examinations

Bacteriological Grading	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-cream ... ..	2	—	—	2	4	—	2	—
Other Ice-cream ... ..	1	—	—	—	58	5	4	3

### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the district.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Lytham St. Annes during the year 1968 are given. A total of one hundred and sixty three samples was obtained consisting of seventy-eight samples of milk (fourteen of which were Channel Islands milk) and eighty-five others comprising:—

2 Table Jelly	1 Chicken & Mushrooms, canned
2 Jam	1 Steak Pies
3 Butter	2 Biscuits
1 Marmalade	1 Bicarbonate of Soda
1 Fish, canned	1 Black Olives
1 Meat, canned	1 Plum Pudding
1 Cough Medicine	1 Syrup
1 Meat Pudding	1 Isinglass
1 Soda Water	1 Aspic Powder
1 Tomato Paste	1 Sugar
1 Tomatoes, canned	1 Spice
2 Colouring Material	2 Onion Powder
1 Essence of Rennet	2 Tomato Puree, canned
1 Dried Vegetables	1 Meringue Shells
1 Cottage Pie	1 Fish, canned
1 Jelly Crystals	2 Tapioca
1 Puff Pastry, Uncooked	1 Rice
1 Dried Milk, Skimmed	1 Mustard Paste
1 Vegetables, canned	1 Marmalade
1 Pudding, canned	1 Steak Dumplings
2 Fruit, canned	1 Mixed Spice
1 Shandy	1 Lychees in Syrup, canned
1 Cherry Syrup	1 Sweet Red Peppers
1 Toasty Grill (Sardine & Tomato)	1 Tomato Juice, canned
1 Meat Pudding, canned	1 Baby Food
1 Aspirin Tablets B.P.	4 Sweets
1 Junior Aspirin Tablets	1 Chewing Gum
2 Soup Cubes	1 Demerara Sugar
1 Chocolate Mould Powder	1 Full Fat Soft Cheese
1 Malt & Cocoa Beverage	1 Cream De Menthe Delight
1 Fruit Curd	1 Epsom Salts B.P.
3 Lard	1 Ground Almonds
1 Liver & Bacon Croquettes	1 Olive Oil
1 Food Dressing	1 Cream of Tartar
1 Frankfurters	

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>
Formal milk	Contained 0.1 International Unit penicillin per ml and low in solids-not-fat.	Prosecution—Fined £20. Costs £8 5s. 0d.
Informal milk	Contained two small slugs—probably inserted alive after the bottle had been filled.	Complainant informed.
Pudding, canned	Butter fat content not greater than 0.5% yet "Butter" printed third in list of ingredients. Label bore no mention of other fat yet approximately 8% (excluding fat from Walnuts etc.) was present in sample.	Importers communicated with.
Informal milk	Freezing point indicates 0.5% extraneous water. Phosphatase portion of sample contained a similar amount.	Dairy cautioned and further samples obtained.
Chicken and Mushroom, canned	Total meat content only 47%. Poor in meat content.	Manufacturers communicated with.
Steak Pies	Meat content 18%. Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations require that pies weighing 3½ ozs. (as these did) shall contain 25% meat or ⅞oz. meat per pie. Samples contained no pork.	Complainant informed about the pork content and the manufacturers interviewed about the meat content.
Tomato Puree	Contained 265 parts per million of tin. Recommended maximum limit 250 parts per million. Declaration of net weight on can states 15ozs. yet only 13.5ozs. found present.	Further samples from same stock obtained and Weights and Measures Inspector informed.
Formal milk	Fat 2.95%. Deficient 1.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
Steak Dumplings	Contained approximately 2½ grammes of dumpling mix stained with traces of iron oxide and iron sulphide.	Complainant informed and manufacturers asked to check water supply for insoluble deposits of iron.
Informal milk	Freezing point indicates 0.6% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal milk	Freezing point indicates 0.6% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned and further sample obtained.



<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Full Fat Soft Cheese	Fat content 32.5% (equivalent to 73.9% on dry matter) yet labelled "Fat 70%". The declaration "Fat 70%" should make it clear that it refers to fat in the dry matter.	Vendor cautioned.
Creme De Menthe Delight	Contained no alcohol. Name of product for a peppermint Turkish Delight not satisfactory but must be accepted in view of its continued use for over 30 years.	No action taken.

