

**[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Morecambe & Heysham Borough.**

**Contributors**

Morecambe and Heysham (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1966

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/s6y98h39>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



*Borough of Morecambe and Heysham*

*Annual Report*

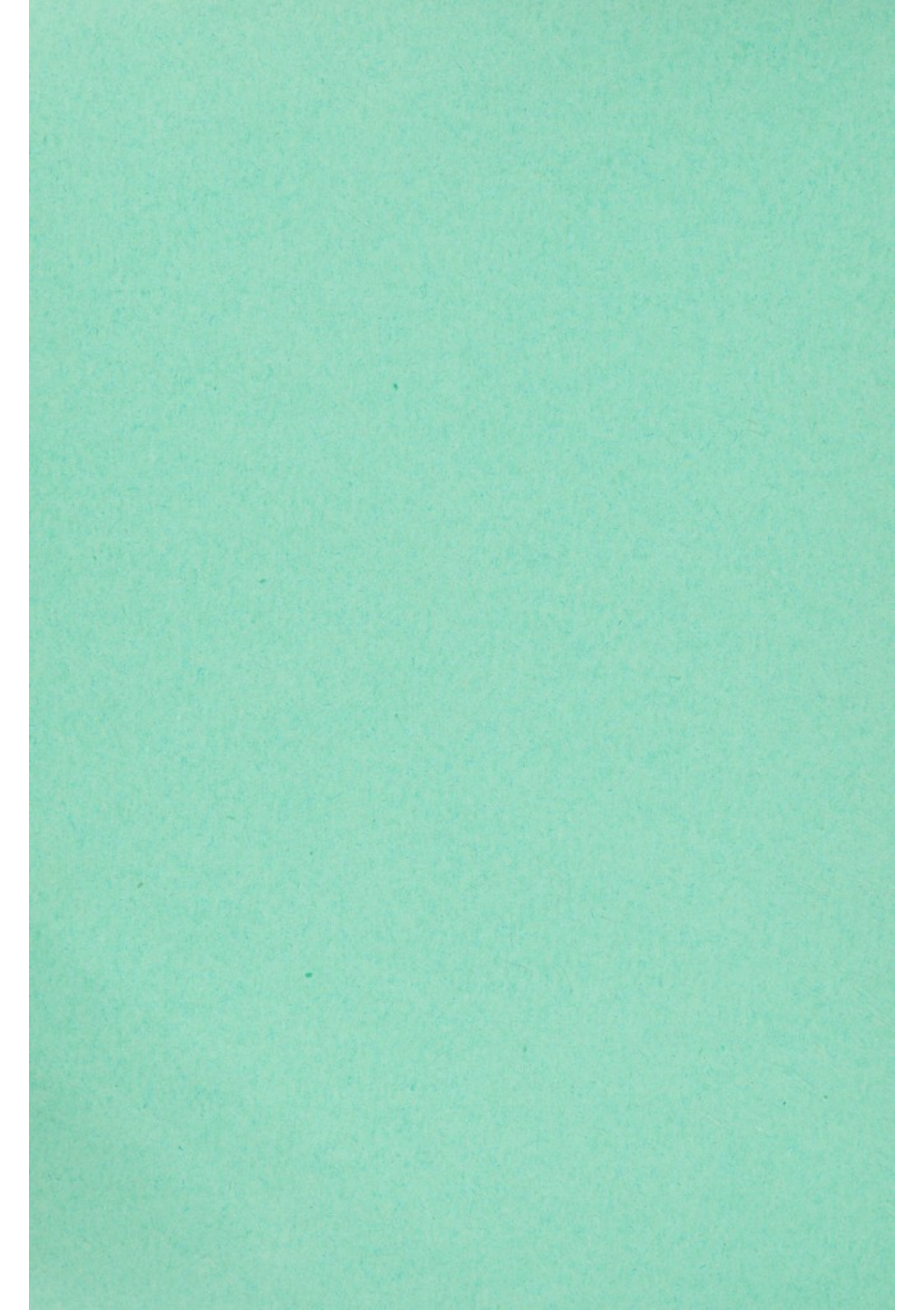
*of the*

*Medical Officer of Health*

*for*

*The Year 1966*





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statistics and Social Conditions ... ..	5
Water Supply ... ..	14
Housing ... ..	15
Public Health Act 1936 (Sanitary inspections)...	19
Diseases of Animals ... ..	24
Pet Animals Act, 1951 ... ..	24
Animal Boarding Establishments ... ..	24
Noise Abatement ... ..	25
Camping Sites ... ..	26
Swimming Baths ... ..	27
Shops and Young Persons ... ..	30
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises ... ..	30
Factories ... ..	36
Rodent Control ... ..	37
Cleansing ... ..	38
Food Control ... ..	48
Meat and Food Inspection ... ..	74
New Legislation ... ..	82
Infectious diseases ... ..	85
Port Health ... ..	89
Meteorological ... ..	96



HEALTH (including STREET CLEANSING) COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman B. Armstead)

Councillor W.H.Burgess (Chairman)

Councillor J.R.Smallwood (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman S.L. Birkett

Alderman E. Park

Councillor N. Bolton

Councillor J. Kay

Councillor D.G. Kershaw

Councillor T. Langridge

Councillor J.F. McHale

Councillor R. Taylor

Councillor W. Whitaker

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

W. F. LYLE, M. D., B. Ch., B. A. O., B. Sc., D. P. H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

S. A. GIBSON, a. b. c.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. BAIN, a. b. e.

Public Health Inspectors

T. H. Ashbrook, a.

A. L. Baxter, a. c. d.

J. J. Rooney, a. b. e.

P. Culshaw, a. b. d. f.

T. Turton, a. b.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. W. Yeudall

Miss C. J. Woodhouse

Disinfestation Operative 1

Rodent Operatives 2

- (a) Holder of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificates.
- (b) Holder of Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Holder of Sanitary Science and Food Inspection Certificate of School of Hygiene, Liverpool University or Sanitary Science Certificate of Salford Royal Technical College.
- (d) National Certificate in Building.
- (e) Holder of Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- (f) City & Guilds (London Institutes) 1st Class - Plumbing.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Morecambe and Heysham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the work of the  
Health Department during 1966.

There is nothing remarkable to report about the  
infectious diseases. Encouragement of parents to have their  
children protected by immunisation from the killing and  
crippling diseases of childhood continues.

Once again the educational courses in Food Hygiene  
undertaken in conjunction with the College of Further  
Education were successful and very encouraging. This is  
work which will pay dividends over many years in protection  
of the community from food-borne disease.

To my great regret this has to be my last Annual Report.  
As I recall the years that have gone and as I review past  
colleagues in my own and other departments, and members of  
past Councils, I am chiefly conscious of how very fortunate  
I have been in the people I have worked with and have worked  
for.

I have a special affection for present and past members  
of the Health Department staff, whose competence, zeal and  
kindness to me have been endless.

I have a tribute of gratitude, also, to pay to the  
members of the Borough Council: their tolerance and their  
generosity to me in recurrent periods of illness I shall  
always remember.

With this short note I must bid farewell to all whose  
who have been so pleasant to know and I wish them all, and the  
Borough of Morecambe and Heysham, a happy and prosperous future.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.F. LYLE

Medical Officer of Health



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area in acres (not including foreshore) ... ..	3,669
Population-Census 1961 ... ..	40,228
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961 ...	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	40,740
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1966 (according to rate books)	14,574
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc.	3,086
Rateable value ... ..	£1,728,977
Sum represented by penny rate ... ..	£6,998

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

### Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered ... ..	509
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	12.5
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	15.7
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	9.8
Total still births registered ... ..	12
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ... ..	23.0
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births ...	15.7
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births ... ..	11.8
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births ... ..	7.9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	30.7

# TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	8	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	23	7	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	9	9
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	28	57
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	69	69	138
18. Coronary disease, angina	94	86	180
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	12
20. Other heart disease	23	38	61
21. Other circulatory disease	12	10	22
22. Influenza	2	-	2
23. Pneumonia	9	13	22
24. Bronchitis	31	10	41
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	21	23	44
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
34. All other accidents	5	10	15
35. Suicide	2	2	4



HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES	
VASCULAR DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	
CANCER	
RESPIRATORY DISEASES*	
VIOLENCE	
DIGESTIVE DISEASES	
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	
DIABETES	
ALL OTHER CAUSES	

7

## LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Laboratory investigations are carried out by Dr. L. Robertson and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, and samples taken in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. G.H. Walker of Preston. To both Dr. Robertson and Dr. Walker I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

Although there are many elderly people living in this Borough the provisions of this Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention are such as one would hope to avoid having to use.

Up till now it has always been possible to make for elderly people found living alone in somewhat precarious circumstances, arrangements less distressing for them than the measure that the Act provides.

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the County Council.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Water Supply:

There were no changes during the year in the sources of supply.

The following extensions of the service were made during the year.

## Water Main Extensions:

			Diameter	Yards
Brampton Drive	...	...	4"	31
Essington Avenue	...	...	4"	48
Fairhope Avenue	...	...	4"	75
Foxfield Avenue	...	...	4"	183
Glentworth Road West	...	...	(6"	57
			(4"	14
Gringley Road	...	...	6"	46
Heron Drive	...	...	3"	61
Homewood Avenue	...	...	4"	70
Levens Drive	...	...	(3"	11
			(4"	204
Meadow Court	...	...	4"	123
Sandside Drive	...	...	4"	61
Sandside Road	...	...	4"	13
Walker Grove	...	...	4"	59
White Lund Estate	...	...	(9"	128
			(6"	109
Wingate Avenue	...	...	4"	64
Woodlands Grove	...	...	4"	41
Off Torrisholme Square	...	...	(4"	73
			(2"	7

## Renewal of Mains:

Arnside Crescent	...	...	4"	187
Coniston Road	...	...	4"	7
Derwent Avenue	...	...	4"	108
Back Granville Road	...	...	4"	185
Hale Carr Lane	...	...	(4"	214
			(3"	4
Hampton Road	...	...	4"	254
Back Heysham Road	...	...	4"	58

			Diameter	Yards
Mossgate Road	...	...	4"	13
Silverdale Avenue	...	...	4"	32

The purity of the water, checked by bacteriological and chemical analysis was on the whole satisfactory. There was at all times continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

In addition to the 22 examinations carried out by the supplying authority, 180 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

#### Classification:

Grade 1 - 136

2 - 26

3 - 15

4 - 3

Number of visits made 221

The above figures require further explanation. Towards the end of June, the Water Board laid a new main supply to New Heysham Head. Whilst this work was in progress, 4 samples taken in the Heysham area were below standard, but on completion of the work repeat samples proved satisfactory. Another incident occurred in September that affected nearly the whole of the Borough. Whilst a new main was being laid under the River Lune, the existing main was fractured and 29 samples showed poor results. The Board, immediately aware of the problem, and on notification of the results, increased temporarily the chlorination of the supply and all the results then were satisfactory with no further complaints.

The tabulation above, therefore, after allowing for these 33 samples reads:-

Grade 1 - 136 (92%)

2 - 11

Towards the end of July and the beginning of August, many complaints were received about the objectionable taste and odour of the water. Bacteriological samples submitted to the laboratory were reported as satisfactory so chemical samples were taken at two houses from which complaints had been received.

The Analyst reported as follows:-



"The results of the chemical analysis indicate that both samples are similar to previous samples submitted since 1963. The samples contain a small amount of organic matter but there is no indication of animal pollution. Subject, therefore, to satisfactory bacteriological reports the supply may be accepted as wholesome.

Both samples may be classified as moderately soft. (During and prior to 1963 when the supply was entirely upland surface water it was classified as soft).

Both samples had an earthy odour and taste. Sample No. 119/66 contained a minute trace of brown deposit consisting mainly of hydrated oxide of iron, vegetable debris and diatoms. Sample No. 120/66 contained a very minute trace of deposit which consisted mainly of vegetable debris and diatoms. The amount of iron in sample No. 119/66 was approximately equal to the recommended limit of 0.3 parts per million above which complaints with regard to discolouration and staining may occur.

A temporary earthy odour and taste during warm weather conditions is often due to a growth of actinomycetes which could be demonstrated by a specific bacteriological examination. Odours in water may also be due to a rapid development of certain diatoms including Synedra which was present in the traces of deposit and which in large numbers could also give rise to an earthy odour."

