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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

1971



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HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Thomas Standidge)

Councillor T. Langridge (Chairman)
Councillor A. Haworth (Vice-chairman)

Alderman E. Bell

Councillor L. Bolton	Councillor W.V. Earnshaw
Councillor N. Bolton	Councillor J. Elliot
Councillor A. Hesketh	Councillor J. Kay
Councillor D. Dry	Councillor J. Wilkinson

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.
(Until 18th March)

R. Bain (Acting)
(Until 6th August)

G.Shaw, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(From 8th August)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A.L. Baxter
(From 19th March)

Public Health Inspectors

T. Turton	P. Culshaw
G.A. Yates	D. Robinson

(From 26th April)

Student Public Health Inspector

P.H. Lord

Clerical Staff

Mrs. J. Brookes (To 27th August)
Mrs. P.A. Askew (From 31st August)
Mr. W. Webster

Disinfestation Operative 1 Rodent Operatives 2

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present this Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham, for the year ending 31st December, 1971. The lay-out and contents follow the usual pattern and are in accordance with the Department of Health Circular 1/72.

The resident population is estimated to have been almost 42,000 by the middle of the year, a considerable increase over that for 1970. This more accurate figure has resulted from the National Census held in the spring. Of particular importance is the number of elderly inhabitants. The provisional census return showed us to have no less than 13,000 old age pensioners - 31.2%. To put this into perspective, the average for the country as a whole, is about 12.5%.

It then is no surprise, that the number of deaths was once again vastly in excess of births, although deaths were the lowest for five years at 704. There were 439 live births, much the same as in the past few years.

Due to our imbalanced age-sex structure, it is misleading to try to compare our death rates and birth rates with other parts of the country, so we "adjust" the figures to correspond with the national age-sex population structure. On so doing we arrive at a death rate of 12.2 per 1000 population and birth rate of 13.2 per 1000 population, deaths just above, and birth just below the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

Whilst it is always tragic to lose a baby, I must draw attention to the very low number of infant deaths - only 4 - a credit to both our excellent social environment and the obstetric services.

Regarding adult deaths, it saddened me once again to see that 10% of male deaths were due to cancer of the lung. The government really must take more positive steps to deter young people from becoming "hooked" onto cigarette smoking. It does appear that tobacco companies are now directing their advertising to women, and seem very prominent at sporting events.

There was a disturbing increase in the number of food poisoning incidents. Thankfully none developed into even minor epidemics. As a tourist resort, with a reputation to maintain, the Public Health Department pays particular attention to food hygiene as will be noted in the number of visits made, samples taken and inspections carried out by staff. But with 2000 or so catering establishments it is a monumental task even to attempt 100% supervision throughout the season and the high standard maintained by the proprietors is acknowledged. Proof of this is in the very low number of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act found during the year.

Whilst on the subject of food has it been appreciated how many animals pass through the slaughterhouse in a year? Over 40,000 in 1971. Every carcass was examined by one of the highly skilled meat inspectors. Only two - two too many of course - showed evidence of tuberculosis, due to the successful national T.B. eradication scheme. We are now at the stage that if a cow is shown to be producing T.B. positive milk, then we look for a human source!

It was very gratifying to learn that the Borough was to be included in the first Brucellosis eradication area in the country declared during the year.

It had been a long struggle between doctor and farmer, with the politicians balancing in the middle. Only last year a local little boy developed the disease through infected milk. I hope he will be the last.

1971 saw the commencement of work on the reconstruction of the town centre shopping precinct. It should do much to attract people from surrounding areas, as well as be another feature for holiday makers. Also started was the Nuclear Power Station at Heysham, by now a land mark visible from all round the Bay.

What of the future? As far as public health and happiness is concerned, our two next attacks should be against noise and air pollution.

I completely lost my faculty for amazement on coming here to work and learning that a progressive town, relying so much on visitors had made no move whatsoever to deal with smoke control.

Finally, I record with sincerity my appreciation of the Committee's interest in the field of social and preventive medicine and the continued devoted work of my colleagues in the Department.

I have the honour to be,

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 1971 (Preliminary figure)	41,863
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	41,620
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1970 (according to rate books)	14,390
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc.	2,890
Rateable value	£1,810,109
Sum represented by penny rate	£17,470

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Total deaths registered	704
Death rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	16.9
Death rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	12.2

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	439
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	10.5
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	13.2
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	11.0
Total still births registered	6
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	13.0
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	9
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	9
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	22

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
1971	41,620	439	10.5	704	16.9
1970	40,200	443	11.0	736	18.3
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
Average 5 years 1966-70			11.6		17.68

