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Contributors

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Borough of Morecambe & Heysham

REPORT




of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

1969



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Public Health Department,
HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Madras 1936

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HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor N.B.Pym)

Councillor L.Bolton (Chairman)
Councillor T.Langridge (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman E. Bell

Councillor N.Bolton	Councillor A.Haworth
Councillor W.H.Burgess	Councillor J.Kay
Councillor D.Dry	Councillor T.Standidge
Councillor W.V.Earnshaw	Councillor K.H.Yewdall

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

J.V.Dyer, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

W.R.Falconer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

S.A.Gibson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. Bain

Public Health Inspectors

A.L.Baxter	T.Turton
P.Culshaw	G.A.Yates (from 1st March, 1969)

Student Public Health Inspectors

D.Robinson
P.H.Lord (from 22nd September, 1969)

Clerical Staff

Mrs.W.Yeudall Mr.P.H.Lord

Disinfestation Operative 1 Rodent Operatives 2

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 have the honour to present this Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1969. The contents and lay out follow the usual pattern, and are in accordance with the Department of Health Circular 1/70.

The population has once again risen, and at the mid-year, was estimated as 40,880. This is despite an excess of deaths over births of nearly 300. Although this customary excess may appear disquieting in absolute numbers, after adjusting the rates, to take account of the age and sex structure of the population, the birth rate does in fact exceed the death rate. Nevertheless, the total of births is the lowest for many years, reflecting the fall in births throughout the whole country. Mention should also be made of the number of illegitimate births - 46, or 11% of the total, compared to the national figures of 8%.

Of the 341 male deaths, 27 were due to cancer of the lung, and this opportunity must be taken of again drawing attention to the proved link between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. It is appreciated that for adults, it takes a very determined effort to break the habit, but we ought to discourage children from starting.

There was a disturbing fall in the number of babies immunised against diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Memories of these distressing conditions are fading, and a generation of mothers has grown up, never knowing the extent and severity of such illnesses. The campaign to eradicate measles met with an unfortunate setback, when the great bulk of stocks of vaccine were withdrawn during the year, and alternative sources of supply not meeting demands.

Notifications of tuberculosis were the lowest ever - 2 respiratory, none non-respiratory. Similarly, there was a fall in notifications of other infectious diseases, but this was at the cost of increasing vigilance and time consuming effort. The two cases of dysentery, five food poisoning, and a suspected typhoid involved the collection of almost 200 specimens for laboratory investigation. This aspect of our work carries particular importance, as the Borough is essentially dependent on the tourist industry. Once again, every carcase leaving the slaughterhouse was inspected - over 30,000; only three showed evidence of tuberculosis. Regarding Brucellosis infection of raw milk, thankfully, none of the samples examined proved positive.

During the year, the Council decided not to support the proposal to artificially increase the amount of fluoride in the drinking water.

/Once again,

Public Health Department,
Health Department,
Once again, I wish to acknowledge, with sincerity,
the continued conscientious work of my colleagues in the
Health Department, and thank the Council for their support and
interest in the field of Social and Preventive Medicine.

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

Your obedient Servant,

J.V.DYER

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)	40,880
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1969 (according to rate books)	14,961
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc.	3,121
Rateable value	£1,785,709
Sum represented by penny rate	£7,100

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Total deaths registered	723
Death rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	17.7
Death rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	12.6

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	438
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	10.7
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	13.5
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	11.0
Total still births registered	4
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	9.0
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	16.0
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	9.0
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	7.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	16.0

Mid-Year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)	
		No. registered	Crude rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Crude rate per 1,000 pop'n.
1969	40,880	438	10.7	723	17.7
1968	40,850	514	12.6	711	17.4
1967	40,810	457	11.2	734	18.0
1966	40,740	509	12.5	693	17.0
1965	40,620	580	14.3	712	17.5
1964	40,570	537	13.2	715	17.6
Average 5 years 1964-68			12.7		17.5

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	-	3
B19(1)	Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	3	3	6
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm - stomach	12	16	28
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm - intestine	10	18	28
B19(5)	Malignant neoplasm - larynx	1	-	1
B19(6)	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	27	4	31
B19(7)	Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	5	5
B19(8)	Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	12	12
B19(9)	Malignant neoplasm - prostate	4	-	4
B19(10)	Leukaemia	-	1	1
B19(11)	Other malignant neoplasms	13	17	30
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	5	7
B46(1)	Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	1	2
B23	Anaemias	1	1	2
B46(3)	Mental disorders	-	1	1
B46(4)	Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	4	3	7
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	4	8
B27	Hypertensive disease	5	10	15
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	113	99	212
B29	Other forms of heart disease	7	19	26
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	42	65	107
B46(5)	Other diseases of circulatory system	13	17	30
B31	Influenza	3	3	6
B32	Pneumonia	14	14	28
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	25	15	40
B33(2)	Asthma	1	2	3
B46(6)	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	9	13
B34	Peptic ulcer	6	-	6
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	4	5
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	-	2	2
B46(7)	Other diseases of digestive system	4	3	7
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
B46(8)	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	1
B46(10)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	2	4
B42	Congenital anomalies	-	2	2
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	-	2	2
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	2	2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
BE48	All other accidents	7	13	20
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	4	6
BE50	All other external causes	2	1	3

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	44
Revisits	7
Miscellaneous visits	2
Visits re disinfection	8
Premises disinfected	1
Articles disinfected	7
Rooms disinfected	2
Number of library books disinfected	147
Visits to smallpox contacts	16
Ships cabins disinfected	1

Dysentery

Visits to suspected cases	25
Visits to Day Nursery	12
Specimens (faeces) examined: Positive	1
Negative	29

Epidemic B.Coli

Specimens	Positive	1
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Salmonellae

Specimens	Positive	31
	Negative	112

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases Notified													Total deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Age Period - Years												
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown			
Measles (excluding rubella)	6	3			1									
Dysentery	2		2								2			
Scarlet Fever	22		1		2	15	2							
Diphtheria														
(A) - Meningococcal infection														
(B) - Acute meningitis	1	1												
Acute poliomyelitis - paralytic non-paralytic														
Acute encephalitis - Infective Post-infectious			0-	5-	15-	45-		65 and over					Age unknown	
(A) - Acute pneumonia														
(B) - Leptospirosis														
Paratyphoid fever														
Typhoid fever														
Food poisoning	5	1		4										
(A) - Erysipelas														
(A) - Puerperal pyrexia														
(B) - Tetanus														
(C) - Infective jaundice	1					1								
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	2							1	1					3
Meninges and C.N.S.														
Other														
Whooping cough														

Number of cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death - 1

Total 3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles

Children resident in the District

	Primary - by Year of Birth						Total	Reinforcement - by Year of Birth						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others under 16		1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others under 16	
Children protected against:-														
Diphtheria	35	194	15	6	12	3	265	1	48	169	20	298	35	571
Whooping cough	35	189	14	5	8	1	252	1	46	157	17	52	7	280
Tetanus	35	193	15	6	12	144	405	1	48	169	21	298	74	611
Poliomyelitis	35	220	23	4	15	7	304	2	8	34	1	234	21	300
Measles	1	67	67	27	66	4	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Meninges and C.N.S.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	1	1	-	-	-	-

Eleven years' table of Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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	-	-
1967	7	5	3	-
1968	8	2	1	-
1969	1	1	3	-

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1959	1	3	-	-
1960	-	2	-	-
1961	2	2	1	-
1962	1	2	-	-
1963	1	1	-	-
1964	-	4	-	-
1965	-	1	-	1
1966	3	-	-	-
1967	-	1	-	-
1968	-	2	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-

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.