## 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	58
(ii) By other local authorities ... ..	NIL	NIL
(iii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	156	92

### 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 Act) ... ..	69
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ... ..	297
(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 ... ..	32
(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 ... ..	8

### 2. Houses Demolished:

	Number	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 ... ..	2	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 ... ..	2	2	1
(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	1	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 ...	Nil	Nil
(2) After formal notice—		
(a) Under Public Health Acts ... ..	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil
(4) Under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961 ... ..	Nil	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:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas  
Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year ... ..

No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
----------------------	---

Nil	Nil
-----	-----

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

Action during year:—

- (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ... ..
- (b) Approved by local authority ...
- (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- (d) Finally approved by Ministry ...
- (e) Work completed ... ..
- (f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above ... ..
- (g) Any other action taken under the Acts

Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected
--	---

Nil	—
Nil	—
Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil

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

Action during year

- (a) Applications submitted to local authority ... ..
- (b) Applications approved by local authority ... ..
- (c) Work completed ... ..

No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
--

10
10
13

## 9. Rent Act, 1957

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

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



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

### Public Health Acts, 1936—1961

#### Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	452
Keeping of animals	...	...	22
Infectious diseases and Food Poisoning			
Investigations	...	...	981
Moveable dwellings	...	...	44
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	163
Piggeries and stables	...	...	22
Public Conveniences	...	...	99
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	55
Swimming Pools	...	...	63
Miscellaneous	...	...	994
Offensive accumulations	...	...	85
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	77
Ditches and Streams	...	...	26
Water Supply	...	...	2

#### Summary of Defects remedied

Roofs repaired	...	...	3
Eaves, gutters and downspouts repaired	...	...	8
Dampness abated	...	...	17
Sinks renewed	...	...	2
Drains cleansed	...	...	28
Drains repaired	...	...	7
Dustbins provided	...	...	37
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	9
Others	...	...	9
Informal Notices served	...	62	
Abatement Notices served	...	Nil	

### Disinfection and Disinfestation

There were 2 requests for disinfection of houses during the year. Three houses were found to need treatment for infestations.

### Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Borough, approximately 17,372 fresh water closets. In addition there were in use at the end of the year 6 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.

## Noise Investigations

Complaints relating to noise increase every year. In addition to complaints relating to domestic and traffic noise, six major noise complaints relating to Industrial or Commercial noise were investigated. A total of 226 visits and observations were made by the Inspectors during the year. All but one of the complaints were brought to a satisfactory conclusion by informal action. The outstanding complaint was still under active investigation at the year end.

## 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 1968	...	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 1968	...	0
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites	...	73

## Rodent Control

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

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in the district	19,454	20
(b) Total number of properties inspected following notification	307	21
(c) No. of (b) infested by—rats	57	9
mice	231	4
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notification	101	8
(e) No. of (d) infested by—rats	2	1
mice	27	6

## **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 82 samples were taken of which 62 were satisfactory.

Twenty samples were taken from swimming baths which are privately controlled. Unsatisfactory results were reported to the operators and satisfactory results were obtained on re-sampling.

Twenty-three 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 seven samples were unsatisfactory.

## **Clean Air**

Except for those householders who voluntarily contributed to improving the atmospheric pollution picture by converting their heating arrangements to smokeless combustion, albeit inadvertently, by installing central heating in one of its many forms, no progress was made during the year towards the establishment of a Clean Air Zone in the Borough. Complaints relating to industrial smoke numbered 5 during the year. Each was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

## **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

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

## **Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

Two premises registered under this enactment were found to satisfy licence conditions and relicensed. Eight visits were made by Inspectors.



## 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, 1968 ...	5
Number of plants licensed during the year ...	Nil
Number of licences cancelled during the year	Nil
Number of inspections of plant during the year	14
Number of prosecutions for offences ... ..	Nil

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

One public health inspector is employed, part-time, upon the enforcement of the Act. He commenced his duties in August, 1964.

At the year end 548 premises had been registered and of these 536 had received a general inspection. A total of 374 visits had been made for the purposes of the Act.