It is of interest to note that these micro-organisms cannot be detected by bacteriological examination unless cultured in a selective medium. The Public Health Laboratory once again quickly co-operated and the special medium was prepared and six samples submitted. The Pathologists' report was quite brief "actinomycetes not found on microscopical and cultural examinations". These samples were taken after the weather had changed somewhat and it was noticeable that all complaints regarding taste and smell then ceased.

Number of chemical samples taken	2
Number of bacteriological samples taken	6
Number of visits	37

Typical routine chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water are shown in the following tables:

Chemical Examination:

Number of samples taken

2

20th July

	Morecambe (parts per million)	Heysham
Total solids in solution	124	128
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.44	0.48
Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	0.22	0.025
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.43	0.33
Combined chlorine	13	13
Free chlorine	Nil	Nil
Carbonate hardness	56	58
Non-carbonate hardness	24	24
Total hardness	80	82
pH. value	7.5	7.6
Copper	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.09	0.14
Colour	Colourless	Apparently Colourless

Comment:

The results of the chemical analysis of both samples are very similar and indicate that there is less organic matter present than in the samples submitted on the 1st September 1965. There is no indication of animal pollution and both samples were practically colourless and free from unpleasant odour and taste. The amounts of iron are within the recommended limit of 0.3 parts per million for this metal.

Heysham Harbour (Vessels)

Number of samples taken

54

(Satisfactory)



# BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Identity	Lab. Ref.	Date	Probable numbers per 100 c.c.	
			Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli (Type 1)
32	155	24 Jan.	0	0
110	385	22 Feb.	0	0
281	915	17 May	0	0
385	1063	13 June	0	0
669	1527	8 Aug.	0	0
889	2026	11 Oct.	0	0
980	2283	21 Nov.	0	0

The following figures give the consumption for the past 10 years.

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1957	495,495,000 galls.	193,349,000 galls.
1958	512,258,000 "	187,464,000 "
1959	506,321,000 "	178,996,000 "
1960	525,665,000 "	200,506,000 "
1961	549,542,000 "	209,639,000 "
1962	817,121,000 galls.	
1963	811,469,000 "	
1964	841,829,000 "	
1965	901,402,000 "	
1966	916,885,000 "	

Daily consumption in 1966 2,519,000 gallons



## HOUSING

### Housing needs:

The names on the Housing Officer's list of those living in rooms at the end of the year represented the following family groups:-

	1965	1966
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	355	310
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	61	64
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	29	31
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	10	5
Families of 6 or more	8	2

### Progress of schemes:

	Houses	Flats
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
By the local authority	Nil	Nil
By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
By other bodies or persons	109	24
Total number of dwellings owned by the local authority at end of year 1221.		

### Local authority schemes:

Nil

### Houses in Multiple Occupation:

Number of houses known	375
Number of houses estimated to need attention	100
Number of notices served	2

### Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:

Number of houses with following number of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	over 12
	31	143	78	58	22	16	9	5	3	4	2	4

## Improvement of Houses:

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied: -

After informal action by local authority	798
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	1
After formal notice under Housing Acts	2

## Inspections:

### Housing Acts:

Houses inspected	7
Houses re-inspected	51
Houses in multiple occupation	95
Underground rooms	5
Revisits	181
Miscellaneous	89
Informal notices	10

### Public Health Acts:

Houses inspected	995
Houses re-inspected	505

### Improvement Grants:

Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions)  
Act, 1958:

#### Action during year

No. of dwelling houses  
or other buildings affected  
in schemes of:

	Private bodies or individuals	Local authority
(i) submitted by private individuals	5	-
(ii) approved by local authority	5	-
(iii) submitted to Minister	-	-
(iv) approved by Minister	-	-
(v) work completed	1	-
(vi) additional separate dwellings	-	-
(vii) any other action	-	-



### Standard grants:

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Acts  
1961 and 1964:

Action during year

No. of dwellings or  
other buildings affected

- (i) applications submitted to  
local authority for  
improvement to
  - (a) full standard
  - (b) reduced standard
- (ii) applications approved
  - (a) full standard
  - (b) reduced standard
- (iii) work completed
- (iv) compulsory improvement

9  
3  
9  
3  
6  
-

### Rent Act, 1957:

Applications for certificates of  
disrepair

1

Notice of intention to issue  
certificates

Nil

Certificates issued

Nil

Certificates cancelled

Nil

Undertakings given by landlords

Nil

Visits

7

Re-visits

13

Interviews

9

# HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December 1966

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		C Persons	D Families
In or Adjoining Clearance Areas:			
Houses unfit for human habitation ...	-	-	-
Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc. ... ..	-	-	-
Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	-	-	-
Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas:			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	-	-	-
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ... ..	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ... ..	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	-	-	-
Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	By Owner	By L.A.	
After informal action by local authority	2	-	
After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	1	-	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	2	-	
Under Sections 24 and 27 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED AFTER FORMAL NOTICE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ... ..		2	
G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)...		Nil	
H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT ... ..		Nil	



## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

### Inspections:

Complaints received ... ..	1047
Visits ... ..	1061
Defects discovered ... ..	873
Defects abated ... ..	705
Referred to other departments ... ..	349
Re-visits ... ..	505
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	390
Informal notices served ... ..	38
Abatement notices served ... ..	5
Visits to schools ... ..	1
Visits to licensed premises ... ..	8
Visits to entertainment premises ... ..	1
Visits to business premises ... ..	34
Visits to undeveloped land ... ..	2
Visits to contractors ... ..	31
Interviews ... ..	704

### Summary of work done:

Drains choked ... .. 417

(Many of the drains included in the above are properly named "Sewers" as they serve more than one building and legally are maintained either privately or by the Council doing the work at the expense of the owners served. They are classified as drains in this summary to distinguish them from the Council's sewers).

Drains defective ... ..	25
Sewer choked ... ..	-
Sewer surcharging ... ..	-
Gully defective ... ..	28
Gully top badly set ... ..	-
W.C. choked ... ..	6
W.C. insanitary ... ..	3
W.C. structure defective ... ..	1
W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken ...	-
W.C. door casing defective ... ..	-
W.C. seat broken ... ..	-
W.C. defective ... ..	-
Ventilating pipe to drain defective ...	2
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C. ... ..	-
Cesspool overflowing ... ..	-
Inspection chamber cover broken ... ..	2
Inspection chamber brickwork defective ...	-
Soil pipe defective ... ..	7
Waste pipe choked ... ..	1
Waste pipe discharging improperly ... ..	1
Waste pipe broken ... ..	4
Sink old and worn ... ..	1
Lavatory basin cracked ... ..	-
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink ...	-
R.W. downspout broken ... ..	4
R.W. downspout choked ... ..	1
Eavesgutter absent ... ..	4
Eavesgutter broken ... ..	-
Eavesgutter choked ... ..	-
Fascia board rotten ... ..	-
Chimney breast damp ... ..	-
Chimney flue defective ... ..	-
Chimney stack, defective rendering ... ..	-
Chimney stack or pot defective ... ..	1
Roof leaking ... ..	6
Roof (bay) leaking ... ..	-



Roof (annexe) leaking ... ..	-
Roof (W.C.) leaking ... ..	-
Ridge tiles missing and broken ... ..	-
Valley gutter defective ... ..	1
Skylight defective ... ..	-
Walls, penetrating dampness ... ..	4
Walls, defective pointing ... ..	3
Walls, rising dampness ... ..	3
Walls, bulging ... ..	-
Walls, external rendering broken ... ..	1
Walls, defective (cracked) ... ..	-
Wall plaster perished and broken ... ..	-
Wall defective (W.C.) ... ..	-
Ceiling plaster perished ... ..	2
Windows, perished woodwork ... ..	2
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners ... ..	8
Window frames, pointing defective ... ..	-
Window putties and glazing defective ... ..	6
Fireplace defective ... ..	-
Firegrate broken ... ..	-
Flue defective ... ..	1
Back boiler leaking ... ..	-
Fixed ovens defective ... ..	-
Floor wood, perished ... ..	-
Floor wood, woodworm infested ... ..	-
Floor damp ... ..	-
Floor defective ... ..	-
Floor woodwork rotten ... ..	-
Floor dry rot ... ..	-
Skirting boards defective ... ..	-
Underfloor ventilation inadequate ... ..	-
Door badly hung ... ..	-
Door wood rotting ... ..	2
Staircase defective ... ..	-
House generally dilapidated ... ..	-
Door frame defective ... ..	-
Rooms dirty ... ..	-

Water pipe burst ... ..	-
Cistern leaking ... ..	1
Water in cellar ... ..	37
Sewer gas entering premises ... ..	-
Offensive smell in premises ... ..	-
Gas pipe leaking ... ..	-
Cellar area cover broken ... ..	-
Flooded area ... ..	-
Water over site and under floor ... ..	7
Accumulation of refuse ... ..	79
Yard surface defective ... ..	-
Paving defective ... ..	-
Outhouses and structures defective ... ..	-
Insufficient light ... ..	-
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	5
Food storage inadequate ... ..	-
Animals, inadequate keeping of ... ..	3
Pigeons, nuisance from ... ..	2

#### Drainage:

Visits (existing drainage) ... ..	661
Re-visits ... ..	358
Visits (new or proposed) ... ..	4
Visits (public sewers) ... ..	43
Re-visits ... ..	40
New drains tested ... ..	254
Informal notices ... ..	22
Formal notices ... ..	4

#### Supply of dust bins:

Visits ... ..	6
Re-visits ... ..	1
Ashpits converted ... ..	-
Visits re-trade refuse ... ..	19

#### Stables and Piggeries:

Visits ... ..	17
---------------	----



### Disinfestations:

Number of verminous houses inspected ...	...	4
Number of verminous houses re-inspected ...	...	8
Number of verminous houses disinfested ...	...	1
Wasps nests destroyed ...	...	10
Number of premises treated for insects ...	...	175
Number of visits by inspectors ...	...	41

### Offensive trades:

There is one only in the Borough - that of gut scraping.  
It was satisfactorily conducted

Number of visits ...	...	19
----------------------	-----	----

### Keeping of Animals

Visits ....	...	37
-------------	-----	----

### Tents, Vans and Sheds:

No legal action was necessary

### Cleansing of Dykes and Watercourses:

All the main watercourses were cleaned and graded during the year. Tidal flaps were regularly inspected and repaired, whilst spraying with Malarisol was carried out at appropriate times.

Number of visits ...	...	57
Number of samples examined ...	...	2

### Closet Accommodation:

Number of houses not on water carriage system	Nil
Number of fresh water closets ...	17,630 approx.
Number of waste water closets ...	13
Number of middens ...	Nil
Number of closets attached to middens...	Nil
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	Nil
Number of moveable ashbins ...	21,864

## CLEAN AIR

Number of visits ... ..	140
Number of observations ... ..	176
Number of informal notices ... ..	7

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Number of visits ... ..	6
Number of licences issued ... ..	Nil
Number of visits in connection with Waste Food Order, 1957 ... ..	5

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

The conditions of the licence include:-

- (a) That animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- (b) Food and drink supply must be adequate
- (c) That animals will not be sold at too early an age.
- (d) That precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious disease.
- (e) That appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

Number of premises licensed ... ..	5
Number of visits ... ..	9

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of premises on register ... ..	1
Number of visits ... ..	4



## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises registered	...	...	...	8
Number of visits	...	...	...	Nil

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT

Number of visits	...	...	...	2
Number on register	...	...	...	21

## NOISE ABATEMENT

Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, unnecessary or unreasonable noise has been made a statutory nuisance and the power to abate such nuisances has been delegated to health committees. Local authorities are charged under the Public Health Act, 1936, with the responsibility of seeing that their district is inspected from time to time for the detection of statutory nuisances.

This Act is not an easy one to enforce as the measurement of noise and the interpretation of results is very complex. The department on receiving a complaint investigates the following items:-

1. Location of complaint
2. Source of alleged noise
3. Structural details of the buildings
4. Background noise level
5. Noise level readings
6. Weather conditions
7. Time of measurement

No. of complaints	...	...	...	9
No. of visits	...	...	...	17
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	5
No. of miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	2
No. of observations	...	...	...	14
No. of informal notices served	...	...	...	1

## CAMPING SITES

During the year one site received a modified licence.