	<u>Non-Venereal Conditions</u>	<u>Gonorrhoea</u>	<u>Syphilis</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
Males	36	25	2	63
Females	11	7	1	19
Totals	47	32	3	82

FOOD POISONING

TABLE I. Incidents and Cases

	General Outbreaks No.	Family Outbreaks No.	Sporadic Cases	Total	Total Cases
S. Typhimurium			1	1	1
Other Salmonella			3	3	3
Total			4	4	4

Food Poisoning due to Salmonella other than Typhimurium

Heidelberg				1	1
Virchow 67R				1	1
Brandenburg				1	1

TABLE II. Salmonella Infections (Not Food Borne)

S. Typhimurium				1	1
----------------	--	--	--	---	---

Infections due to Salmonella other than Typhimurium (Not Food Borne)

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

Number of visits: 260 Specimens examined: Negative 112 (See also page 58)
Positive 31

WATER SUPPLY

Supply:

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

Special comments

Scraping and lining of 12" diameter main - Cross Hill.
Meter House to Alexandra Road completed in April.

Service extensions

The following extensions and renewals of services were made during the year.

New Mains:

	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Yards</u>
Balmoral Road (Albany Road to West End Road)	6"	113
Balmoral Road (Albert Road to Ellesmere Road)	6"	109
Fulwood Drive	6"	45
Gringley Road	6"	179
Hampsfell Drive	6"	105
Hawkshead Drive	4"	35
Haydock Grove	3"	83
Hayfell Avenue	6"	98
Hayfell Avenue	4"	33
Helmside Avenue	4"	72
Heysham Road	8"	250
High Court	3"	43
Out Moss Lane	3"	47
Oxcliffe Road	6"	4
Oxcliffe Road	4"	7
Parkside, Westgate	4"	182
Back Royds Avenue	3"	2
Sandside Drive, Helmside Avenue	4"	60
Tarnbrook Road	4"	86
White Lund Road /Westgate Junction	4"	14
K.Dodd Site, White Lund	4"	83
Middlegate, White Lund	8"	263
Readymix Concrete Ltd., White Lund	2"	24
Woodhill Farm Estate	4"	93

Renewals:

Alice Street	4"	193
Devonshire Road	4"	69
Green Street	6"	235
Heysham Road	4"	239
Hillmount Avenue, Hawthorn Avenue	8"	270
Hillmount Avenue, Sugham Lane	8"	158
Seymour Grove	6"	1
Seymour Grove	7"	3
Seymour Grove	8"	9
Seymour Grove	10"	182
Westover Street	4"	87

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 20 examinations carried out by the supplying authority, 180 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

Classification:

Completely satisfactory	171
Coliform organisms in 100 c.c.	9
Percentage satisfactory	95

Number of visits made 193

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

Chemical examination:

Number of samples taken	20
By supplying authority	4

	<u>Morecambe</u>	<u>Heysham</u>
	(parts per million)	
Total solids in solution	112	96
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.26	0.36
Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02	0.015
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.56	0.42
Combined chlorine	11	11
Free chlorine	0.02	0.02
Carbonate hardness	37	26
Non-carbonate hardness	48	42
Total hardness	60	50
pH. value	8	7.5
Copper	Nil	Nil
Lead	0.01	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.13	0.22
Colour (Hazen units)	5.5	8

Fluoride:

Number of examinations	2	(0.060 0.075)
------------------------	---	------------------

Comment:

The samples consist of moderately soft water. There is no indication of pollution and subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports the supplies may be accepted as being wholesome. The amounts of iron found are insignificantly small and both samples were free from taste and odour both in the cold and on warming.

The following figures give the consumption for the past 10 years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Morecambe</u>	<u>Heysham</u>
1960	525,665,000 galls.	200,506,000 galls.
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 "	
1967	862,985,000 "	
1968	808,029,000 "	
1969	814,560,000 "	

Daily consumption in 1969 - 2,238,000 galls.

I am obliged to the Engineer and Manager of the Lune Valley Water Board for the supply of some of the statistics referred to.

Heysham Harbour: (Vessels)

Number of bacteriological samples taken	45
% satisfactory	98
Number of chemical samples	Nil

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following information:-

The two main drainage areas closely follow the boundaries of the old Borough of Morecambe and the Urban District Council of Heysham, which existed prior to the amalgamation in 1928.

Morecambe Drainage Area:

The sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in this area are adequate following completion of a main drainage scheme at a cost of £2,600,000 in 1959. Minor works have been found necessary since that time. The completion of a 30" diameter sewer between Arnside Crescent and Calton Terrace has eliminated flooding in the latter properties.

Heysham Drainage Area:

Flooding of properties has occurred throughout the area at times of intensive rainfall for a number of years.

The Consulting Engineers appointed by the Corporation to prepare a main drainage scheme to overcome the problems in this area have completed their investigations. The scheme will shortly be submitted to the Ministry.

The estimated cost of the proposals, which include the construction of a sewage disposal works, is in the region of £2,250,000.

Dykes and Watercourses:

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

HOUSING

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

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	420	311	355
Families of 3 or more (i.e. with 1 or more children)	119	84	32

Progress of schemes:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
By the local authority	Nil	
By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
By other bodies or persons	89	16

Total number of dwellings owned by the local authority at end of year - 1206

Local Authority schemes:

16 flats and 2 shops in course of erection - Kingsway Estate.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

Number of houses known	380
Number of houses estimated to need attention	82
Number of notices served	7

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	148	78	58	22	16	9	5	3	4	2	4

Sub-standard houses:

Following the survey commenced in 1968, the following summary was submitted to the Ministry:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Houses likely to be subject to demolition or closing orders	4	5	7	7

Housing Inspections

Inspection of dwellings

(a) Dwellings inspected under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts:-	
Public Health Acts	71
Housing Acts	72

(b) Inspections	173
-----------------	-----

(c) Dwellings in (a) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit but capable of being rendered fit	72
---	----

Houses in which defects were remedied (included in (c))

(d) after informal action by local authority - by owner	35
---	----

(e) after formal action by local authority - Public Health Acts	7
---	---

Unfit houses made fit

(f) after informal action by local authority - by owner	2
---	---

Other visits

Multiple occupation	42
Underground rooms	9
Miscellaneous	48
Informal notices	12
Interviews	33

Improvement Grants:

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

Action during year:

	Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(i) submitted by private individuals	15	-
(ii) approved by local authority	13	-
(iii) submitted to Minister	13	-
(iv) approved by Minister	13	-
(v) work completed	6	-
(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:

	Number of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) applications submitted to local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	13
(b) reduced standard	4
(ii) applications approved	
(a) full standard	13
(b) reduced standard	4
(iii) work completed	11
(iv) compulsory improvement	-

Rent Act, 1957:

Application for certificates of disrepair	Nil
Notice of intention to issue certificates	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil
Undertakings given by landlords	Nil
Visits	1
Revisits	1
Interviews	1

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

Quarterly Return (Summary)

	Houses	Displaced	
	Demolished	C Persons	D Families
A. Houses Demolished			

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	1	5	1
Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

E. Unfit Houses Made Fit

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By L.A.</u>
After informal action by local authority	2	-
After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
Under Sections 24 and 27 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

F. Houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice under Public Health Acts

7

(From October)

Formal action under S.9(1) Housing Act, 1957

By Owner Nil
By L.A. Nil

After informal action

By L.A. 2

G. Unfit houses in Temporary Use

Nil

H. Purchase of houses by agreement

Nil

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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