Standards were found to be generally good, but 528 contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers for their attention. These included 103 defects of floors, passages and stairs, 65 relating to First Aid provisions, 60 relating to temperature control, 34 relating to sanitary conveniences, 34 relating to the lack of washing facilities and 55 relating to fencing exposed parts of machinery.

### Remedies

Sect.	Contravention	No. Found	No. Remedied	Sect.	Contravention	No. Found	No. Remedied
4	Cleanliness	28	21	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	55	23
5	Overcrowding	3	—	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—	—
6	Temperature	60	29	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—	—
7	Ventilation	5	2	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—	—
8	Lighting	131	17	24	First Aid	65	21
9	Sanitary Accommodation	34	17		General Provisions		
10	Washing Facilities	34	11				
11	Supply of drinking water	4	1				
12	Clothing Accommodation	4	6				
13	Sitting Facilities	—	3				
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2	1				
15	Eating Facilities	—	3				
16	Floor, passages and stairs	103	32				
Total ....						528	187

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 ... ..	7	145	26
Shops ... ..	23	349	60
Wholesale Shops	1	7	2
Catering Establishments ... ..	7	46	16
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	Nil	1	Nil
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>104</b>

Number of visits of all kinds ... .. 374

Number of contraventions found ... .. 528

Number of accidents reported during year ... 5

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

#### Accidents

Under the above enactment, accidents in offices and shops became "notifiable" to the Local Authority.

Five such accidents were notified during 1968, all of which were investigated. A summary of this is shown below.

The summary shows that three males and two females were involved in accidents, two of which occurred on shop premises, one in a catering establishment, one in an office, and one in a warehouse.

There were no serious accidents.

### Summary of Accidents, 1968

Sex	Premises	Cause of Accident	Injury Sustained
F	Shop	Trapped finger between rail and feed carriage of horizontal slicing-machine.	Laceration of finger.
M	Catering Establishment	Dropped beer case on foot.	Bruised toe.
F	Warehouse	Fall from step ladder.	Bruised rib.
M	Office	Trapped middle finger.	Laceration of finger.
M	Shop	Fell down stairs.	Bruised and cut skin.

### 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 .....	6	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	209	20	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	18	1	—	—
Total .....	233	21	3	—



## 2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	Nil	1	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	2	1	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total .....	4	2	Nil	2	Nil

### Shops Act, 1950

Several complaints were received during the year relating to trading out of hours. Each was investigated and where the complaint was substantiated a warning was sufficient to prevent any further contravention of the Act.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

At the year end the vehicle fleet engaged in refuse collection was four 32 cubic yard capacity "Speedyload" vehicles, two 18/25 cubic yard capacity "Paxit" vehicles, two 35 cubic yard capacity, one 20 cubic yard capacity "Pakamatic" vehicle and one 12/16 cubic yard capacity moving floor vehicle engaged in cardboard collection from commercial premises. All the vehicles are diesel engined. Both the "Paxit" vehicles are designed to operate with 20 cu. ft. bulk container units in addition to traditional collection methods. The smaller "Pakamatic" vehicle has an overall width of 6 ft. 6 ins. 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. Now that the fleet is fully converted to diesel operation, it must be expected that annual fuel consumption will rise as the mileage covered increases with the growth of the Borough. It is pleasing to note that efficiency, in terms of vehicle performance, has again increased.

		1959/60	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
FUEL (in galls.)	...	11,698	7,490	7,504	8,059	7,755
MILEAGE	... ..	65,990	62,577	64,002	71,459	70,988
M.P.G.	... ..	5.6	8.35	8.52	8.86	9.13
Weight of Refuse collected (in tons)	....	12,511	15,641	15,709	15,301	14,866

The weight of refuse collected in the Borough during 1968 decreased slightly for the second year in succession although the bulk increased considerably. This pattern of decreasing weight and continually increasing bulk was forecast a few years ago and now seems to be well established despite the increasing number of newly occupied properties in the Borough.

With the Lytham Hall Park second stage development now progressing the consideration of an increase in the number of vehicles and crews operating in the Borough can only be a matter of time. It is now eight years since the last increase in the number of refuse collection rounds.