Visits to licensed sites ... ..	54
Visits to unlicensed sites ... ..	37
Visits to proposed sites ... ..	3
Number of site licences ... ..	10
Number of caravans permanently occupied	165
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	1159*
Number of tent licences ... ..	1

\* Private 797

\* Municipal 300

\* Municipal 62  
(Tourers)

### Municipal Camp

1029 caravans used the site during the year; of these, 250 holiday caravans and 50 residential were sited for the full season. 128 paid the additional fee for the privilege of subletting. 719 used the site for short periods and 240 caravans were left on the site for winter storage. All these figures show a considerable increase over any previous year.

The following tabulation shows the yearly increase in touring caravans visiting the Municipal site.

1959 ... ..	212
1960 ... ..	308
1961 ... ..	358
1962 ... ..	336
1963 ... ..	343
1964 ... ..	464
1965 ... ..	644
1966 ... ..	719



## Tenting

There is one licensed tent site in the Borough which was in continuous use during the season.

The owner of the unlicensed site in use, having received planning permission, decided to discontinue using it as a camping site and reverted to its use for agricultural purposes.

## SWIMMING BATHS

Opened in July, 1936, the Super Swimming Stadium is one of the largest open air swimming pools in Europe. Built on a vast scale, the maximum length of the pool is 396 feet and the width, 110 feet. Diving boards are provided at 1, 3, 5 and 10 metres. The depth of the water graduates from nil to 15 feet in the diving pit. There is seating capacity for 2,500 spectators, but the record still stands at 7,500 spectators for one event.

1½ million gallons of sea water are required to fill the pool. This water is taken out of Morecambe Bay and is chemically treated in the stadium to ensure perfectly sterile conditions for the many tens of thousands of holidaymakers and residents who visit the stadium annually.

The filtration and sterilisation equipment is of a very high standard, and is in constant use throughout the bathing periods. The whole 1½ million gallons of water can be treated in 6½ hours so that, if necessary, the pool can be 'turned over' at least three times per day.

Many events of national importance are held in the stadium, ranging from International Swimming and Diving Championships, Water Polo matches etc. and of course, the stadium is also the home of the famous 'Miss Great Britain' National Bathing Beauty Contest.

The very small but comprehensive Remedial section, consisting of two Steam Baths, Foam, Luma, Pine and Seaweed and private warm baths, is closed for modernisation. Sauna Baths, which have proved most popular and very beneficial to health throughout the country, will be installed for the re-opening.

To complete the picture, a small establishment laundry is situated in the Stadium to deal with all towels, costumes and trunks which, after each hire, must be washed and sterilised before being re-issued.

28



80 bacteriological analyses of the bath water were made as follows:-

Inlet ... ..	27
Outlet ... ..	27
Pool Centre ... ..	26
Wholly satisfactory	90%
Number of visits ... ..	31

A private swimming bath attached to a holiday camp was visited regularly during the season. The water here was continuously and efficiently treated, but the bath was not, of course, on the same scale as the municipal bath.

Number of visits ... ..	20
Number of samples taken ...	36
Wholly satisfactory	89%

105 out of 116 bacteriological reports were all excellent and a specimen is shown below:-

Ref. No.	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
564	14.7.66	Nil	Nil	Inlet
566	14.7.66	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
568	14.7.66	Nil	Nil	Outlet
660	4.8.66	Nil	Nil	Inlet
662	4.8.66	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
664	4.8.66	Nil	Nil	Outlet

Number of samples from paddling pools examined Nil

Chemical examination:

Number of samples taken ... .. Nil

## SHOPS ACT, 1950 AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938

During the year 44 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 27 visits outside these hours.

### Summary of work done:-

Visits	...	...	...	25
Re-visits		...	...	19
After hours visits			...	27
Total visits		...	...	71

The visits, as in 1965, show a decrease on earlier years as the Council now have no full-time shops inspector. One of the public health inspectors was appointed as shops inspector, and all complaints have been attended to.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The inspection of premises has continued throughout the year and approximately two thirds of all premises registered in the Borough have now received a general inspection.

Out of a total of 222 premises which received a general inspection during the year, only 13 were found to comply with all the requirements of the Act. The following totals show the more common items which appeared on informal notices to occupiers:-

150 premises did not have the Abstract of the Act on display.

122 premises did not have a proper first aid kit.

92 premises did not have a thermometer on display.

28 premises were found without handrails to cellar steps.

33 premises had inadequate washing facilities.

47 premises had no artificial lighting to the sanitary convenience.

12 premises had insufficient heating

Out of 21 premises with gravity feed slicing machines 14 did not have proper guards fitted.



One application for exemption from the provisions of Section 9 was received and granted for a period of twelve months. The work having been completed before the expiry date, the certificate of exemption was withdrawn.

One prosecution was instituted under Section 10 for the provision of running hot water. At the hearing a letter from the defendant was read stating that the requirement had been complied with. The magistrates adjourned the case for two weeks, and as on re-inspection it was found that the work had been satisfactorily carried out, the case was subsequently withdrawn.

The absence of artificial lighting standards, particularly in offices, is still the subject of controversy. In the absence of a legal standard many occupiers are reluctant to carry out improvements and without such standards further action is deemed inadvisable.

The general implementation of the provisions of the Act, during the year under review, has proceeded smoothly and it is gratifying to report such progress.

Number of interviews ... ..	17
Number of visits to registered shops etc. ... ..	779
Number of premises registered during the year... ..	46
Number of registered premises at end of year ... ..	684
Number of registered premises inspected (general) ... ..	222



TABLE A

## REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Premises registered during year	Registered premises at end of year	Registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	8	122	12
Retail shops	32	425	174
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2	24	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	113	35
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 779

**TABLE C**

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	705
Retail shops	1511
Wholesale departments, warehouses	113
Catering establishments open to the public	1454
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	3789
Total Males	1260
Total Females	2529

### REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action recommended			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No. action
Offices		1	None				1
Retail shops		4	3			3	1
Wholesale shops Warehouses		1	None				1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens							
Fuel storage depots							
TOTALS:		6	3			3	3

### ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery					
Transport	1				
Falls of persons		2			
Stepping on or striking against object or person		1			
Handling goods					
Struck by falling object			1		
Fires and explosions					
Electricity					
Use of hand tools		1			
Not otherwise specified					



### ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Sections	Number of Contraventions found		Sections	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	7	13	Sitting facilities	Nil
5	Overcrowding	Nil	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	3
6	Temperature	98	15	Eating facilities	Nil
7	Ventilation	Nil	16	Floors, passages & stair	35
8	Lighting	5	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	14
9	Sanitary conveniences	64	18	Protection from dangerous machinery	Nil
10	Washing facilities	41	19	Training with dangerous machinery	Nil
11	Supply of drinking water	2	23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
12	Clothing accommodation	3	24	First aid	122
				TOTAL	394

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

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

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	23	-		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	160	74	3		
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	3	-		
TOTAL	170	100	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	To H.M. Inspector	Refereed By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	3	4	-	2	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	5	-	2	-	-
Out workers:	Dresses 1		Knitting 2		Visits 3	

## RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	...	...	2216
Premises visited	...	...	1116
Visits by inspectors	...	...	7
Vessels examined - Rodent Control			
Certificate	...	...	15
Rabbits exterminated	...	...	65

## Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two treatments were carried out at intervals of six months and the number of manholes treated was 197.

The results were as follows:-

Number of manholes showing direct poison bait					
take ...	...	...	...	...	Complete 8
					Partial 5

In the following table the work done during the year is analysed.

### Properties other than Sewers

1. Number of properties in district
2. a) Total number of properties  
(including nearby premises)  
inspected following notification  
b) Number infested by (i) Rats  
(ii) Mice
3. a) Total number of properties  
inspected for rats and/or mice  
for reasons other than  
notification  
b) Number infested by (i) Rats  
(ii) Mice

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
17350	17
1356	11
84	1
115	-
1749	286
60	27
62	1

## Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year YES

## Surface Properties and Sewers

5. Any other points of interest? NONE



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Staff

Cleansing Superintendent		T.E. Gore, M.Inst.P.C.
Asst. Cleansing Superintendent		G. Middlebrough, A.M.Inst.P.
Clerical Staff	2	
Inspectors	2	
Manual Staff	Winter 89	
	Summer 112	

### Refuse Collection

The desire of the public for a regular and efficient refuse collection service is due largely to the realisation that cleanliness and hygiene are most important to all of us and any situation which offends must be eliminated.

Faced with an ever increasing demand for service, the department does its utmost to co-operate with householders, trade and industry. Unfortunately, the means of providing service, namely suitable and adequate labour, is rapidly disappearing in view of the attraction that commerce and industry have to offer. If major projects, such as the nuclear Power Station and the Bay Barrage, are approved, difficulties of recruiting and maintaining labour may seriously affect the cleansing services.

Not least of our problems is the changing nature of trade and household refuse which shows an increasing tendency to become even lighter and bulkier. This is due to the changing living conditions of the population; one might even suggest that we are becoming "Americanised". The increasing use of prepared and prepacked food provide an increase in the quantity of tins and cartons, whilst the decreasing use of solid fuel reduces the ash and clinker content of house refuse.

The changing nature of household refuse has a direct bearing on vehicle design and construction. In order to ensure maximum pay loads, a high degree of compaction is essential and vehicle manufacturers have made considerable technical progress in developing vehicles of large body capacity, or with some means of compression coupled with automatic loading of refuse.

Furthermore, I understand that the Milk Marketing Board are considering the possibility of introducing a system of disposable cartons to replace the present bottle system of delivery.

This would further increase the disposal problems of the department.

### Organisation

For the day to day collection of refuse from domestic premises, shops and offices, the Borough is divided into seven "rounds" each served by a vehicle and four loaders. The number of bins in these rounds varies from 2,730 - 3,414 (2,871 - 4,490 summer). A continuous weekly collection of domestic refuse is maintained throughout the year.

Two specially constructed 20 cu. yd. van type vehicles are continuously engaged on the collection of wastepaper and waste food/fish offal from business premises. Large hessian sacks and special dustbins are supplied free of charge for this purpose.

One vehicle is in full time use collecting household furniture and effects not suitable or convenient for collection by the normal domestic refuse collection vehicles. Better living conditions have encouraged people to replace articles of domestic use more regularly. During last year because of increased quantities of discarded household furniture etc. requiring removal, it was necessary to employ an additional vehicle on this work fairly regularly.

### Statistics

Population	40,620
Collection cost per ton of refuse	Labour      £1. 18. 3d. Transport £1. 10. 10d.      £3. 9. 1d.
Collection cost per 1,000 population	£1,252 per annum
Cwts. per 1,000 population	19.4 per day
Average weight of refuse per person per day	2.1 lbs.
Annual tonnage of refuse	14,369 tons
No. of bins emptied weekly	winter 20,632 summer 22,559
Dustbin sales for the year	723



## Labour

There has been a 60% turnover in labour during the year, thus easily exceeding last year's figure of 44% which was previously the worst on record. Further analysis reveals that only 22% of the refuse collectors have more than 5 years service, with more than 50% having less than 2 years service. These figures once again emphasise the fact that there is a low basic wage, for which refuse collectors must work in all weather conditions to complete the weekly task.

The reduction of the working week came into effect on the 3rd January, and it is pleasing to report that due to improvements in vehicle design, reorganisation and increased productivity by the refuse collectors, the work task was contained without further cost to the department.

After consultation with trade unions and employees, an incentive bonus scheme was rejected by the workmen.

## Trade Refuse

The output of trade refuse from the White Lund Industrial Estate is rapidly increasing in volume and tonnage and serious consideration must be given to the introduction of charges for the removal of trade and industrial waste.

## Garden Refuse

The department does not at present undertake the removal of garden refuse, and whilst householders are advised to make compost heaps and bury large stones, indiscriminate dumping on to spare land is occurring. Many ratepayers have shown a willingness to pay for this additional service and consideration should be given to the implementation of a scheme for removing garden refuse at a reasonable charge.

## Additional Collections

At present the department provides a once weekly collection of house and trade refuse which is a charge against the General Rate Fund.

The charges for additional collections of refuse are:

One extra collection each week throughout the year 65/-

One extra collection each week throughout the season 40/-

These charges have been in operation since April 1963, and now need to be reviewed.