There were 168 vessels from foreign ports, and there were no cases of infectious disease landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham Harbour	60
Number of beasts examined	52
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	26
Number of visits re food inspection	Nil
Number of visits re water supply	27
Number of water samples taken	45

Section I - Staff

Table A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointment held
J.V.Dyer	Port Medical Officer	1.9.68	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
W.R.Falconer	Deputy Port Medical Officer	1.7.67	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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

Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham -
Telephone: Morecambe 720

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

Table B

<u>Ships from</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Inspected by Medical Officer of Health</u>	<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	<u>Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board</u>
Foreign Ports	168	45,813	-	-	Nil
Coast- wise	1,976	1,282,424	-	-	Nil
Total	2,144	1,328,237	-	-	Nil

Section III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

Table C

<u>Passenger traffic :</u>	Number of passengers	INWARDS	176,625
	Number of passengers	OUTWARDS	168,329

In addition, during the summer months, 6,553 passengers were carried on day trips to Douglas, Isle of Man, and 6,350 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo traffic:

Principal IMPORTS: Cotton, Linens, Tobacco
and Sundry Merchandise

Total Imports

Belfast	156,233	tons
Dublin	88	
Other container traffic	25,705	
Liquified ammonia gas (Coastwise)	552	
Liquified ammonia gas (Foreign)	2,004	
Other traffic	800	
	<hr/>	
		185,382

Principal EXPORTS: Sundry Merchandise, Chemical
Fertilisers and Machinery

Belfast	236,860	tons
Chemical Fertilisers	1,999	
Liquified ammonia gas:		
Foreign	23,722	
Coastwise	19,440	
Other container traffic	33,345	
Oil:		
Foreign	23,473	
Coastwise	190,148	
Dublin	166	
Bunker coal	156	

Livestock - Imports and Exports

Imports:

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Others</u>
Belfast	476	30,127	-	1	37

Exports:

Belfast	256	75	42	56	5
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Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast,
Londonderry and Dublin.

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 tests 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, 1966/1968

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 and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14(1) and (2)).

See notes to (a) above.

3. Notifications Otherwise Than By Radio (Regulation 14(1)(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 Deep).

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 C

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.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1946 - 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.

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, Mr.A.C.Bushnell of Preston. To Dr.Robertson and Mr.Bushnell, I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough during 1969.

The vacancy in the public health inspectorate caused by the retirement of Mr. T. H. Ashbrook was filled in March by the appointment of Mr. G. A. Yates, after 3 years service with the Metropolitan Borough Council of Islington. Mr. Yates was the first pupil public health inspector to be trained in the department, and is therefore no stranger to Morecambe, and we extend to him a hearty welcome. During the year Mr. Peter H. Lord, junior clerk, obtained the necessary qualifications to enable him to register as a pupil public health inspector, thus our training programme is assured for another 3 years. I am most grateful to the Health and Housing Committee for the interest they have shown in the training of the personnel of the future.

I am very pleased to report that our association with the College of Further Education in the teaching of Food Hygiene has again been made possible by a re-arrangement of teaching sessions in the evening. This is a worthwhile exercise, particularly in a holiday resort where catering is a major industry.

The work of a public health department is often unspectacular and mundane, but its influence in the promotion of public health is inestimable, and the following pages of statistical information indicate a year of painstaking work by your inspectorate. During the year, extensive reconstruction and modernisation at one of the private slaughterhouses has been carried out in consultation with the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; this will result in increased throughput and some reorganisation of the meat inspection service will be required to meet the new demands.

I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee for their interest and support in our work, to Dr. J. V. Dyer and Dr. W. R. Falconer for their help and assistance in our problems, and to my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and the provision of information for inclusion in this report.

Finally, I am deeply indebted to every member of the staff for their conscientious work throughout the year, and for their valued assistance in the preparation of this report.

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

Your obedient servant,

SPENCER A. GIBSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections:

Visits re complaints	850
Defects discovered	700
Defects abated	569
Referred to other departments	138
Revisits	672
Miscellaneous visits	182
Informal notices served	47
Abatement notices served	24
Visits to schools	1
Visits to licensed premises	9
Visits to entertainment premises	11
Visits to business premises	27
Visits to undeveloped land	1
Visits to contractors	19
Interviews	352
Agricultural land (Safety, Health)	17

Summary of work done:

Drains choked	481
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(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	21
Sewer choked	5
Gully defective	8
W.C. defective	6
Inspection chamber cover broken	2
R.W. Downspout broken	6
Eavesgutter broken	1
Roof leaking	11
Walls, defective	45
Windows, perished woodwork	8
Water in cellar	56
Offensive smell in premises	19
Flooded area	2
Water over site and under floor	6
Accumulation of refuse	23

Drainage:

Visits (existing drainage)	353
Revisits	352
Visits (new or proposed)	6
Visits (public sewers)	16
Revisits	5
Drains tested	242
Informal notices	10
Formal notices	4

Supply of dust bins:

Visits	4
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Stables and Piggeries:

Visits	13
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Disinfestations:

Number of verminous houses inspected	8
Number of verminous houses reinspected	7
Number of verminous disinfested	5
Wasps nests destroyed	21
Number of premises treated for insects	129
Number of visits by inspectors	8

Offensive trades:

There is only one in the Borough, that of gut scraping, which was satisfactorily conducted.

Number of visits	21
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Keeping of animals:

Number of visits	13
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Dykes and watercourses:

Number of visits	5
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Closet accommodation:

Number of houses not on water carriage system	Nil
Number of fresh water closets	18,200 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	22,000 approx.
Number of houses with septic tanks or cesspools	23

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	123
Number of observations	24
Number of informal notices	9

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Number of visits	4
Number of visits by veterinary surgeons	4
Number of riding establishments	4

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.

Number of premises licensed	7
Number of visits	9

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of premises on register	1
Number of visits	6

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises registered	8
Number of visits	Nil

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Number of visits	30
Number on register	29

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

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 nuisance 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.

Number of complaints	18
Number of visits	50
Number of revisits	81
Number of miscellaneous visits	3
Number of observations	12
Number of informal notices served	3

CAMPING SITES

Visits to licensed sites	27
Visits to unlicensed sites	5
Visits to proposed sites	4
Number of site licences	9
Number of caravans permanently occupied	190
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	1136 *
Number of tent licences	1
* Private	774
* Municipal	300
* Municipal (Tourers)	62

Municipal Camp:

1,700 caravans used the site during the year; of these, 250 holiday caravans and 50 residential, were sites for the full season; 130 paid the additional fee for the privilege of sub-letting; 1,400 used the site for short periods, and 247 caravans were left on the site for winter storage.

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
1961	358
1962	336
1963	343
1964	464
1965	644
1966	719
1967	1,030
1968	1,363
1969	1,400

Tenting sites:

There is one licensed site in continuous use during the season.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 and YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938

During the year 82 visits were made to shops and other similar premises.

The visits, as in previous years, 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

Registration and General Inspections:

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Premises newly registered during year.</u>	<u>Registered premises at end of year.</u>	<u>Registered premises receiving general inspection during year.</u>
Offices	8	122	52
Retail shops	16	388	173
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	1	22	5
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	5	119	29
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	30	651	259
Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises			652

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	855
Retail shops	1,339
Wholesale departments, Warehouses,	120
Catering establishments open to the public	1,365
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	3,687

Total males: 1,257 Total females: 2,430

SHOPS ACT, 1950 and YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1950

During the year 85 visits were made to shops and other

similar premises.