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1
B6(2)	Other Tuberculosis	1	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	3	1	4
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, oesophagus	6	-	6
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	8	13
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, intestine	4	17	21
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	33	4	37
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	14	14
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, prostate	6	-	6
B19(10)	Leukaemia	3	1	4
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	25	26	51
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	3	1	4
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
B46(1)	Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	2	2
B23	Anaemias	2	1	3
B46(5)	Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	3
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	6	8
B27	Hypertensive disease	6	4	10
B28	Ischaemic Heart disease	115	100	215
B29	Other forms of heart disease	13	4	17
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	45	73	118
B46(6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	14	18	32
B32	Pneumonia	18	18	36
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	26	6	32
B33(2)	Asthma	1	1	2
B46(7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	2	3	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	-	2
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	-	2	2
B46(8)	Other diseases of digestive system	3	3	6
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
B46(9)	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	4	5	9
B46(11)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	-	2
B42	Congenital anomalies	2	-	2
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	2	1	3
B45	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	2	2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
BE48	All other accidents	4	6	10
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	4	6
BE50	All other external causes	-	1	1
		<u>364</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>704</u>

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection

Visits of inquiry	92
Revisits	7
Miscellaneous visits	2
Visits re disinfection	3
Premises disinfected	2
Articles disinfected	8
Rooms disinfected	10
Number of library books disinfected	139
Visits to contacts	106
Ships cabins disinfected	Nil

Dysentery

Visits to suspected cases	20
Visits to Day Nursery	6
Specimens (faeces) examined:	Positive Nil
	Negative 9

Food Poisoning

Specimens:-

Faeces:	Salmonella	Positive	47
		Negative	306
	St. Aureus	Positive	6
		Negative	2
	Cl. Welchii	Positive	35
		Negative	6
	E. Coli	Positive	1
		Negative	13
	Dysentery	Positive	Nil
		Negative	302
	Cholera	Negative	4
Total specimens	-	381	

Cases of Infectious Diseases: Notified

[illegible]

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles

Children resident in the District

	Primary - by Year of Birth						Reinforcement - by Year of Birth						Total	
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967	Others under 16	Total	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967		Others under 16
Children protected against:-														
Diphtheria	38	341	87	15	16	2	499	-	1	6	7	417	34	465
Whooping cough	38	338	86	15	4	-	481	-	1	6	4	20	5	36
Tetanus	38	341	87	15	16	49	546	-	1	7	7	422	218	655
Poliomyelitis	31	333	94	13	24	7	502	-	-	2	5	405	236	648
Measles	-	108	98	23	27	2	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	298	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	2	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total (all ages)	2	-	-	-	1	-

Eleven years' table of Notifications and

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Year</u>				
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	-
1970	6	2	2	-
1971	2	-	1	-

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>
1961	2	2	1	-
1962	1	2	-	-
1963	1	1	-	-
1964	-	4	-	-
1965	-	1	-	1
1966	3	-	-	-
1967	-	1	-	-
1968	-	2	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-
1970	2	1	-	-
1971	1	-	-	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Special Clinic, 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	62	28	1	91
Females	30	13	-	43
Totals	92	41	1	134

FOOD POISONING

TABLE 1. Incidents and Cases

	General Outbreaks		Family Outbreaks		Sporadic	Total		Total
	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	Cases			Cases
S. Typhimurium			2	7			2	7
Other Salmonella			1	4	2		2	2
Cl. Welchii					1		2	5
Total			3	11	3		6	14
Food Poisoning due to Salmonella other than Typhimurium								
Bredney					1		1	1
Enteritidis					1		1	1
TABLE 11. Salmonella Infections (Not Food Borne)								
Other Salmonella					1		1	1
Infections due to Salmonella other than Typhimurium (Not Food Borne)								
Enteritidis					1		1	1

Number of visits: 241

Specimens examined: 381

(See also page

WATER SUPPLY

Supply:

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

Service extensions

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

<u>New Mains</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Yards</u>
Leamington Road/St. Oggs Road	4"	14
Westgate (For Souplex Ltd.)	4"	50
Ashbourne Grove	3"	82
Moss Lane Library	6"	20
Beach Street/Newmarket Street	4"	5
Princes Crescent/Newmarket Street	4"	5
Market Street	6"	17
Moss Lane	6"	14
Fulwood Drive	6"	115
Hawkshead Drive	4"	73
Gaisgill Avenue	4"	88
Osborne Road	3"	25
Lawnswood Drive	6"	142
Hawkshead Drive	6"	79
Broughton Grove	3"	47
Hampsfell Drive	6"	143
Selside Drive	3"	99
Parkside Drive	4"	47
High Court	3"	28
Service Road (Back Euston Road)	4"	88
Northgate (For Souplex Ltd.)	8"	21
Northgate (For Souplex Ltd.)	6"	11
Northgate (For Souplex Ltd.)	2"	6
Dorchester Gardens	4"	26
North Service Road C.D.A.	4"	85
Northgate/Whitegate	8"	487
Northgate/Whitegate	6"	14
Morecambe C.A.D. (Moss Lane to Market Street - Through Library Grounds).	6"	150
Kenilworth Road	4"	9

Renewals:

Knowlys Grove	3"	98
Euston Road	4"	98
Moss Lane	6"	114
Poulton Square	8"	87
Poulton Square	6"	29
Poulton Square	4"	8
Balmoral Road	4"	255
Moss Lane/Euston Road	4"	3
Moss Lane/Euston Road	6"	2

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 25 examinations carried out by the supplying authority, 188 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

Classification:

Satisfactory 184 = 97%

The Ministry state:-

Ideally all samples taken from the distribution system should be free from coliform organisms but, in practice this standard is not always attainable. However, the samples do comply with the recommended standard with the exception of four and immediate re-sampling showed grade 1 result.