## Street Cleansing

### Statistics

Acreage ... ..	3.669
Mileage of streets in Borough ... ..	75.1
No. of street gullies in Borough...	6,944
No. of gullies emptied during year	24,023
Net cost per street mile cleansed per annum	£268
Net cost per 1,000 population	£496
Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£144
Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 87

The Yorkshire Mechanical Litterlifter, being unsuited to the sweeping requirements of the department, was sold to the North Western Gas Board on 1st April, and delivery was accepted of a second Bedford/Lacre Suction Sweeper in November.

The arrival of the new machine makes it possible for every street channel in the Borough to be swept at least once weekly, with the possible exception of certain cul-de-sacs where the machines are unable to manoeuvre without difficulty.

The additional sweeping mileage performed by the new mechanical sweeper will enable time to be allocated by the manual sweeping staff to narrow back streets and passageways which have in the past been the cause for complaint. This section of the department can now offer a very efficient street cleansing programme which cannot be bettered by any other town in this area.

During the season, to supplement the permanent street cleansing staff, six temporary sweepers are employed and these men service the main shopping centres and sea front promenade.

### Foreshore Cleaning

Foreshore cleaning is carried out for the Parks and Open Spaces Committee. In the winter months very little work is undertaken by the permanent staff on foreshore cleaning. During season four temporary beach cleaners are employed and commence work at 6.00 a.m. on their respective beaches.

Rubbish is collected by hand and using rakes, sacks or baskets are filled and placed on the promenade for emptying by the Litter Patrol Vehicle.

The amount of work done varies with the weather and the number of people using the beaches. The height of the tide has also an important effect because if the tides do not cover the beach at high water the litter and debris is left scattered. If however, tides are running fairly high, then litter is washed up and deposited more or less in a line and is much easier to handle.

During high tides foreshore employees are redirected to street sweeping duties.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of cleansing the foreshore by mechanical means, but the high proportion of rock and stone on the beach prohibits the use of this method. Mechanical cleansing is expensive, with high operating costs, which could only be justified by excessive litter on long stretches of sandy beaches, not forgetting the noise factor and risk of injury to small children.

### Public Conveniences

For the third year in succession it was possible to stabilise operational wages by re-allocation of duties and alteration of staff duty rotas.

Two less seasonal attendants were employed. Against this saving, however, receipts from public conveniences were approximately £400 less than the previous year, but this can be partially accounted for by the fact that all coin operated locks in outlying conveniences were removed in an effort to reduce vandalism.

Not all wilful damage to public conveniences was recorded, but a summary of the main types of vandalism follows:

- 44 Lamps/Light fittings broken and stolen
- 39 Cisterns broken or fittings (chains) stolen
- 26 Windows broken
- 8 W.C. seats broken or removed
- 4 Doors and fittings smashed
- 6 Brass cash containers from coin operated locks stolen
- 6 Toilet paper boxes stolen
- 10 Fires started in paper sacks used for deposit of soiled waste



In addition, two urinal stall sections have been broken, various lengths of waste pipe and electrical wiring have been torn from the wall.

Attendants stock cupboards have been broken into, and signs pulled off the exteriors of buildings. Cisterns are continually being tampered with causing flooding and extra work for harassed attendants.

In recent years, the public conveniences have generally been brought up to satisfactory standards by carrying out major repairs and renewals, and by re-painting, but I regret to have to report that wanton damage and vandalism is far too prevalent and adds unnecessarily to the cost of maintenance.

Numerous complaints were received from members of the public alleging that the 6d. charge for full washing facilities was excessive. The service produces an income of £550 during the season and this charge is comparable to that in other seaside resorts.

#### Refuse Disposal

The T.H. 500 Smokeless Incinerator and loading trolley was commissioned in March and has proved a valuable asset to the department. In addition to burning condemned food, sanitary towels and other waste products, a collection and disposal service for confidential papers and legal documents was commenced and this is becoming increasingly popular with banks, accountants and professional services.

There is a minimum charge of 10/- for quantities up to 1 cwt; thereafter a further 10/- per cwt. or part thereof.

#### Wastepaper Plant

Despite obvious difficulties, the wastepaper plant has continued to be a source of income. During the year two contractors failed and their agreements were cancelled.

Due to an excessive accumulation of wastepaper in the plant, between contractors, paper baling was undertaken by two employees of this department working after normal hours, with satisfactory results.

A third private contractor was engaged in August to continue the baling of wastepaper and has proved the most capable since the system of hiring the buildings and plant was instituted.



Capital expenditure required to carry out repairs to the roof, guttering, windows and brickwork of the wastepaper building was not granted and further application will be made on the 1967/68 Estimates.

### Demolition

Tenders were invited during the Autumn for the demolition of buildings, chimney and clinker hoppers attached to the existing wastepaper building. This work has been completed and the depot site considerably improved.

### Motor Transport

At present, the department operates and maintains a fleet of 20 vehicles of a specialised nature, and four pedestrian controlled trucks.

One Ford Thames cab and chassis, fitted with 'Eagle' gully cesspool equipment.

One Dennis fitted with gully and cesspool equipment. Perkins P6 engine.

Two T.K. Bedford cab and chassis, fitted with 'Lacre' Sweeper. This equipment consists of 'Bosch' hydraulic vacuum sweeping equipment controlled by electro-pneumatic valves.

Three Karrier TS3 Gamecock, fitted with Glover, Webb and Liversidge dual tipper equipment. Underfloor TS3 engine.

Three Karriers fitted with Glover, Webb and Liversidge dual tipping equipment. Perkins 6.354 engine.

Two Shelvoke and Drewry 'Pakamatic' fitted with double action hydraulic packer plate system incorporating hydraulic reverser valves.

Two Karrier 'Bantam' 2-bay side loader, fitted with four cylinder light diesel engine incorporating 'Ricardo' cylinder head.

One Karrier CK3, 4-bay side loader. Petrol engine.

Two Karrier 'Bantam' 3-ton vans. Parkins 4.203 engine.

Three Morris 5 cwt. vans.

Four pedestrian controlled electric trucks; two of these trucks are garaged at Bare and Heysham.

All vehicles are on a special maintenance schedule owing to the nature of the work carried out e.g. refuse collection vehicles working under dusty conditions, whilst gully/cesspool emptiers and mechanical sweepers are subject to excessive engine usage.

Certain routine tasks are specified by equipment manufacturers and carried out daily on street cleansing vehicles.

Fitters carry out repairs to vehicle bodies as necessary, and are fully experienced in sheet metal work and welding techniques.

In addition, repairs and maintenance work is carried out on vehicles belonging to other departments.

#### Health Department

2 Ford 5/7 cwt. Vans

1 Morris Mini 5 cwt. Van

#### Illuminations Department

1 Ford 12/15 cwt. Van

#### Municipal Caravan Site

1 Land Rover 4 wheel drive

1 Allen scythe

1 Hayter mower

#### Publicity and Entertainments

1 Ford Thames Trader

#### Depot and Workshops

Improvements in the workshops were carried a stage further with the purchase and installation of a new 2-stage Air Compressor which has a piston displacement of 20 cu. ft./m. working at 200 lbs. per sq. in., and is powered by a 5 h.p. motor mounted on a horizontal tank.

The new compressor is used for paint spraying, cleaning vehicle chassis and engine parts, tyre inflation and replaces a 40 year old model.

Lighting has been improved in the yard and workshops and is extremely beneficial from a working and safety factor.

During the year the petrol tank at the Highways depot was found to be unserviceable, as a result of which petrol is now supplied from a 2,000 gallon tank, at the Acre Moss Lane Depot, to all Corporation departments excluding the Transport Undertakings.

In response to requests from departments to purchase Premium grade petrol instead of the Commercial grade, tests were carried out over a period of four months to determine the mileage per gallon for each grade of petrol.



Records show that whilst an improved mileage is obtained using 'Premium', the running cost per gallon of fuel is slightly increased because of the price difference of 4½d. per gallon between the two grades of petrol.

It is, therefore, uneconomical to purchase Premium petrol for Corporation vehicles.

Since the main garage building was erected in 1953 the departmental fleet has increased. With modern vehicle design the trend to larger body capacity has subsequently increased vehicle length and width.

Extreme difficulty is now encountered in parking all vehicles within the garage building.

### Administration

Mr. H.A. Brooks, Senior Clerk, commenced studies for the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing on a day release course of instruction at Riversdale Technical College, Liverpool.

The examination is a necessary qualification before application can be made for associate membership of the Institute.

The preparation of this report affords me an opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the good work done by the administrative staff, inspectors and workmen whose efforts make possible the continued efficiency of the services for which the Cleansing Department is responsible.

### Sickness

The sickness and absence rates for the past three years are as follows:-

				Yearly Average	Highest Monthly rate	Lowest Monthly rate
1964	...	...	...	5.09%	7.65%	1.87%
1965	...	...	...	4.13%	6.01%	1.34%
1966	...	...	...	5.46%	9.30%	2.64%



### Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
Domestic and trade refuse	8,945	14197	2	3
Offal and Kitchen Waste	589	158	16	2
	<u>9,534</u>	<u>14355</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

### Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	7,965	13887	15	0
Paper Baling Plant	980	309	7	3
Waste Food Plant	589	158	16	2
	<u>9,534</u>	<u>14355</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

### Refuse Disposal Plant - Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	170	6	2	911	6	4
Unprocessed Offal	154	12	1	773	1	3
	<u>324</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Number of Dustbins ... 21,864

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at end of year:

Type of Business:	No.
Boarding Houses ... ..	2100 approx.
Restaurant Kitchens ... ..	340 "
Grocers ... ..	200 "
Greengrocers ... ..	40
Fishmongers ... ..	27
Butchers ... ..	47
Fried fish shops ... ..	34
Offensive trades ... ..	1
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc. ... ..	No figures available
Shrimp pickers ... ..	58
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	2500
Bakehouses ... ..	43

2. Number of food premises, by type, registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act or under local Acts and number of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 and other local Acts

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Fish friers	34	60
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus	54	96
fish frying	2	
Potted food (shrimp picking)	58	65
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	27	21
Ice-cream	245	187
Dairies	18	112

3. Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year: Nil  
 4. Method of disposal of condemned meat (See page 79).

## FOOD PREMISES

### \* Inspection:

Bakehouses ... ..	74
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars ...	177
Food preparation premises (regd.) ...	96
Fish friers ... ..	60
Food stores ... ..	33
Proposed food premises ... ..	49
School Kitchens ... ..	6
Canteens ... ..	6
Stalls ... ..	238
Markets ... ..	84
Licensed premises ... ..	58
Miscellaneous ... ..	311
Shrimp picking premises ... ..	65
Manufacturers of soft drinks ... ..	3
Boarding houses ... ..	201
Vehicles ... ..	7
Contractors ... ..	4
Informal notices and verbal warnings	177
Interviews ... ..	160

There are 43 bakehouses on the register, 33 in use and 10 not in use.

\*Excluding those visits listed separately

### Contraventions discovered:

#### Premises:

Dirty or defective equipment ...	9
Food exposed to contamination ...	-
Lack of personal cleanliness ...	1
Defective drainage ... ..	7
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences ... ..	23



Dirty sanitary conveniences ...	...	...	4
Inadequate cold water supply ...	...	...	1
(Inadequate hot water supply ...	...	...	3
(Inadequate wash hand basins ...	...	...	27
(Absence of soap, nail-brushes, etc. ...	...	...	4
(Inadequate sinks ...	...	...	5
(Inadequate hot water supply ...	...	...	Nil
(Absence of cloths, soap, etc. ...	...	...	1
Absence of first aid equipment ...	...	...	8
Absence of clothing accommodation ...	...	...	6
Outdoor clothing in food room ...	...	...	4
Inadequate lighting ...	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	2
Food rooms used as sleeping places ...	...	...	Nil
Defective construction of food rooms ...	...	...	43
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms ...	...	...	29
Inadequate refuse accommodation ...	...	...	17
Improper storage of food ...	...	...	22
Improper wrapping of food ...	...	...	1
Absence of notices ...	...	...	3
Smoking whilst preparing food ...	...	...	1
Animals in food rooms ...	...	...	1
Insect infestations ...	...	...	5
Rodent infestations ...	...	...	2

#### Stalls:

Absence of name and address ...	...	...	17
Dirty conditions ...	...	...	Nil
Inadequate lighting ...	...	...	-
Inadequate screening ...	...	...	1
Defective construction ...	...	...	-
Inadequate refuse accommodation ...	...	...	1
Inadequate water supply ...	...	...	1
Inadequate sinks ...	...	...	4
Absence of soap, towels for persons employed			1
Absence of cloths for equipment ...	...	...	-
Inadequate hot water supply ...	...	...	1

### Transport of meat:

Inadequate cover to vehicles ... ..	-
Defective vehicle floor ... ..	-
Dirty condition of vehicle ... ..	-
Absence of offal receptacles ... ..	-
Absence of head covering and overalls ... ..	-
Inadequate wash hand basin ... ..	-
Inadequate hot water supply ... ..	-
Absence of cloths, soap, etc. ... ..	-
Absence of first-aid equipment ... ..	-

### Registered Premises

	Register 1.1.66	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.66
1. Fish Friers	33	3	1	-	34
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	54	2	1	1	54
3. Sausages, pressed potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	2	-	-	-	2
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	36	-	22	-	58
	125	5	24	1	148

### Education Activity:

During the year a course of lectures for the certificate examination, conducted by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, in Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food, was held in conjunction with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education. The results were most gratifying; of the 50 students completing the course 46 were successful in passing the examination.