The visits, as in previous years, were a decrease on earlier

years as the Council now have

of the public health inspectors

and all complaints have been referred to the

Analysis of Contraventions:

Sections	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	9
5	Overcrowding	Nil
6	Temperature	15
7	Ventilation	6
8	Lighting	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	17
10	Washing facilities	13
11	Supply of drinking water	Nil
12	Clothing accommodation	1
13	Sitting facilities	Nil
14	Seats (Sedentary workers)	Nil
15	Eating facilities	Nil
16	Floors, passages and stairs	13
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	4
18	Protection from dangerous machinery	Nil
19	Training with dangerous machinery	Nil
20	Hoists and Lifts	3
23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
24	First aid	19
50	Abstract	29
Total		130

Reported accidents

Workplace	Reported		Total invest- igated	Action taken			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prose- cution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices							
Retail shops		3	2			1	1
Wholesale shops Warehouses		1	Nil				
Catering estab- lishments open to public, Canteens		1	Nil				
Fuel storage depots							
Totals		5	2			1	1

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole- sale ware- houses	Catering establishments open to public Canteens	Fuel storage depots
Falls of persons		3	1		
Handling goods				1	

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		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	165	52	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	7	-	-
Total	173	61	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	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	1	-	-	1	-
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	-	1	-

Outworkers: Dresses 1; Knitting 2; Visits 1.

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	4,125
Premises visited	1,137
Visits by inspectors	8
Vessels examined - Rodent Control Certificate	18

Rodent control in sewers:

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. 62 manholes were treated with the following results:-

Number of manholes showing direct poison bait take	Complete	Nil
	Partial	2

Type of Property

Non-

Agricultural Agricultural

Properties other than sewers:

1.	Number of properties in district	17,758	42
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,876	12
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	101	2
	(ii) Mice	211	-
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,723	471
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	70	53
	(ii) Mice	123	-

Sewers:

4.	Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	Yes
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Surface properties and sewers:

5.	Any other points of interest?
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An increase in the number of mice infestations reported and the lack of an effective poison to control them satisfactorily is the only difficulty encountered by this Authority.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
AND FOOD PREMISES

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

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No.</u>
Boarding houses	1,860 approx.
Restaurant kitchens	290 approx.
Grocers	105
Greengrocers	38
Fishmongers	23
Butchers	46
Fried fish shops	31
Offensive trades	1
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	112
Shrimp pickers	24
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	2,100 approx.
Bakehouses	28

Number of food premises, by type, registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act or under local Acts:

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No. registered</u>	<u>No. of inspections of registered premises during the year.</u>
Fish friers	31	60
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fish frying	56	73
Potted food (shrimp picking)	24	58
Ice-cream (sale and storage)	204	217
Ice-cream (manufacture only)	12	87
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	8	14

Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year:

Refrigeration failure	4
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FOOD PREMISES

* Inspections:

Bakehouses	39
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	231
Food preparation premises (registered)	73
Fish friers	60
Food stores	3
Proposed food premises	33
School kitchens	2
Holiday camps	6
Canteens	3
Stalls	173
Markets	42
Licensed premises	35
Miscellaneous	215
Shrimp picking premises	58
Boarding houses	98
Vehicles	12
Contractors	6
Informal notices and verbal warnings	190
Interviews	292

There are 36 bakehouses on the register, 28 in use and 8 not in use.

* Excluding those visits listed separately.

Contraventions discovered:

Premises:

Dirty or defective equipment	18
Food exposed to contamination	6
Lack of personal cleanliness	11
Defective drainage	7
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	57
Dirty sanitary conveniences	4
Inadequate cold water supply	Nil
(Inadequate hot water supply	5
(Inadequate wash hand basin	10
(Absence of soap, nail brushes etc.	36
(Inadequate sinks	Nil
(Inadequate hot water supply	1
Absence of first aid equipment	8
Outdoor clothing in food room	13
Inadequate lighting	3
Inadequate ventilation	2
Defective construction of food rooms	74
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	12
Inadequate refuse accommodation	16
Smoking whilst preparing food	10
Animals in food rooms	2
Insect infestations	2
Inadequate food storage	19

Stalls:

Absence of name and address	4
Inadequate screening	3
Inadequate water supply	Nil
Inadequate hot water supply	Nil
Absence of wash hand basin	1
Absence of first aid kit	1

Delivery vehicles:

Defective vehicle floor	Nil
Absence of head covering and overalls	Nil

Registered Premises:

	<u>Register</u> 1.1.69	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Register</u> 31.12.69
1. Fish friers	32	-	1	31
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	56	1	1	56
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	1	-	-	1
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	34	2	12	24
Total	123	3	14	112

During the year, the Council approved the transfer of 7 certificates.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

<u>Register</u>	<u>Distributors</u>	<u>Dairies</u>
Total on Register 1.1.69	130	12
Transfers	8	2
Deletions	9	-
Additions	8	-
Total on Register 31.12.69	129	12

Distributors

Producer Distributors	2
Distributors	14
Distributors from shops	92
Distributors from dairies	11
Distributors (machine only)	1
Distributors (dispenser)	9
	129
"Incomers" (not registered)	27
	156

Licences

Number of dealers licences in force at end of year
in respect of:-

Untreated milk	1
Pre-packed milk	109

Number of dealers authorised to deal in milk of following
designations:-

Untreated	50
Pasteurised	87
Sterilised	70
Ultra heat treated	1

Visits and Inspections

Distributors	447
Dairies	108
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	1
Bottling establishments (other than plant)	1
Bacteriological sampling	209
Day Nursery	6
Complaints received	7

Bacteriological examination

229 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 500 separate tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr.L.A.Robertson.

204 samples were heat treated and 25 raw milk. 7 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and were negative.

28 samples of school milk (Pasteurised); 1 unsatisfactory.

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

8 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures. 55 samples were purchased from vending machines, of which 7 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

25 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 6 showed a positive ring test, but negative on culture.

Table A. Heat treated milk.

Designation	Samples	Void	Keeping Quality		Heat Treatment		Turbidity
			Pass	%	Pass	%	
Pasteurised	128	3	122	98	124	99	
Pasteurised (School)	28	1	26	93	27	100	
Pasteurised Homogenised (Vending machines)	37	2	32	91	35	100	
Pasteurised (Channel Islands)	3		3	100	3	100	
Sterilised	8						8
Total	204	6	183	96	189	99	8

Table B. Untreated milk

Designation	Samples	Void	Keeping quality			T.B.	Anti-biotics	Brucella									
			S	U	%			Ring			Culture			Biol.			
								-	E	+	-	0	+	-	D	+	
Channel Islands	2		1	1	50	2	-	2	-	-	-	0	+	-	D	+	
Untreated	5		4	1	80	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Untreated (Vending machines)	18	2	12	4	75	3	16	9	3	6	12	-	-	3	-	-	
Total	25	2	17	6	74	7	23	16	3	6	13	-	-	7	-	-	

O - Overgrown with other organisms
 D - Guinea Pig died from other causes
 E - Equivocal

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.

321 samples were purchased or taken during the year (301 during 1968) and analysed by the Public Analyst for the Borough as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	73
Formal samples of food	1
Informal samples of food	231
Informal samples of ice-cream and lollies	9
Informal samples of drugs or medicine	7
	<hr/>
	321

Other samples:-

Potable water	20
Baths water	16
Colouring	2

Number of visits and revisits	479
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Examination by the Public Analyst:

Milk

Informal samples

Heat treated:

Genuine	48
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	2
Genuine but low solids-not-fat	1
Contained 1.1% extraneous water	1

Untreated:

Genuine	9
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat	1
Deficient 16.6% fat, 2.5% extraneous water	1

Channel Islands:

Genuine

10

73

Of the milk samples purchased, 2 were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 5 in 1968.