As in previous years, a minimum weekly service was maintained to all premises in the Borough. The majority of hotels and shops were provided with a rate-charged twice weekly service. More frequent collections were provided upon payment and trade refuse collected by agreement. A separate cardboard salvage collection was maintained throughout the year to shop and business premises where the quantities of cardboard produced each week warranted a separate collection.

A "special" collection service continued to operate for the removal and disposal of furniture, garden refuse and almost any material not catered for in the weekly routine collection service. A modest charge is made for this service. So popular has this service become that it is necessary to maintain a Bedford 7 ton tipper lorry and employ two men continually on this work. I am sure that the provision of such a service reduces indiscriminate tipping on unused plots of land in the Borough.

During the year considerable difficulty was experienced in recruiting new labour and in retaining the existing labour force so as to maintain the Department's establishment of men engaged on refuse collection. At times, the service was so short of labour that it was stretched to the limit. Despite these labour difficulties the weekly refuse collection service was maintained. This was largely due to the willingness of the crews to work short handed and for extended hours.

I can only see the labour problems increasing and, bearing in mind the current trend to pay higher wages for greater productivity, it may be that the only solution will be an effective, work study based, bonus scheme. Such a scheme would increase the earnings of the individual employees in return for additional productivity and could well defer for some time the need for an additional crew needed in the near future to meet the new building development in the Borough and the increasing bulk of refuse.

The Inspectors made a total of 1,162 visits to premises in connection with refuse collection matters.



The following table relates to the 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.
1965/66	...	...	...	15,641	23.4 cwts.
1966/67	...	...	...	15,709	23.4 cwts.
1967/68	...	...	...	15,301	22.9 cwts.
1968/69	...	...	...	14,866	22.4 cwts.

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

#### Gross Expenditure

				1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Refuse collection	...	...	...	45,407	49,555	50,540
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	28,407	31,113	34,792
Totals	...	...	...	73,814	80,668	85,332

#### Income

Refuse collection	...	...	...	1,474	1,576	1,485
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	5,163	4,196	4,635
Totals	...	...	...	6,637	5,772	6,120

#### Net Expenditure

Refuse collection	...	...	...	43,933	47,979	49,055
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	23,244	26,917	30,157
Totals	...	...	...	67,177	74,896	79,212

#### Net Cost per 1,000 population

Refuse collection	...	...	...	1,200	1,310	1,337
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	635	735	822
Totals	...	...	...	1,835	2,045	2,159

#### Net Cost per Ton

Refuse collection	...	...	...	55s. 11d.	62s. 9d.	66s. 0d.
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	29s. 7d.	35s. 2d.	40s. 7d.
Totals	...	...	...	85s. 6d.	97s. 11d.	106s. 7d.

The total net cost of refuse collection increased by 3s. 3d. per ton this year.



## Refuse Disposal

The Refuse Handling Plant operated at maximum 8 hour day capacity over the period under review. Extended hours of operation were necessary particularly during the summer months when the volume of refuse is always greatly increased.

The works are taken off load for one week in both April and October each year to carry out maintenance in those sections of the plant not otherwise accessible and during these periods, the Borough's refuse is controlled tipped at a site in Saltcotes Road, Lytham. This tip is also used for builders refuse, horticultural waste, destructor screenings and clinker.

During the year the new garaging was completed at the Refuse Handling Plant and has much improved the general operation of the works by relieving the congestion in the old building.

The operation of the Civic Amenities Act brought into use, during the year, the Car Disposal Unit at the Refuse Handling Plant. During 1968/69 a total of 70 old vehicles were dealt with of which 50 went to the Car Disposal Unit and 20 were put into tip prior to the opening of the Unit. No difficulties were experienced in the operation of the Civic Amenities Act during the year.

The net cost of refuse disposal increased during the year by 5s. 5d. per ton.

## Salvage

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

				1967/68			1968/69		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	2,657	0	0	3,013	0	0
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	1,457	0	0	1,484	0	0
Metal and Rags	...	...	...	77	0	0	118	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5	0	0	20	0	0
TOTALS				4,196	0	0	4,635	0	0