In addition, a further course of 36 lectures was commenced to prepare full-time students in Food and Catering for Part 2, Hygiene, of the Hotel and Catering Institute intermediate examination.



Once again I am indebted and grateful to the College, and to Dr. Gregson and Mr. Hanneman for their continued interest and assistance in furthering the cause of hygiene amongst those who will be intimately concerned in the preparation and distribution of food to the public.

The success of these courses is most encouraging to the Public Health Inspectors who have striven so hard to maintain the interest such an important subject demands.

### MILK DISTRIBUTION

<u>Register</u>	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.66	124	18
Transfers ... ..	4	-
Deletions ... ..	7	-
Additions ... ..	11	-
Total on Register, 31.12.66	128	18

### Distributors

Producer Distributors ... ..	2
Distributors ... ..	15
Distributors from shops ... ..	94
Distributors from dairies ... ..	11
Distributors (machine only) ... ..	1
Distributors (dispenser) ... ..	5
	<u>128</u>
"Incomers" (not registered) ... ..	27
	<u>155</u>

### Licences

#### Untreated

Dealers ... ..	1
Dealers pre-packed ... ..	7

#### Pasteurised

Dealers pre-packed ... ..	13
---------------------------	----

#### Sterilised

Dealers pre-packed ... ..	11
---------------------------	----

Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised				
Dealers pre-packed ...	...	...	...	37
Untreated, and Pasteurised				
Dealers pre-packed ...	...	...	...	6
Untreated and Sterilised				
Dealers pre-packed ...	...	...	...	2
Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilised, Ultra heat-heated				
Dealers pre-packed ...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised and Sterilised				
Dealers pre-packed ...	...	...	...	23
				<hr/>
				101

All licences valid until 31st December, 1970

#### Visits and Inspections

Distributors ...	...	...	...	472
Dairies ...	...	...	...	112
Pasteurising plant ...	...	...	...	56
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)				1
Bottling establishments (other than plant)				3
Milk Bars ...	...	...	...	17
Bacteriological sampling ...	...	...	...	301
Day Nursery ...	...	...	...	4
School Kitchens ...	...	...	...	1
Complaints received		...	...	3
Schools ...	...	...	...	Nil

#### Bacteriological examination

274 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 410 separate tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr. L.A. Robertson.

226 samples were heat treated and 48 raw milk. 12 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all were negative.

The milk arriving at the processing plant is sent from farms outside the Borough, receiving platform tests on arrival by the dairy staff.



38 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were all satisfactory.

A summary of the bacteriological findings is given in the tables following.

2 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures. 72 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 11 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

25 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 9 showed a positive ring test; none were positive following a culture, and 1 positive (biological). 4 cultures were overgrown with organisms, 4 guinea pigs died from other causes and 4 ring tests gave an equivocal result.

The Brucella abortus is the cause of contagious abortion in cattle and of undulant fever in man; it is widespread among dairy stock in the country and, as a result, the specific organism is not infrequently found in milk, and the disease may be conveyed to man by the infected milk. Though relatively few human cases have until recently been reported in this country the number detected appears to be on the increase.

The procedure to be taken when the presence of tubercle bacillus is found in milk is set out by legislation and compensation is available for any animal slaughtered as a result of investigation. This is not so in the case of Brucella. Two remedies are available (a) pasteurisation of milk coming into the area from the infected herd; or (b) co-operation with the farmer and veterinary surgeon in tracing the infected cow. The latter alternative is by far the best, particularly in the case of Jersey herds, and involves individual and repeat samples from each cow. The animal is located and it is left to the farmer to dispose of the animal either on the market (in which case it might join another herd repeating the whole process) or by slaughter.

#### Action taken, following positive report

As the milk in both cases had been obtained pre-packed outside the area, the farmer and Milk Marketing Board were informed. One occurred early in the year and this was satisfactorily traced; the second became evident in the closing months and the farmer and an adjoining local authority are now attempting to trace the infected cow.

## Milk Licences

Milk licences covering the next 5 yearly periods were issued at the end of December.

## Milk Dispensers

Following a complaint regarding the taste of milk served from a milk dispenser an attempt was made during the summer to check the keeping quality of the milk and make certain that the cleansing routine for the machine was being carried out in the cafes and snack bars where these dispensers were installed.

Number of visits made ...	...	...	17
---------------------------	-----	-----	----

Number of samples taken	...	...	12
-------------------------	-----	-----	----

Of the samples taken, 4 were pasteurised, 7 untreated and 1 reconstituted milk powder (not being sold as milk to the public). 7 were of satisfactory keeping quality. The premises providing the 5 unsatisfactory samples were revisited and the techniques at the shops examined. It is hoped next year to devote more time to this problem.

## Pasteurisation of milk

In November, 2 of the main producers in the North West concluded an agreement regarding the distribution of milk in the whole of the North West. As a result the pasteurisation plant operated in Morecambe closed down and the milk arrives in the town already heat treated and is distributed from registered milk stores. The quality of the milk remains satisfactory.



**TABLE A** HEAT-TREATED MILK

DESIGNATION	SAMPLES	VOID	KEEPING QUALITY		HEAT TREATMENT		TURBIDITY
			PASS	%	PASS	%	
Pasteurised	94	-	94	100.0	94	100.0	-
Pasteurised (School)	38	-	38	100.0	38	100.0	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	46	-	46	100.0	46	100.0	-
Pasteurised Homogenised (Vending Machines)	41	-	40	97.5	41	100.0	-
Pasteurised (Cartons)	4	-	4	100.0	4	100.0	-
Sterilised	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL:-	226	-	222	99.6	223	100.0	3

See also comments

TABLE B

UNTREATED MILK

DESIGNATION	SAMPLES	VOID	KEEPING QUALITY			T.B.	ANTI - BIOTICS	BRUCELLA*									
			S	U	%			RING			CULTURE			BIOL.			
								-	E	+	-	0	+	-	D	+	
Channel Islands	3	-	3		100.0	2	3	2		1	1			2	1	-	
Untreated	14	-	12	2	85.7	7	4	3	2	3	5		-	7	1	1	
Untreated (Vending Machines)	31	2	19	10	69.7	3	29	20	2	5	6	3	-	3	2	-	
TOTAL	48	2	34	12	73.9	12	36	25	4	9	12	3	-	12	4	1	

\*See also comments



## SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

### Chemical examination

When an article of food has been purchased and the procedures set out in Section 91 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been observed, the sample is said to be formal. This involves the separation of the sample into three parts each of which has to be labelled and sealed. To do this with every sample would take considerable time and entail a great deal of work. Time, and labour also, would be spent on many samples on which proceedings would not be taken, since the great majority are found to be genuine. The purchase, moreover, of a formal sample is relatively expensive, because enough of each article must be bought to allow it to be divided into three portions. For these reasons many samples are bought without compliance with the full requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, and are submitted to the Public Analyst; these are known as test or informal samples. If the result of analysis of such a test sample be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

217 samples were purchased or taken during the year (216 during 1965) and analysed by the Public Analyst for the Borough as follows:-

Informal samples of milk ... ..	63
Formal samples of milk ... ..	4
Informal samples of food ... ..	120
Formal samples of food ... ..	Nil
Informal samples of ice-cream ... ..	11
Informal samples of ice-lollies... ..	1
Informal samples of drugs or medicine...	12
Miscellaneous samples ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	217
No. of visits and re-visits ... ..	539

# EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

## Milk

### Formal samples:

#### Jersey

Genuine ... ..	1
Contained 0.08 I.U. penicillin	
per m.l. (No. 8) ...	1

2

#### Pasteurised

Genuine, but slightly low	1
solids-not-fat	1

#### Sterilised

Genuine ... ..	1
----------------	---

1

4

### Informal samples:

#### Channel Islands

Genuine ... ..	1
----------------	---

1

#### Jersey

Genuine ... ..	3
Contained 3.0 I.U. penicillin	
per m.l. (No. 98)	1

4

#### Untreated\*

Genuine ... ..	12
Genuine but slightly low	
solids-not-fat	1

13

#### Homogenised Pasteurised\*\*

Genuine ... ..	8
----------------	---

8



# Pasteurised

Genuine (Bottles)	...	17	
Genuine (Cartons)	...	2	
			19

# Channel Islands Pasteurised

Genuine	...	...	...	3	
					3

# Sterilised

Genuine	...	...	...	11	
					11

# School Milk (Pasteurised)

Genuine	...	...	...	3	
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat				1	
					4 63
					67

\* Includes 5 cartons from milk vending machines

\*\*Includes 6 cartons from milk vending machines

Of the milk samples purchased, 2 were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 4 in 1965.

97.01 were genuine as compared with 95.0% in 1965.

3 samples showed figures for solids-not-fat below the presumptive limit of 8.5% for solids-not-fat fixed by the sale of Milk Regulations 1939 but were adjudged genuine on the Hortvet Freezing Point Test.

No.	Fat %	S.N.F. %	F.P. (Hortvet) °C
9	3.45	8.45	0.531
11	3.55	8.40	0.531
204	3.55	8.40	0.533

# Other Food:

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Baby food (Vegetable and chicken)	1	
Baby food (Egg and bacon)	1	
Beef stock tablets	1	
Beer	2	
Butter	2	
Cheese	1	
Chicken with vegetable and gravy	1	
Chicken jelly	1	
Chicken savoury mince	1	
Chicken and mushroom pie	1	
Chicken and mushroom curried	1	
Christmas tree decorations (Edible)	1	
Coffee extract, dry	1	
Coffee and chicory	1	
Cornish pasty		1
Colouring material	2	
Crab dressed, canned	1	
Cream fresh	4	
Cream, sterilised	1	
Dairy produce (canned) Top of milk	1	
Fish, dressed crab	1	
Fish cakes	2	
Flour confectionery	1	
Fruit salad	3	
Fruit canned (grapefruit)		1
Fruit curd	1	1
Fruit juice (grape)	2	
Fruit pectin	1	
Groundnut oil	1	
Hamburgers (frozen)	1	
Health drink (vitamin syrup)		1
Honey	2	
Honey and slippery elm	1	
Jam	8	
Jelly with fruit	1	

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Lemon, advocaat and lime (Snowball)	1	
Lard	2	
Margarine	3	
Marmalade	2	
Meat canned, casserole steak	1	
Meat and vegetable canned	2	
Meat pie, canned	1	
Meat pie	5	
Meat and potato pie		3
Meat paste	1	
Milk dried, full cream	1	
Olive oil	1	
Pie filling	1	
Pork pie	1	
Pudding, rice canned	1	
Sauce	1	
Sausage, pork canned	1	
Shrimps	2	
Soft drink, minerals	5	
Soft drink, blackcurrant	2	
Soft drink, orange	3	
Soup canned	1	
Sugar, demerara	1	
Suet	1	
Sweetening powder	1	
Sweetening tablets	1	
Sweets	1	
Sweets, liqueur chocolates	1	
Sweets (rock)	2	
Tomato paste		1
Turkey breast, canned	1	
Vegetables canned	1	
Vinegar	3	
Wine, British	1	
Whisky	6	
Wheat germ, stabilised	1	
Yoghourt	1	



### Drugs and medicines:

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Cherry syrup	1	
Cough mixture	2	
Gastro-enteritis tablets	1	
Ferrous sulphate tablets	1	
Indigestion tablets	1	
Pain relief tablets	3	
Slimming tablets	1	
Travel sickness tablets	1	
Yeast vitalisers	12	

### Ice-cream:

Ice-cream	9
Dairy ice-cream	2
Ice-lolly	1
	12

### Miscellaneous:

Frying pan	1
Dyke water	1
Potable water	4
	6

### Action Taken:

- No. 8      An informal sample of Jersey milk bottled on a farm outside the area contained 0.08 International Units (I.U.) of penicillin per m.l. The producer was cautioned and the Milk Marketing Board informed. A later sample was genuine.
- No. 98      An informal sample of Jersey milk contained 3.0 I.U. penicillin per m.l. A formal sample was taken a day or two later and was genuine. The farmer was notified of both results and cautioned in respect of the informal sample.
- No. 204      A carton of milk from a machine was examined and found genuine and free from preservatives and antibiotics.
- No. 38      A Cornish pasty locally manufactured contained 8.7% and meat and a meat and potato pie from the same shop
- No. 39      and bakehouse contained 5.7%. As the recommended meat

content for both these products is 12.5%, the manufacturer was interviewed and he assured the department that he was aware of the proposed standards and it was his intention to comply with the requirements.