97% were genuine as compared with 92% in 1968.

Six 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.
20	3.00	8.15	- 0.537
51	3.60	8.45	- 0.532
82	3.65	8.40	- 0.532
83	3.40	8.30	- 0.542
220	3.30	8.45	- 0.532
324	3.80	8.35	- 0.533

Other food

Genuine

Not Genuine

Baby food	1	
Beverages	3	
Bread and flour confectionery	8	
Condiments	10	
Dairy produce	44	4
Drugs and medicines	7	
Fish products	8	
Fruit	13	1
Herbal products	1	
Ice-cream and lollies	8	1
Meat products	79	12
Preserves etc.	8	
Sauces and soups	4	
Soft drinks	20	2
Table sweets	9	
Vegetable products	5	

174. Milk from a milk dispenser was deficient 16.6% fat and contained 2.5% extraneous water. The producer was cautioned.

280. Milk contained 1.1% extraneous water. The dairy was cautioned and a repeat sample was genuine.

1. A complaint regarding quality and metallic taste in a tin of imported smoked oysters was received and a tin was obtained and examined. The can contained 570 p.p.m. of zinc, but as quantities in excess of this amount have been regarded as natural to oysters, no further action was taken.

11. Lemon cheese showed soluble solids of 59% instead of the required 65%. The name and address of the packer and the name of the food were not displayed on the jar. The vendor was interviewed.

14. Beefsteak in gravy contained 69% meat instead of the recommended 75%. The packers were informed and it was found the can had been produced 12 months earlier and prior to an increased meat content later in the year.
19. A meat and potato pie contained 10.5% meat. The manufacturer renamed the product "Potato and Meat Pie".
35. Pork sausage was deficient in lean meat and contained preservative without declaration. Vendor cautioned.
53. Pork sausage contained 63.5% meat. Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
87. Butter contained 16.4% water and should contain not more than 16%. A formal sample proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
97. Chicken pie contained 25.5% meat of which 7% was chopped sausage. The pie should have been labelled to indicate the presence of sausage. Vendor cautioned.
98. Pork sausage contained preservative without declaration. Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
163. Instant non-fat skimmed milk had a fat content of 0.7%. It was suggested to the manufacturer that "low fat" would be a correct description and the manufacturer agreed.
167. Pork sausage contained 27% lean meat, and preservative without a declaration. Vendor cautioned.
192. Margarine supported a growth of mould of Cladosporium species. The remaining stock at the shop was surrendered to the department and the manufacturer informed.
198. The label on a bottle of imported lemon squash indicated that the 12 oz. bottle made 8 pints, but the final drink would contain only seven eighths the sugar required for a citrus drink for direct consumption. Correspondence with the manufacturer suggested that he did not agree that any standard applied to the diluted drink and it was decided to await Ministry opinion.
203. Meat pie contained 20.5% meat. Vendor cautioned.
204. Canned oranges were suggested as being the cause of sickness and diarrhoea after consumption. A similar can was examined and found in good condition and free from significant amounts of metal.
228. Sterilised cream showed a butter fat content of 22.9% instead of 23.0%.
229. The label on a bottle of lemon drink indicated that the 12 oz. bottle made 8 pints, but the final drink would only contain 2/3 as much sugar as is required. The manufacturers were informed but did not agree with the comments. The drink has since been withdrawn.
232. Hamburgers in meat sauce had a meat content of 44%. Correspondence with the manufacturers showed that this line had been discontinued.

235. Ice-cream contained a non-permitted red colour. The depot manager was cautioned and the whole of the batch of coloured ice-cream and the stock of dye was destroyed.
240. Pork luncheon meat had a meat content of 79% instead of the required 80%.
306. Stewed steak in gravy had meat content of 72% instead of 75%. Packers informed.
319. Pork sausage had a meat content of 64% and also contained preservative without declaration. Vendor cautioned.
342. Pork sausage contained preservative without declaration. Vendor cautioned.

The following complaints were also dealt with:-

1. Whole nut chocolate containing maggots.
2. Cooked ham infested.
3. Margarine served instead of "butter", although latter advertised.
4. Skin and hair in Cornish pasty.
5. Mouldy bread.
6. Fly in meat pie.
7. Fly in loaf.
8. Chocolate alleged to have been nibbled by mice.
9. Mouldy sausage.
10. Charred maize in cornflakes.
11. Cement in milk bottle.
12. Mouldy meat pie.
13. Pan scrubber threads in cream split.
14. Stale sugar rock.
15. Stale biscuits.
16. Plastic ball in milk.
17. Brown bread dough in white bread.
18. Milk chocolate infested.
19. Potato crisps containing solid cooking oil.
20. Pepper husks in sausage.
21. Hide and hair in corned beef.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations

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

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	100
Grade 2	15
Grade 3	5
Grade 4	2
Test void	Nil
Repeat samples	8

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

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Provisional Gradings</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Bulk	65	58	5	-	2
Pre-packed	35	32	2	1	-
Soft	22	10	8	4	-
Total	122	100	15	5	2

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include 'repeat' samples. By repeat samples is meant (8 - 1969) 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.

6 repeat samples of locally made ice-cream, and 2 'imported' were taken.

% Graded 1 or 2

<u>Type</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1948</u>
Bulk	97.0	92.5	90.5	85.4	51.7
Pre-packed	97.0	95.9	100.0	98.9	72.0
Soft	82.0	85.7	84.2	91.4	-
Complete Cold Mix	-	80.0	62.5	100.0	41.3

Comparative figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Graded 1 or 2</u>
1949	60.0
1965	95.7
1966	94.0
1967	93.3
1968	93.2
1969	94.0

Two samples were graded 4 as compared with 1 in 1968, and 21.1% in 1949.

	<u>Provisional Grade</u>				<u>% Graded 1 or 2</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1949</u>
Local	49	11	4	1	92.0	90.9	51.9
'Imported'	51	4	1	1	96.0	94.8	67.2
Total	100	15	5	2	94.0	93.2	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows a decrease of 11 over 1968.

Soft serve machines

This is a machine into which ice-cream mix 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.

Mixes are of three types:-

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

Bacteriological results (included in figures above)

Grade 1	10
2	8
3	4
	<hr/>
	22

% in Grade 1 or 2 82.0 (1968 - 85.7)

Composition

8 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory and 3 were of local manufacture.

	<u>Average composition %</u>	
	<u>Fats</u>	<u>Solids</u>
Local	9.9	36.5
'Imported'	9.9	35.7

Visits

Dealers premises	211
Manufacturers premises	87
Storage premises	5
Proposed premises	Nil
Cinemas	1
Street traders	48
Sampling	202
Informal notices	4

Registered premises

	<u>1967</u>	<u>Ceased</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>1968</u>
Manufacture, storage, sale	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, storage	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, sale	6	1	2	7
Manufacture	1	-	-	1
Storage and sale	5	1	-	4
Storage	3	-	-	3
Sale	70	3	2	69
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	135	10	3	128
	224	15	7	216

During the year 15 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The Council approved the transfer of 19 certificates, and 7 new registrations.