- No. 62 A 10.5 fluid ounce bottle of Vitamin Fruit Syrup classified as a Health drink made the claim "... excellent source of natural Vitamin C, also other vitamins, minerals...". With the exception of Vitamin C no particulars were given of the other vitamins and minerals present which is contrary to Part VI of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. The drink was of foreign origin and the British agent was notified. After correspondence over a period, fresh labels were submitted to the department for approval which deleted all reference to the "other vitamins and minerals".
- No. 35 A 3oz. tube of tomato paste contained 118 parts per million of copper on the dried tomato solids. The maximum recommended limit is 100 parts per million. The manufacturers expressed their regret and pointed out that the copper content of this product was necessarily variable and felt that this was an isolated case. The actual suppliers, an international company of the highest repute specified that the supply was within the recommended limit. It would appear that the company was doing everything possible and a further sample will be taken of fresh supplies.
- No. 82 A 7 oz. carton of fruit curd (lemon cheese) produced locally contained soluble solids only 62.9% instead of the required 65.0%. The producer was interviewed.
- No. 168 A local institution complained that coffee and chicory purchased locally was not drinkable when infused. A sample was examined and contained 87% coffee and 13% chicory and after infusion had no abnormal taste or smell. The authorities at the institution were so informed.
- No. 150 A meat and potato pie purchased at a local confectioner's shop showed a meat content of only 5.7%. As the recommended minimum meat content is 12.5% the baker was notified and his attention called to the proposed standard.



- No. 167 A meat and potato pie was brought to the department with a complaint that the base of the pie was showing spots of mould, It had the appearance of mould, and a similar pie was purchased at the same shop. This pie was perfectly fresh, and the base of the pie was in a similar condition. The analysts' report showed that the minimum meat content was 9.0% as compared with the recommended standard of 12.5%. The base of the pie was well marked due to iron stained pastry (weighing in all 0.27 gramme and containing 0.8 milligram iron) derived from the baking dish, probably through imperfections of the tinned surface. The baker was interviewed and his attention called to the proposed meat content and the iron staining. In view of this he decided to destroy all his existing tins and purchase a fresh consignment.
- No. 111 A visitor to the town complained by letter that she had purchased some nougat whilst on holiday and had been fraudulently supplied with a mixture of icing sugar and dolly mixtures. The product of which complaint was made, when examined, was found to be genuine and the ingredients included sugar, egg white and cornflour and a small amount of fat. The complainant was notified.
- No. 186 A complaint was received that the bitter beer served in a local public house contained added water. An informal sample of draught bitter was purchased and when examined was found genuine.
- No. 207 A complaint was received that a can of grapefruit segments contained several grubs and the can was brought to the department for examination. Apart from the grubs that apparently had been consumed, a careful search of the can contents did reveal 2 larvae. From the retail shop concerned, a similar can bearing the same code marks was purchased and submitted to the analyst, together with the opened can and contents. The report stated that the can contained a dead Dipterous (fly) larvae identical to the 2 larvae submitted with the opened can. They were similar to those of the family Trypetidae which includes many species which are pests of fruit. The importers were notified and they assured the department that a photocopy of our letter would be sent to the canners in Jamaica and British Honduras.



This occurred towards the end of the year and comment from the canners is awaited.

- No. 169 A local resident called at the department, and suggested that the frying pan she had won in a bingo establishment could have been part of the batch of frying pans described in a cutting from a newspaper which she produced and that the council should give her an assurance that it was safe. The cutting explained that a N.E. town had banned the sale of the pans because of the lead content. She was informed that this council had no powers to order this withdrawal, that we could not give an assurance of any sort and that a warranty should have been obtained from the bingo hall. The pan looked normal and had a non-stick coating and the complainant was told that the pan could be examined by the analyst but that it would be damaged in the process. She agreed and the analyst reported on a aluminium frying pan with 7 inch diameter base and 1.3 m.m. thick. The interior surface was coated with a "non stick" plastic coating. Both plastic coating and metal were examined for lead with negative results. The metal also gave negative results for the presence of tin. The pan was returned to the owner.

The following complaints were dealt with without recourse to the Borough Analyst or Magistrates Court.

- C 174 A 10oz; can of garden peas of which complaint was made by a resident was alleged to contain a large black beetle. This, on examination, proved to be a natural ground beetle. The canners were informed and a representative called immediately to make enquiries and visit the complainant.
- C 29 A lb. jar of strawberry jam contained small splinters of wood. This was notified to the packers of the jam and the jar was carefully examined by their research department. The small splinters were wood of the type used in punnet baskets for fresh strawberries and could only have gained entry into the fruit at the picking fields before the fruit was despatched to the factory. The firm were fully conscious of their responsibilities and every effort was made to eliminate the possibility of complaints by the operation of a quality control

system. The complainant was visited by a representative from the factory and the explanation satisfied here.

- C 81 A complaint was received that bread purchased from a local shop left overnight and used for breakfast the following morning was mouldy. Examination of code markings showed the bread to be 6 days old. The shop was visited by the bakers representative and warned re over-stocking; the complainant was visited by the same representative.
- C 44 A partly used jar of potted beef was alleged to have contained a piece of glass. The packers sent a representative immediately and the jar was collected for examination. It appeared that the glass fragment was not from the jar in which it was found and could possibly have entered whilst being jostled on the conveyor to the capping machine. A new method had already been installed and full jars are now conveyed by a P.V.C. conveyor to the capper with no jars in contact. The complainant was satisfied with the explanation and apology.
- C 184 A can of creamed rice contained a dark patch on the surface of the rice when opened. This was replaced by the canners immediately.
- C 180 A packet of sultanas examined at a house contained insects. This was referred to the packers who were at a loss to explain their presence as the dried fruits leaving the factory were stated to be completely free from infestation. The fruit had been packed on the 17th December of the previous year and was stale and sugared. No further action was taken and the complainant was satisfied after a visit from the packers.
- 185 A can of boneless chicken in jelly contained extraneous matter. The canners were notified and a visit to the complainant proved to be satisfactory. In this particular case, no evidence was available apart from the empty tin.
- 169 A complaint regarding the presence of dirt in sterilised milk proved to be a small piece of cork due to a fault in the capping machine. The dairy manager visited the complainant.



## ICE-CREAM

### Bacteriological examinations

198 samples of ice-cream were examined as follows:-

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Test void	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Repeat samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

In the tables that follow are given the results of bacteriological and chemical analyses:

TYPE	No. of sample	Provisional Gradings			
		1	2	3	4
Bulk	48	28	13	2	5
Pre-packed	96	92	3	1	-
Soft	35	23	9	3	-
Complete Cold Mix	5	4	1	-	-
Total	184	147	26	6	5

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (14 - 1966) samples taken at various stages of manufacture and storage after receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report on a particular sample. Such repeat sampling is of help to traders. Manufacturers are without exception very co-operative and are supplied with copies of all reports on their products. If a sample is graded 2 they are quite disappointed (although 2 is, in fact, satisfactory) and are alarmed at an odd 3 or 4 grading.



Type		% Graded 1 or 2			
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1948
Bulk	85.4	90.0	85.7	95.2	51.7
Pre-packed	98.9	98.4	99.1	98.9	72.0
Soft	91.4	88.9	72.0	84.4	-
Complete Cold Mix	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.5	41.3

Comparative Figures:

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1963	93.6
1964	92.6
1965	95.7
1966	94.0

5 samples were graded "4" as compared with 2 in 1965 and 21.1% in 1949

	Provisional Grade				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1966	1965	1949
Local	60	19	4	2	92.9	90.0	51.9
"Imported"	87	7	2	3	94.9	97.8	67.2
Total	147	26	6	5	94.0	95.7	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows a decrease of 6 over 1965.

### Soft Serve Machines

The past years have seen a development by the introduction of soft serve machines both in premises and mobile vans. This is a machine into which an ice-cream mix, not converted into ice-cream, is whipped and frozen rapidly so that although the temperature is very much reduced, the ice-cream remains partially fluid. The ice-cream is fresh and is dispensed through a nozzle.

Shop premises containing one of these machines are subject to registration but a mobile "ice-cream factory" is not, and there exists a peculiar state of affairs and one somewhat awkward for the staff to explain to a shopkeeper. It is certainly time all mobile food shops should be made subject to registration.

Mixes are of three types

1. Pasteurised in cans or polythene bags-temperature control 45°F until converted to ice-cream.
2. Sterilised liquid mix in sealed air-tight containers - no temperature control whilst sealed.
3. Complete cold mix powder reconstituted with water.

Bacteriological results (included in figures above)

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	23
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
						<hr/> 35

% in Grade 1 or 2 91.4 (1965 - 88.9)

Composition:

11 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, 6 were of local manufacture. (See also Food and Drugs sampling ante page 58 ).

			Average Composition	
			Fats %	Solids %
Local	...	...	9.4	34.4
"Imported"	...	...	8.8	33.8



Sample No.	Fat %	Solids %
1	9.8	36.9
2	5.8	34.7
3	5.6	31.1
4	9.6	35.8
5	12.2	36.4
6*	9.1	32.7
7	7.9	33.7
8*	10.8	35.9
9	11.8	33.2
10	7.4	31.6
11	10.3	33.9
Average	9.12	34.17

\* Indicates Dairy Ice

### Visits

Dealers premises ...	...	...	...	...	126
Manufacturers premises ...	...	...	...	...	52
Storage premises ...	...	...	...	...	7
Proposed premises	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cinemas ...	...	...	...	...	2
Street Traders ...	...	...	...	...	27
Sampling ...	...	...	...	...	231
Informal notices ...	...	...	...	...	2

### Registered Premises

	1964	Ceased	New	1966
Manufacture, storage sale	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, storage	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, sale	7	-	-	7
Manufacture	1	-	-	1
Storage and sale	6	-	-	6
Storage	6	-	-	6
Sale	75	-	4	79
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	143	2	1	142
	242	2	5	245

During the year 2 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 11 certificates and 5 new premises or arrangement of food rooms were approved.

### ICE LOLLIES

The Heat Treatment Regulations exempt from the heat treatment requirements water ices or ice lollies with a pH value of 4.5 or less; pH value is an indication of acidity. There would appear to be three distinct types of ice lollies on the market:-

- (a) brands with very low pH value - no heat treatment required.
- (b) brands with an ice-cream mix as one of the ingredients - heat treatment required.
- (c) brands consisting of a core of ice-cream surrounded by a coating of water-ice - the ice-cream portion requires heat treatment but acid water ice does not.

### Samples taken and found satisfactory:

#### Locally manufactured

Sold unwrapped	...	...	...	Nil
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Pre-packed	...	...	...	Nil
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### "Imported"

Prepacked	...	...	...	37
-----------	-----	-----	-----	----

#### Tests

(a) pH value	...	...	...	11
--------------	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	10
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

(c) pH and Methylene Blue	...	...	...	16
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

				<u>37</u>
--	--	--	--	-----------

### Chemical examination

No. of samples examined	...	...	1 (Genuine)
-------------------------	-----	-----	-------------



### LIQUID EGG

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturers premises and used within 24 hours. The Schedules prescribe the Alpha-Amylase test for pasteurisation.

No liquid egg is pasteurised in the Borough but it is used in food manufacture.

No. of visits to premises ...	...	39
No. of samples taken ...	...	28

Satisfactory	28
--------------	----

Unsatisfactory	Nil
----------------	-----

Salmonellae absent in all samples.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

### Visits

Town slaughterhouses ... ..	1184
Heysham Harbour ... ..	19
Butchers shops ... ..	112
Other food shops ... ..	347

### Animals inspected

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3804	53	3857
Cows	103		103
Calves	36		36
Sheep and Lambs	25374		25374
Pigs	4046		4046
Total	33363	53	33416

### Five year comparison

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1950
Town					
Beasts	3804	3663	3395	2462	1651
Cows	103	97	119	125	687
Calves	36	31	46	40	1247
Sheep	25374	24397	23167	18008	9756
Pigs	4046	3347	2565	2301	-
Heysham Harbour					
Beasts	53	42	37	55	115
Sheep		4	8	49	630
Pigs		2	10	83	-
Totals	33416	31583	29347	23123	14086



MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham Harbour):

Cattle

Tuberculosis:

Head and tongue ... ..	5
------------------------	---

Other diseases:

*Carcase (fever) ... ..	1
Carcase (pyaemia) ... ..	1
Carcase (pericarditis) ... ..	1
Livers (cirrhosis) lbs ... ..	13402
Livers (abscesses) ... ..	259
Livers (flukes) ... ..	21
Lungs (inflammation) sets ... ..	35
Lungs (cysts) sets ... ..	1
Head and tongue (cysts) ... ..	1
Head and tongue (actinomycosis) ... ..	7
Head and tongue (inflammation) ... ..	10
Tongues (inflammation) ... ..	5
Hearts (inflammation) ... ..	28
Hearts(pericarditis) ... ..	1
Stomach (peritonitis) ... ..	1
Spleens (inflammation) ... ..	74
Skirts (inflammation) ... ..	27
Tails (inflammation) ... ..	19
Beef (bruised) lbs. ... ..	1657
Beef (bone taint) lbs. ... ..	40

Calves

Pluck (abscesses) ... ..	1
Pluck (inflammation) ... ..	2
Veal lbs. ... ..	65

Sheep

*Carcase (gangrene) ... ..	2
Carcase (emaciation) ... ..	22
Carcase (oedema) ... ..	2

Carcase (fever) ... ..	2
Carcase (lamb) (moribund) ...	1
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation) ...	19
Carcase (lamb) (suppuration)	1
Livers (milk spot) ... ..	1
Livers (flukes) ... ..	4004
Livers (cysts) ... ..	3
Livers (cirrhosis) ... ..	10
Mutton (bruised) lbs. ... ..	113

### Pigs

#### Tuberculosis:

Heads ... ..	12
--------------	----

#### Other diseases:

*Carcase (dropsy) ... ..	3
Carcase (suppuration) ... ..	2
Carcase (fever) ... ..	1
Carcase (abscesses) ... ..	1
Carcase (moribund) ... ..	2
Carcase (tumours) ... ..	1
Livers(cirrhosis) ... ..	104
Livers (milk spot) ... ..	63
Livers (cysts) ... ..	3
Plucks (abscesses) ... ..	1
Plucks (parasites) ... ..	5
Legs (bruised) ... ..	3
Pork (bruised) lbs. ... ..	91

\*Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED						
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	
Number killed (if known)	3857	103	36	25374	4046	
Number inspected	3857	103	36	25374	4046	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:	3	-	-	49	10	
Whole carcasses condemned	1117		3	4004	115	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			8.33	15.54	3.08	
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	28.28					
Tuberculosis only:	-		-	-	-	
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5		-	-	12	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.13		-	-	0.29	
Cysticercosis:	-		-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-		-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-	-	-	



Unsound food (other than carcase meat) surrendered:

<u>Meat</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Ham, pressed ... ..	287	
Pork shoulder... ..	22	
Pork loin ... ..	63	
Ham, cooked ... ..	313	
Ham, boiled ... ..	119	
Meat, (tins) ... ..		47
Lamb ... ..	53	
Ox tongue ... ..	117	
Pork, chopped (tins) ...	24	
Corned beef (tins) ... ..	60	

Fish

Fish ... ..	210	
Shrimps (cartons) ... ..		144
Fish (tins) ... ..		14
Haddock ... ..	696	

Fruit

Fruit (tins) ... ..		267
Gooseberries ... ..	19½	
Gooseberries (bottles) ...		9
Apples ... ..	100	
Apples (tins)... ..		33
Pears ... ..	160	
Bananas ... ..	336	
Grapefruit (tins) ... ..		61

Vegetables

Vegetables (tins) ... ..		140
Carrots ... ..	7	
Potatoes ... ..	506	

<u>Provisions</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Bacon ... ..	406	
Soup ... ..		5
Milk, (tins) ... ..		45
Liquid egg ... ..	168	
Ice-cream (gallons) ... ..		14

<u>Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
1. Meat at slaughterhouses ...	14	15	102
2. Meat at wholesale premises...	Nil		
3. Meat at retail shops ...			70
4. Cooked meat and meat products		1	60
5. Canned meats ... ..		8	84
6. Fish ... ..		9	23
7. Fruit and vegetables... ..		12	44
8. Other Foods ... ..		6	45
	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>92</u>

#### Disposal of condemned meat

Carcase beef is collected by a recognised dealer in animal feeding stuffs and in accordance with 1960 regulations is transported in vehicles appropriately locked and marked.

Beef livers which are found tubercle free and not affected with any septic condition are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The remainder of the condemned meat and offal is regularly collected by a contractor and treated at a fertiliser processing plant.

Condemned food, other than carcase meat, is conveyed to the Corporation refuse tip and buried.

## LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

This Act requires the registration of all persons who sell, offer or expose for sale any food from a vehicle, basket, pail, tray, or other receptacle and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

Number of hawkers on register ... ..	102
Number of hawkers premises on register	27

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Number of visits ... ..	17
Number of verbal notices ... ..	2

## LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits ... ..	74
Number of verbal warnings ... ..	3

For details of the discrepancies found in the labels attached to food etc., see Food and Drugs (Report on samples ante pages 59/67).

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND FOOD POISONING

### Food examined

Shrimps ... ..	31
School Meal ... ..	2

### Other examinations

Dykes ... ..	2
Number of visits ... ..	7

### Food Poisoning

During the year 4 cases of food poisoning were notified. These were sporadic cases and after treatment all gave consecutive negative stools.



Specimens examined:

Negative ...	...	...	...	53
Positive ...	...	...	...	19
Number of visits	...	...	...	27

## REGULATIONS ETC. RECEIVED DURING YEAR

### Housing

Report - Our older homes - a call for action.

Makes recommendations on standards and proposals for better use of houses worth retaining and the more rapid clearing of unfit houses.

Circular 1/66 - Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act, 1965  
Reminder to local authorities of provisions.

Circular 2/66 - Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962.

Prescribes a form of notice used in connection with tenancies and stresses importance of publicity by local authorities.

Housing (Prescribed Forms) Regulations, 1966.

### Milk

Approved chemical agents -

Applied 497,	Sterex
Bactron,	Vanodine
Cordos	Biophor
Deosan Red Label	Dairysan
Diversol BX	Dickem
Fosdine	Micro-chlor
Hensol	Microclene D
MIV	Reddichlor
Rinsan	Sterquat

### Clean Air

Circular 25/26

Changes in the grant arrangements under the Clean Air Act. "Smoke Control Areas" - Revised edition.

### Slaughterhouses

FSH 52/66

Relates to licensing of slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Further measures to protect meat in slaughterhouses from contamination.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Provide further measures to bring about full inspection of home killed meat.

## Food

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

Lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Amend certain requirements and enlarges scope of the exemption.

Code of Practice - Hygiene in the Bakery Trade and Industry.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966.

Revokes the 1957 Regulations and deletes coal tar colourings and makes an addition to the permitted list.

Salad Cream Regulations, 1966.

Specify compositional requirements and labelling of salad cream.

Butter Regulations, 1966.

Specify compositional requirements for butter.

Mineral Hydro carbons in Food Regulations, 1966

Replace and amend the 1964 Regulations with new tests and specifications.

Food Standards Committee

Report on claims and misleading descriptions.

## Imported Food

The following circulars notifying recognition of official certificates have been issued:-

Federal Republic of Germany	French West Africa
Portugal	U.S.A.
Belgium	Denmark
Hungary	Netherlands
Australia	France
Poland	Switzerland
Finland	New Zealand
Norway	Botswana
Roumania	South Africa
Madagascar	Spain
Malta	Argentina
Syria	Luxembourg
Nigeria	

## Pest

Advisory committee recommend that the use of Antu (acute rodenticide) should be restricted to local authorities.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Ministry of Labour - Annual Report

## Sewage

Memo from Ministry dealing with problems of sewage effluents and standards 37/66.



# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Visits and Disinfection

Visits of inquiry into notified cases ...	25
Re-visits ... ..	7
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	2
Visits redisinfection ... ..	37
Premises disinfected ... ..	6
Articles disinfected ... ..	61
Rooms disinfected ... ..	8
Number of times steam disinfectors used	1
Number of library books disinfected ...	44
Visits to smallpox contacts ... ..	28

## Dysentery

Visits to suspected cases ... ..	110
Visits to day nursery ... ..	33
Specimens (faeces) examined Positive ...	Nil
Negative ...	53

## Epidemic B. Coli

Specimens Positive ...	Nil
Negative ...	7

## Salmonellae typhimurium

Specimens Positive ...	19
Negative ...	53

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS										Age un-known	Total deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over			
Scarlet fever	18	1			2	3	9	1	1	1			
Whooping cough	5						4		1				
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic - Non-paralytic													
Measles (excluding rubella)	321	9	39	37	56	48	127	1				4	
Diphtheria													
Dysentery	7				1		1	1	2	1	1		
Meningococcal infection													
Ophthalmia neonatorum													
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	5	0-		5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
Smallpox					1	1	3						
Acute encephalitis Infective													
Post-Infectious													
Enteric or typhoid fever													
Paratyphoid fevers													
Erysipelas	2						1	1					
Food poisoning	4						3	1					
Tuberculosis Respiratory	6				2	3	1						
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other	3				2	1							
Puerperal pyrexia													
Other notifiable diseases (specify)													

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**  
**AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS**  
**PERIOD 2nd JANUARY 1966 TO 31st DECEMBER 1966**  
**CHILDREN RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT**

	PRIMARY - BY YEAR OF BIRTH							REINFORCEMENT - BY YEAR OF BIRTH						
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 - 62	Others under 16	Total	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 - 62	Others under 16	Total
Children Protected Against:-														
DIPHTHERIA	178	237	16	3	7	2	443		151	240	13	276	223	903
WHOOPING COUGH	176	233	15	2	5	1	432		143	227	11	60	22	463
TETANUS	178	237	16	3	7	4	445		151	240	13	274	173	851
POLIOMYELITIS	83	320	28	9	29	12	481		4	16	1	376	71	468



## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases of Mortality during year

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years						
5 - 14 years						
15 - 44 years		2			2	
45 - 64 years	2	1			1	
65 and over		1				
Total (All Ages)	2	4			3	

### ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

#### Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1956	11	10	2	2
1957	21	11	5	2
1958	16	6	-	-
1959	14	8	4	-
1960	12	5	4	-
1961	9	3	2	1
1962	12	12	4	1
1963	6	3	4	1
1964	5	1	2	-
1965	12	6	1	1
1966	2	4	-	-

### Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1956	1	1	-	-
1957	-	-	-	1
1958	1	-	-	1
1959	1	3	-	-
1960	-	2	-	-
1961	2	2	1	-
1962	1	2	-	-
1963	1	1	-	-
1964	-	4	-	-
1965	-	1	-	1
1966	3	-	-	-

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

The figures in the following table were kindly supplied by Dr. J.F. MacKay.

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	19	9	3	31
Females	6	4	1	11
Totals	25	13	4	42

# PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative arrangements were unchanged, and the usual work was satisfactorily carried out.

There were 98 vessels from foreign ports of which 21 were oil tankers.