ICE LOLLIES

Samples taken and found satisfactory

Locally manufactured

Sold unwrapped	Nil
Pre-packed	Nil

'Imported'

Pre-packed	14
Ice lollies	6
Ice-cream lollies	8

Tests

(a) pH value	12
(b) Methylene Blue	8
	<hr/>
	20

Chemical examinations	1
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LIQUID EGG

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

Visits to premises	27
Samples taken	15
Satisfactory	15
Unsatisfactory	Nil

Salmonellae absent in all samples

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits

Town slaughterhouses	1,392
Heysham Harbour	26
Butchers shops	155
Other food shops	400

Animals inspected

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Heysham</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beasts (ex.cows)	3,593	52	3,645
Cows	331		331
Calves	16		16
Sheep and lambs	22,322		22,322
Pigs	3,861		3,861
	<u>30,123</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>30,175</u>

Five year comparison

<u>Town</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1950</u>
Beasts	3,593	3,814	4,439	3,804	1,651
Cows	331	47	147	103	687
Calves	16	21	29	36	1,247
Sheep	22,322	26,858	29,324	25,374	9,756
Pigs	3,861	2,976	2,695	4,046	-

Heysham Harbour

Beasts	52	91	123	53	115
Sheep					630
Totals	<u>30,175</u>	<u>33,807</u>	<u>36,757</u>	<u>33,416</u>	<u>14,086</u>

Meat condemned (including Heysham Harbour)

Cattle

Tuberculosis:

Heads	1
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C.Bovis:

Heads	1
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Other diseases:

* Carcases (moribund)	1
Carcases (emaciation)	3
Carcases (fever)	3
Carcases (gangrene)	1
Carcases (septicaemia)	1

Carcases (mastitis)	2
Part carcasses (injuries and bruising)	9
Part carcasses (maceration)	2
Part carcasses (abscesses)	1
Livers (cirrhosis)	1,698
Livers (abscesses)	168
Livers (flukes)	42
Livers (angiomas)	1
Lungs (pleurisy) sets	12
Lungs (emphysema) sets	1
Lungs (pneumonia) sets	3
Lungs (abscesses) sets	1
Head and Tongue (actinomycosis)	1
Head and Tongue (injuries)	1
Heart (pericarditis)	7
Skirt (peritonitis)	20
Skirt (abscesses)	3
Spleen (haematoma)	1
Spleen (peritonitis)	3
Stomachs (peritonitis)	6
Stomachs (abscesses)	2
Kidneys (nephritis)	5
Kidneys (decomposition)	1
Udders (mastitis)	30
Udders (abscesses)	4
Intestines (peritonitis) sets	6
Intestines (abscesses) sets	5
Tails (injury)	4
Beef (bruised) lbs.	494
Beef (bone taint) lbs.	453
Beef (decomposition) lbs.	4

One carcass consigned to and remained in cold storage for 14 days (C.bovis)

Calves:

* Carcases (moribund)	1
Pluck (abscesses)	1
Pluck (decomposition)	2

Sheep:

* Carcases (emaciation)	9
Carcases (fever)	1
Carcases (moribund)	1
Carcases (injured)	2
Carcases (toxaemia and emaciation)	3
Carcases (lamb) (injuries)	1
Carcases (lamb) (immature)	2
Carcases (lamb) (emaciation)	2
Part carcass (fever)	1
Part carcass (injuries)	2
Part carcass (abscesses)	7
Part carcass (lamb) (abscesses)	1
Livers (flukes)	1,282
Livers (cirrhosis)	8
Livers (parasites)	961
Head and Pluck (abscesses)	3
Pluck (pericarditis)	2
Pluck (abscesses)	18

Pigs:

Tuberculosis:

Heads

2

Other diseases:

Carcase (emaciation)

1

Carcase (pyaemia)

1

Part carcass (adhesions)

4

Part carcass (arthritis)

1

Part carcass (injuries)

2

Pluck (abscesses)

15

Pluck (ascaris)

57

Pluck (cirrhosis)

15

Pluck (pleurisy)

1

Pluck (parasites)

1

Pluck (pneumonia)

3

Livers (parasites)

6

Livers (milk spot)

1

Head (bruising)

1

Head (decomposition)

19

Unsound food surrendered or condemned:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
* 1. Meat at slaughterhouses	17	3	38
2. Meat at wholesale premises	1	19	45
3. Meat at retail shops		2	46
4. Cooked meat and meat products		8	44
5. Canned meats		6	69
6. Fish		4	94
7. Fruit and vegetables	5	1	28
8. Other foods		3	51
	25	9	79

* including poultry

Disposal of condemned meat:

Carcass 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.

Special examinations:

Cold room failure - $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons peas (included above)

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3,645	331	16	22,322	3,861
Number inspected	3,645	331	16	22,322	3,861
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned	11		1	21	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,932		3	2,251	83
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	48.8		25.0	10.1	2.2
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	-		-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1		-	-	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.03		-	-	0.05
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ is condemned	1		-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1		-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-	-	-

Poultry inspection

Number of poultry processing premises	1	
Number of visits	132	
Birds processed:		
Turkeys	194	
Hens	985	
Broilers	361,613	
Guinea Fowl	11,730	
Capona	<u>53</u>	374,575
% of birds rejected (2,231)	0.59	
Weight of poultry condemned	117 birds = 3 cwt.	
Unplucked hens condemned	=31 cwt.	

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	42
Number of premises on register	8
Number of visits	14

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	221
Number of verbal warnings	7

For details of discrepancies found in the labels attached to food, etc., see Food and Drugs ante pages 46-48.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (SPECIMENS)

Food examined:

Sausage	3
Shrimps	28
Chicken	6
Vegetables	6
Stuffing	2
Pudding	2
Custard	1
Bovine head	1

Other examinations:

Faeces:

Salmonella	+	31
Salmonella	-	112
Dysentery	+	1
Dysentery	-	59
Contacts - Paratyphoid	-	53
Contacts - Typhoid	-	11
E.Coli	+	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Staff:

Cleansing Superintendent T.E.Gore, M.Inst. P.C.
Assistant Cleansing Superintendent G.Middlebrough, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerical staff	2
Inspectors	2
Manual staff	
Winter	80
Summer	103

Refuse Collection:

Following acceptance by employees and trade unions, the Borough Council approved the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme of working into the refuse collection service. The scheme based on accepted work study principles commenced on the 30th June, 1969, and following an initial trial period of three months, the scheme was subsequently accepted on a permanent basis.

It is, therefore, pleasing to report that during the first six months of operation, absenteeism and short term sickness amongst refuse collection staff has reduced considerably, and not one employee has resigned or been dismissed from this section of the department. Complaints from domestic, business and commercial premises are at a minimum and refuse collectors are to be commended on the efficient manner with which they have accepted and carried out their increased duties, particularly since they must work in all weather conditions to complete the daily task.

The effects of the dustmens' strike in September/October no doubt influenced the decision of the National Joint Council in awarding an 11% increase on the basic pay of refuse collectors and drivers, as compared with the Government norm of 3½%. The wage award coupled with the bonus scheme has, therefore, increased the earnings of refuse collectors for a 40 hour working week by approximately 48% during the year.

For the day to day collection of refuse from domestic premises, shops and offices, the Borough is divided into five rounds, each serviced by a vehicle and four loaders. A sixth round - the promenade set, services hotels, boarding houses, shops and food premises along the promenade, including all additional seasonal collections (i.e. more than once weekly) from business premises.

A further vehicle is in full time use collecting furniture and household effects not suitable or convenient for collection by the normal domestic refuse rounds using compression type vehicles.

Fibreboard and waste paper is collected separately from shops and business premises. One vehicle, a Karrier Bantam with a 20 cubic yard van body is used for this purpose and covers all premises requiring the service in the Borough. The scheme of hiring the waste paper building and plant, and the selling of unbaled waste paper was discontinued in August, 1969 on the termination of a three year contract.

Following the introduction of a bonus scheme into this section of the department's activities, a substantial saving has been achieved over previous methods. This has enabled the department to purchase a 7 h.p. Horizontal Baling Press and a manual operated Fork Lift Stacker Truck out of income received from the sale of waste paper to the Board Mills.

Transport:

The department now operates and maintains a fleet of 18 vehicles and four pedestrian controlled electric trucks. All vehicles are on a special maintenance schedule owing to the nature of the work carried out - refuse collection vehicles working under dusty conditions whilst gully/cesspool emptiers and mechanical sweepers are subject to excessive engine use. In addition, repair and maintenance work is carried out on vehicles belonging to certain other departments.

One new Shelvoke and Drewry 'Pakamatic' continuous loading vehicle was purchased and brought into service on the 1st May, 1969.

Public Conveniences:

Receipts from public conveniences were approximately £815 less than the previous year, but this is accounted for by the fact that coin operated locks stolen or damaged beyond repair by vandalism have not been replaced because of the high renewal costs (£36 per lock) involved.

With the change over to decimal currency in February, 1971, the Committee have decided on the policy of an inclusive charge of one new penny for the use of toilets and full washing facilities.

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

Damage caused by vandalism occurs mainly outside the holiday season, and, therefore, consideration must be given to the possibility of closing down certain toilets during the autumn/winter seasons, and/or to locking certain toilets overnight during the same period with a subsequent saving in maintenance costs. Further saving can also be achieved from a reduced consumption of water and electricity.

The Committee must consider, therefore, whether the benefits of toilets being available twenty four hours of every day exceeds the increasing expenditure required to reinstate damage by vandalism.

Street Cleansing:

Three new pedestrian controlled vehicles were purchased and brought into service during the month of June, 1969 after being exhibited by the manufacturers at the Annual Conference of the Institute of Public Cleansing at Harrogate.

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

The low basic wage, and the nature of the work, present difficulties of recruiting the younger employee to this service and, therefore, with the advanced age of present employees, absence through long term sickness is increasing and three employees alone lost 600 working days during the past year. Independent medical reports are arranged at regular intervals to ascertain the possibility of retiring older personnel on the grounds of ill-health.

Statistics:

	<u>Number of loads</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>
1. <u>Refuse Collection</u>				
Domestic and Trade Refuse	7,739	13,177	3	1
2. <u>Refuse Disposal</u>				
Controlled Tip	6,254	12,667	8	3
Paper Baling Plant	1,076	425	8	1
Waste Food Plant	409	84	6	1
	7,739	13,177	3	1

3. Refuse Disposal Sales

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Fibreboard and Wastepaper	268	13	1	1,714.	13.	6.
Scrap metals, rags, etc.	12	5	1	1,352.	16.	3.
Unprocessed offals	76	1	3	189.	13.	4.
	357	-	1	£3,257.	3.	1.

4. General:

Number of dustbins or equivalent capacity containers emptied	22,000
Number of dust bins or equivalent containers emptied during season	26,000
Number of special collections (bulky furniture, etc.)	1,978
Total dust bin sales for year	594

5. Staff:

Table showing the sickness and absence rates expressed as a percentage of the total working days for the last five years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yearly average</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	
		<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
1969	9.08%	13.40%	6.20%
1968	6.32%	10.78%	3.70%
1967	7.80%	10.42%	5.11%
1966	5.46%	9.30%	2.64%
1965	4.13%	6.01%	1.34%

Vehicle strength:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Refuse Collection</u>	2	'Dual Tip' - 18 cu.yd. capacity
	5	Ram Compression - 7/20 cu.yd. capacity
	1	Screw Impellor - 16/50 cu.yd. capacity
	2	Large Vans - 20 cu.yd. capacity
	2	Gully Emptiers (800 and 1,000 gall. capacity)
<u>Street Cleansing</u>	2	Suction Sweepers
	1	'Dual Tip' - 25 cu.yd. capacity
	4	Electric Trucks (pedestrian controlled)
	3	6 cwt. Vans
<u>Administration/ Maintenance</u>	22	

Public Conveniences:

<u>Permanent Buildings</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Situation</u>	
Marine Road/Promenade	6
Parks or Open Spaces	5
Car Parks/Bus Terminals	4
Other Sites	2
	17

Temporary Buildings

Coach Park	1
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SWIMMING BATHS

The magnificent open air swimming pool known as the 'Super Swimming Stadium', is municipally owned and controlled. Although opened in 1936, the design was many years ahead of its time and, even today, this vast stadium is considered very up-to-date.

Although not the largest swimming pool, it is thought to be the longest pool in Europe, with a maximum length of 396 feet. The width is 110 feet. The depth of the water graduates from nil to 15 feet in the diving pit, and boards for diving are provided at 1, 3, 5 and 10 metres. The main feature is that conditions are ideal for young children and non-swimmers in that, apart from the normal slope from shallow to deep, the pool also slopes across, thus giving a shore to the pool which runs the full length.

Seating accommodation is provided for some 2,500 spectators, but the maximum attendance has been recorded at 7,500 spectators at one event.

1½ million gallons of sea water are drawn from Morecambe Bay to fill the pool. This is chemically treated and filtered to ensure that sterile conditions exist for the average figure of 200,000 bathers, etc., who attend the stadium between May and September each year.

The filtration and sterilisation equipment is of a high standard and is in constant use during the bathing season. The new 'v' notch chlorinator, soda and alum dosing equipment and three large sand filters are capable of treating the 1½ million gallons of sea water every 6½ hours, so that in a normal day the pool can be 'turned over' at least three times. The large cascade situated in the pool also assists with aeration.

The swimming stadium is the scene of many events apart from swimming and sunbathing. Each Tuesday afternoon there is a 'Competition Time' when comedy and novelty contests are held. Wednesday afternoons see the famous 'Miss Great Britain National Bathing Beauty Contest' taking place, and on various Saturday afternoons, many Galas are held, consisting of races, water polo matches etc., at all levels from Club to International standard. Other events held include fashion shows and aqua shows etc.

There is also a cafeteria, both for patrons at the stadium and for use by the general public.

A new under cover games area has been installed where for a small charge, patrons can play table tennis and snooker, and keep fit on cycling and rowing machines. There is also a gift shop opening for the 1970 season which will provide a service to satisfy customers demands for sun tan lotions, sun glasses, postcards, gifts and souvenirs.

Although the stadium is only for swimming during May to September, this forms only part of the Baths Department. Hot showers are open all the year round and are proving extremely popular.

To complete the picture, a small establishment laundry is situate in the stadium to deal with all towels and costumes, which, after hire by the public, must be washed and sterilised before being reissued.

The Baths and Marineland Manager is also the Meteorological Officer for the town, and the stadium is a recognised meteorological station, providing observations on current weather conditions and recording such information. Records at the stadium date back to 1896.

Examination of water:

Chemical

Number of samples 16 (satisfactory)

Bacteriological

78 bacteriological analyses of the bath water (inlet, pool centre and outlet) were made as follows:-

Satisfactory 78
 % satisfactory 100 (1968 - 100%)
 Number of visits 39

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 is not of course on the same scale as the municipal bath.

Number of visits 21
 Number of samples taken 39
 Wholly satisfactory 92% (1968 - 82%)

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Bacterial Colonies</u>	<u>Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>Plate Count Orgs./ml.</u>	<u>Location</u>
646	19th July	Nil	Nil	5	Inlet
647	19th July	Nil	Nil	8	Pool Centre
648	19th July	Nil	Nil	4	Outlet
689	21st Aug.	Nil	Nil	1	Inlet
690	21st Aug.	Nil	Nil	8	Pool Centre
691	21st Aug.	Nil	Nil	2	Outlet

Number of samples from paddling pools examined 12

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Meteorological work continued as in previous years with readings being taken at 10.00 hours and 18.00 hours daily.