There were no cases of infectious disease landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham ... ..	63
*Number of beasts examined ... ..	53
*Number of sheep examined ... ..	-
*Number of pigs examined ... ..	-
Number of visits to slaughterhouse ...	19
Number of visits re food inspection	-
Number of visits re water supply ...	17
Number of water samples taken ...	54

\*Also included in figure ante page - 74

## SECTION - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
W.F. LYLE	Medical Officer of Health	1938	M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer to Port Health Authority

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:-

Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham. Tel: Mcbe. 720

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	98	394,729	-	13	Nil
Coast-wise	1323	1,822,095	-	-	Nil
Total	1421	2,216,824	-	13	Nil



### SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 171,724  
Number of passengers OUTWARDS 167,988

In addition, during the summer months, 5449 passengers were carried on day trips to Douglas, Isle of Man, and 5466 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic: Principal IMPORTS:- Cotton, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise

					<u>Total Imports</u>
					<u>Tons</u>
Belfast	...	...	...	...	118,271
Dublin	...	...	...	...	314
Oil Foreign	...	...	...	...	838,032
Oil Coastwise	...	...	...	...	1,069,707
Oil imports are from ports around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and South America					

Principal EXPORTS:- Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers and Machinery

			<u>Goods Cargo</u>	<u>Bunker Coal</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>
			<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	
Belfast	...	...	202,619	354	202,973
Chemical Fertilisers	...		3,184		3,184
Liquified Ammonia Gas Foreign			2,588		2,588
Liquified Ammonia Gas					
Coastwise	...	...	20,909		20,909
Oil Foreign	...	...	44,212		44,212
Oil Coastwise	...	...	873,215		873,215

#### LIVESTOCK - Imports and Exports

##### Imports

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Others</u>
Belfast	687	28854	-	-	54

##### Exports

Belfast	35	39	-	30	-
---------	----	----	---	----	---

Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast,  
Londonderry and ports around Suez and Persian Gulf

#### SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

Nil

#### SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.

Town supply for both (Lune Valley Water Board)

2. Report of test for contamination.

Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Usual

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Local Authority.

None employed.

#### SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952/1963

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6)

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons.

The weekly record of infected areas supplied by the World Health Organisation is forwarded to the Waterguard Office for the information of Customs Officers and copy retained by Medical Officer.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13)

Not ordinarily needed but arrangements have been made for messages to be given immediately by Railway Executive and Shipping Agent to Waterguard Office.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships for acting thereon. (Regulation 14(1) and (2)).

See notes to (a) above.



3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) and (b))

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Local Authority.

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30)

Situation of stations, any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

- (a) Inner Mooring - for cases of smallpox and typhus
  - (i) West wall inside Harbour - small ships
  - (ii) Ocean Jetty end - large ships
- (b) Outer Mooring - for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lune Deeps).

Standing Exemptions

- (a) All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified above.
- (b) Ships otherwise clean, which have arrived from a listed port in an infected area.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox - see Section VII)

An infectious diseases hospital at Lancaster is available for all cases except smallpox. For smallpox cases the Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

A contact under surveillance and resident in the Borough would be visited daily during the incubation period of the disease. A contact moving outside the borough would be instructed to visit the Health Department of the area to which he was moving and the Medical Officer of Health of that area would be notified to expect his arrival and given his proposed address.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

A steam disinfectant is provided for bedding and clothing.



Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department staff.

#### SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and vaccinal state of ambulance crews.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

Dr. A.G. Ironside, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.  
Either the suspect would be immediately removed to the hospital designated by the Regional Hospital Board and the laboratory investigation undertaken from there, or the material would be sent to the laboratory chosen by the smallpox consultant, probably Liverpool.

#### SECTION VIII - Venereal Diseases

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No special arrangement for sailors. There is a clinic at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

#### SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D - Nil return

#### SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

Nil return

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or  
suspected of plague

None needed

SECTION XII - Measures taken against rodents in ships from  
foreign ports

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Ships with expired certificates sent to Barrow.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Submitted to pathologist ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. No rodents sent.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the method used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Not carried out.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Not carried out.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Not known

TABLE F

Deratting certificates and Deratting Exemption certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Nil

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices



Number of informal notices served	Nil
Remedied	Nil

Vessels boarded - no action necessary

#### SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or laying within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be subject to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation before being made available for human consumption. The cleansing process is carried out at Portmadoc, North Wales.

No further action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948 has been necessary.

#### SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens)

Nil - Not a port approved for the landing of aliens

#### SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

By arrangement with local undertaker for cremation.



# Meteorological Report

## 1966

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium  
Morecambe and Heysham

Meteorological work continued as in previous years, with readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer and 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours in Winter.

Daily and weekly readings are sent to the local newspapers, Lancashire Evening Post, Magazines and other interested parties. Numerous enquiries are dealt with from both prospective holidaymakers and residents. The Manchester Weather Centre is notified several times a day throughout the year of prevailing weather conditions. Evening code telegrams are submitted to the Air Ministry and Monthly Reports submitted to the Meteorological Office. Daily readings are exhibited in the Information Bureau on the Promenade during the holiday season.

As will be seen below and in the tables included in this Report, 1966 was not a good year for outside attractions. With the notable exception of July, the rainfall was high and the sunshine figures low. Total rainfall was 43.05 inches - the highest yearly rainfall since 1960, when 47.10 inches were recorded. Total sunshine was only 1379 hours, and even compared with the average summer of 1965 when 1500 hours 48 minutes were recorded, this was not very good. Maximum temperatures throughout the year were reasonably average, with the exception of April, October, November which were below average. Minimum temperatures for the months of June and December were above average, whilst April and October fell below.

The lowest temperature recorded was 24°F on the 19th and 20th January. This was 7°F higher than 1965 and 9°F higher than 1964. Minimum temperatures were at the highest for the year during June, July, August and September, reaching 60°F. The maximum temperature recorded was 75°F on the 1st May, 10th and 11th June and 21st July. This was the lowest maximum temperature recorded in a year since 75°F in 1956 and before that 72°F in 1954.

The sunniest day of the year was the 21st July with 15 hours 48 minutes, and the month with the most sun was May with 220 hours 18 minutes.

There was a predominance of North West winds during the year, 64 from that direction, with 55 North East and 55 South East.

Cloud on the average covered 5.96 of the sky, which was quite average - 5.59 in 1965. (8 representing the whole sky overcast.)

G.D. SMITH,  
Meteorological Officer.

# **SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)**

1966	Total Sunshine		Greatest daily amount of sun		Date	Number of days on which sun shone	10 year Sunless average sunshine days	
	H	M	H	M			1957 - 1966	
January	46	. 30	6	. 12	3rd	19	12	52 . 48
February	42	. 12	7	. 54	17th	18	10	65 . 42
March	115	. 24	9	. 42	18th	25	6	106 . 06
April	116	. 42	12	. 30	28th	22	8	146 . 06
May	220	. 18	15	. 36	29th	29	2	192 . 30
June	162	. 48	15	. 24	29th	28	2	199 . 18
July	213	. 18	15	. 48	21st	29	2	160 . 48
August	153	. 54	14	. 00	15th	27	4	158 . 00
September	106	. 30	9	. 42	22nd	23	7	131 . 00
October	101	. 30	8	. 54	25th	24	7	102 . 24
November	57	. 12	8	. 30	2nd	23	7	55 . 48
December	42	. 42	5	. 48	3rd	19	12	42 . 34
Year	1379	. 00	15	. 48	21st July	286	79	1413 . 04

1966 Average daily - 3 hours 46 minutes

Notes-Record for one day 16 hours 12 minutes, 29th June, 1935, 22nd June 1937 and 19th June, 1957

Highest yearly sunshine - 1999 hours 40 minutes in 1911

Lowest yearly sunshine - 1241 hours 48 minutes in 1954

## **SHADE TEMPERATURE °F**

1966	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Max.	Date	Lowest Min	Date	10 year average Max 1957 - 1966
January	41.6	34.6	53	29th	24	19th & 20th	45.2
February	45.1	36.8	53	20th	27	15th	43.9
March	47.8	39.4	53	18th	32	19th	47.9
April	49.1	39.6	68	30th	30	2nd & 3rd	52.6
May	58.3	46.0	75	1st	38	10th	59.3
June	65.6	54.3	75	10th & 11th	49	29th & 30th	64.5
July	64.8	54.5	75	21st	48	18th	64.8
August	64.1	53.4	69	28th & 29th	44	15th	64.9
September	62.2	52.7	65	9th & 22nd	43	16th & 21st	62.5
October	55.2	45.8	62	6th	34	29th	56.9
November	46.9	39.0	53	13th	33	11th	48.4
December	45.3	38.0	50	28th	29	25th & 26th	43.9
Year	53.8	44.5	75	1st May	24	19th & 20th	54.6

10th, 11th June  
21st, July

Jan

NOTES - Highest Recorded temperatures 89°F on the 20th July 1901, 29th July 1948 and 6th June, 1950

Lowest Recorded temperature 8°F on 26th January 1945.



# RAINFALL (in inches and hundredths)

1966	Total Amount Inches	Days of rain .01 ins or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Monthly average 1957 - 1966
January	1.85	14	.73	27th	3.54
February	5.60	16	1.10	7th	2.58
March	2.41	17	.51	1st	2.10
April	2.86	13	.96	1st	2.67
May	3.40	17	.46	11th	2.78
June	3.65	19	1.23	26th	2.76
July	2.16	16	.55	26th	3.07
August	4.88	14	1.09	13th	4.27
September	3.27	11	.51	4th	4.10
October	4.71	21	1.80	3rd	4.03
November	3.26	19	.61	30th	3.43
December	5.00	26	.82	7th	4.61
Year	43.05	203	1.80	3rd Oct.	29.94

Notes - Highest rainfall in 24 hours ever recorded 3.72 inches on 15th August, 1916  
2.52 inches fell on the 9th October, 1941.

Highest yearly rainfall - 55.73 inches in 1928. Lowest yearly rainfall - 27.07 inches in 1941

## BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1966	Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date	Average Mean 1957 - 1966
January	1009.48	1035.4	13th	982.3	1st	1016.12
February	997.81	1012.4	18th	972.9	22nd	1013.53
March	1017.04	1041.6	19th	971.0	27th	1012.80
April	1008.30	1033.0	30th	991.9	9th	1012.66
May	1013.09	1030.7	28th	993.8	6th	1014.38
June	1012.19	1023.4	29th	998.1	5th	1014.75
July	1013.48	1026.5	21st	999.9	24th	1012.70
August	1012.70	1030.1	16th	992.8	3rd	1014.56
September	1014.67	1029.0	16th	991.2	2nd	1012.97
October	1005.90	1029.9	29th	983.4	19th	1011.30
November	1013.10	1026.9	2nd	980.1	30th	1006.30
December	1004.52	1022.8	7th	966.2	3rd	1004.38
Year	1010.19	1041.6	19th March	966.2	3rd Dec.	1012.20



CLOUDWIND

(Measured by Beaufort Scale)

(Time of Obs.)

Mean amount 0-10

Mean force of wind 0-12

Gale force 7 or over

1966

	Mean amount 0-10	Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	6.39	2.23	-
February	6.46	3.18	-
March	5.45	2.68	1
April	5.87	2.67	-
May	5.26	2.13	2
June	5.87	2.13	-
July	6.06	2.52	-
August	6.06	2.39	1
September	6.37	2.27	1
October	5.65	2.06	1
November	5.87	2.57	2
December	6.23	2.13	2
Year	5.96	2.41	10

WIND DIRECTION

1966

	N	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
January	-	8	-	2	-	13	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
February	-	4	-	1	1	11	5	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
March	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	5	-	8	-	10	-
April	2	7	-	5	-	5	4	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
May	-	2	-	3	-	3	10	-	4	-	4	-	5	-
June	1	-	-	3	-	3	8	-	9	-	1	-	5	-
July	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	5	1	10	-
August	2	6	1	3	1	4	3	-	4	1	1	-	5	-
September	1	3	2	2	-	4	1	-	4	-	5	-	8	-
October	1	11	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	-	3	-	1	-
November	2	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	2	-	8	-
December	3	4	-	-	-	3	3	2	6	-	1	1	7	1
Year	19	55	4	22	3	55	47	4	52	1	35	2	64	1