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 holiday-makers 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.

Whilst 1968 was remembered as a good year in the town, in many ways 1969 was even better. The peak holiday months May to September were excellent with only 11.43 inches of rain falling on 68 days as against 19.20 inches on 70 days in 1968, out of the 153 day period. Of the 11.43 inches of rain recorded only 4.23 inches fell between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Higher temperatures were recorded in 1969, although during the summer 824 hours 12 minutes of sunshine were recorded in 135 days as against 850 hours 24 minutes on 143 days in 1968.

On the 15th, 16th July, and 7th, 8th August 1969 the temperature reached 82°F which was the highest temperature recorded since 1961. In comparison the coldest day of the year was the 16th February when 19°F was recorded.

Apart from the summer months, the total yearly rainfall of 33.64 inches was the lowest since 1955 (29.75). Out of the whole year only March and November had above the 10 year average rainfall. Rain fell on 177 days during the year.

During 1969 the sun shone on 277 days making a total of 1419 hours 30 minutes, a little above the 10 year average. The sunniest days were the 8th and 11th June when the daily record was equalled with 16 hours 12 minutes. June was the best month with 270 hours 6 minutes (50 hours more than 1968) and was the highest total since 1957.

By way of interest in the 74 years that records have been kept June tops the chart of sunshine months with most sun 30 times followed by May (26), July (8) August (5) April (4) and most surprisingly in 1958 the sunniest month was October.

There was a predominance of N.E. Winds during the year (44) and next was the South West (42).

G. D. SMITH.

Meteorological Officer.

RAINFALL (in inches and hundredths)

	Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 ins. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Monthly average 1959-1968
January	3.09	23	1.17	20th	3.36
February	1.95	11	.49	10th	2.25
March	2.96	11	.82	30th	2.27
April	2.49	13	.49	9th & 14th	2.81
May	3.33	22	.63	7th	2.88
June	2.82	11	1.16	2nd	3.01
July	1.20	10	.37	28th	3.32
August	1.81	14	.47	3rd	4.23
September	2.27	11	.72	10th	4.22
October	1.88	12	.47	23rd	4.56
November	6.23	21	1.25	3rd	3.68
December	3.61	18	.58	13th & 19th	4.23
	33.64	177	1.25	3rd. Nov.	40.82

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.

Highest monthly rainfall ever recorded 11.03 inches in October, 1967.

Lowest monthly rainfall ever recorded, .05 inches in February, 1922.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

	Mean of the month	Highest reading	Date	Lowest reading	Date	Average mean 1959-1968
January	1004.94	1032.3	3rd	968.0	13th	1016.35
February	1010.47	1030.3	5th	994.4	12th	1014.69
March	1013.90	1027.7	28th	986.8	30th	1013.07
April	1013.83	1034.3	5th	979.8	22nd	1011.71
May	1008.30	1022.6	22nd	997.1	8th	1013.51
June	1014.74	1027.7	5th	996.2	20th	1015.20
July	1019.35	1030.6	12th	1008.2	7th	1013.91
August	1014.75	1027.1	31st	1008.2	20th	1015.35
September	1016.54	1029.0	1st	1000.1	11th	1012.20
October	1017.70	1033.2	27th	1002.0	14th	1009.58
November	1003.15	1028.4	30th	969.2	9th	1004.96
December	1012.22	1028.2	9th	988.6	15th	1004.71
Year	1012.49	1034.3	5th Apl.	968.0	13th Jan.	1012.10

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

	Total sunshine Hrs.Mins.		Greatest daily amount of sun Hrs.Mins.		Date	Days on which sun shone	Sun- less days	10 year average sunshine 1959-1968 Hrs. Mins.	
January	27	54	5	30	2nd	14	17	54	30
February	72	42	8	48	17th	19	9	70	48
March	92	36	10	24	22nd	18	13	106	18
April	195	18	13	00	19th	26	4	144	18
May	136	36	12	36	21st	28	3	185	12
June	270	06	16	12	8th & 11th	29	1	199	54
July	172	00	14	00	31st	28	3	163	12
August	149	54	11	30	7th	28	3	168	12
September	95	36	10	18	19th	22	8	130	54
October	101	06	9	18	11th	25	6	90	36
November	71	36	7	12	17th	22	8	58	6
December	34	06	5	54	26th	18	13	46	0
	1419	30	16	12	8th & 11th July	277	88	1416	00

Notes: 1969 average daily - 3 hours 54 minutes.
Record for one day - 16 hours 12 minutes, 29th June, 1935,
22nd June, 1937 and 19th June, 1957; 6th July, 1968 and
8th and 11th June, 1969.
Highest yearly sunshine - 1,999 hours 40 minutes in 1911.
Lowest yearly sunshine - 1,241 hours 48 minutes in 1954.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

	Mean max.	Mean min.	High- est max.	Date	Low- est min.	Date	10 year average max. 1959-68
January	44.9	37.9	52	20th & 21st	28	6th & 7th	42.1
February	38.3	29.7	51	23rd	19	16th	43.6
March	41.9	33.5	48	15th & 30th	21	6th	47.6
April	51.4	39.3	70	8th	32	2nd & 3rd	52.5
May	57.9	46.4	68	25th & 29th	37	1st	58.8
June	64.7	51.5	76	9th, 10th and 11th	41	6th	64.6
July	66.3	56.5	82	15th & 16th	49	4th	64.7
August	68.0	57.6	82	7th & 8th	52	29th	65.1
September	62.7	52.7	68	5th & 18th	45	28th, 29th & 30th	62.5
October	60.0	51.7	69	11th	45	1st	56.9
November	45.9	37.0	58	2nd	28	18th & 30th	47.9
December	41.6	33.6	50	21st	22	27th	43.5
Year	53.6	43.9	82	15th, 16th July 7th, 8th Aug.	19	16th Feby.	54.1

Notes: Highest recorded temperatures 89°F on the 20th July, 1901,
29th July, 1948 and 6th June, 1950.
Lowest recorded temperature 8°F on the 26th January, 1945.

CLOUDWIND (Measured by Beaufort Scale)

Mean amount 0-8		Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	7.06	2.22	-
February	5.82	2.35	-
March	5.83	2.32	-
April	4.60	2.50	1
May	6.16	2.03	-
June	4.60	2.66	-
July	6.29	2.83	-
August	5.83	2.29	-
September	6.40	2.13	-
October	5.64	2.19	-
November	5.30	2.40	1
December	5.80	1.83	-
5.77		2.31	2

WIND DIRECTION

	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
January	-	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	7	-	3	-	2	1
February	11	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
March	5	-	3	2	7	2	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
April	3	5	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	3	-	2	2	1	2
May	1	1	4	3	4	-	2	-	3	1	6	1	2	-	3	-
June	1	1	4	-	3	-	1	1	4	1	7	-	4	2	1	-
July	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	5	1	4	-	8	2	3	1
August	4	-	4	-	2	3	4	-	3	-	3	-	5	2	1	-
September	1	-	6	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	-
October	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	3	8	-	1	1	3	1	5	1
November	1	1	3	2	1	-	6	2	2	-	2	-	6	1	3	-
December	1	-	6	1	2	-	6	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	4	-
	28	9	44	11	39	10	32	12	41	8	42	6	41	12	25	5