Number of visits made 104

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

Chemical examination:

Number of samples taken	14	
By supplying authority	5	
	Morecambe	Heysham
	(parts per million)	
Total solids in solution	136	132
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.20	0.20
Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	0.015	0.02
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.82	0.81
Combine chlorine	13	13
Free chlorine	0.01	0.01
Carbonate hardness	58	56
Calcium	64	63
Total hardness	84	80
pH. value	8.0	7.8
Copper	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.08	0.06
Colour (Hazen units)	Colourless	Colourless

Comment:

The chemical analysis indicates that the samples are moderately soft water containing only a trace of organic matter. The results are very similar to others obtained and subject to satisfactory bacteriological results the sources may be considered to be satisfactory. The amounts of metals present are unusually low.

Fluoride:

Number of examinations	2	
		0.08
		0.08

The amount of fluoride found is marginally higher than has formerly been found typical of the amounts occurring naturally in waters of this district and is much less than the one part per million which was recommended to be added as a treatment for dental caries in certain supplies.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Morecambe and Heysham</u>
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 "
1970	843,643,000 "
1971	854,767,000 "
Daily consumption in 1971	2,349,000 "

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	21
% satisfactory	100
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 generally adequate at the present time.

Heysham Drainage Area:

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

A main drainage scheme (estimated cost £3,400,000) has been approved by the Department of the Environment and it is anticipated that work will commence on site within the next 12 months.

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.

Trade Effluent:

Number of samples (chemical)	4
------------------------------	---

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>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	484	456	420
Families of 3 or more (i.e. with 1 or more children)	174	167	119

Progress of schemes:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
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	137	23

Total number of dwellings owned by the local authority at the end
of year - 1197

Houses in Multiple Occupation: (Based on Survey 1962 - 1964)

Number of houses known	380
Number of houses estimated to need attention	90
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	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	35
Housing Acts	76

- (b) Inspections 120

- (c) Dwellings in (a) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit but capable of being rendered fit 40

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

- (d) after informal action by local authority - by owner 10

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

Unfit houses made fit

- (g) after informal action by local authority - by owner 1

Other visits

Multiple occupation	61
Underground rooms	12
Miscellaneous	90
Informal notices	5
Interviews	47
Qualification certificates	76

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>Owner</u> <u>Occupier</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Authority</u>
(i) Submitted by private individuals	24	3	-
(ii) approved by local authority	21	3	-
(iii) submitted to Minister	-	-	48
(iv) approved by Minister	-	-	48
(v) work completed	13	6	33
(vi) additional separate dwellings	8	-	-
(vii) any other action	-	-	-

Standard Grants:

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts 1961, 1964, and 1969:

Action during year:

		<u>Number of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>	
		<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>
(i)	applications submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a)	full standard	7	2
(b)	reduced standard	5	1
(ii)	applications approved		
(a)	full standard	7	2
(b)	reduced standard	5	1
(iii)	work completed	12	3
(iv)	compulsory improvement	-	1

Housing Act, 1969 - Special Grants:

		<u>Dwellings or other buildings affected</u>	
		<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>
(i)	applications made	Nil	Nil
(ii)	applications approved	-	-
(iii)	work completed	-	-

Housing Act, 1969 - Qualification Certificates:

Applications:

(a)	received	30
(b)	granted	15
(c)	deferred	9
(d)	withdrawn	-
(e)	refused	6

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	8
Revisits	Nil
Interviews	2

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

Quarterly Return (Summary)

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u>	
		<u>C</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>D</u> <u>Families</u>
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	3	4	2
Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
E. Unfit Houses Made Fit		<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By L.A.</u>
After Informal action by local authority		-	-
After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts		-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		-	-
Under Sections 24 and 27 Housing Act, 1957		-	-
Previously included in a Closing Order		-	-

F. Houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice under Public Health Acts	7
Formal action under S.9(1) Housing Act, 1957	
By Owner	Nil
By L.A.	Nil
After informal action	10
G. Unfit houses in Temporary Use	Nil
H. Purchase of houses by agreement	Nil

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 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.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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

There were 656 vessels from foreign ports, and there were no cases of infectious disease landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham Harbour	71
Number of beasts examined	43
Number of Sheep and lambs examined	74
Number of Pigs examined	4
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	50
Number of visits re food inspection	7
Number of visits re water supply	2
Number of water samples taken	21

Section 1 - 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</u>		<u>Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board</u>
			<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>	<u>Public Health Inspec- tor</u>	
Foreign Ports	656	1,262,592	-	2	Nil
Coast- wise	1,590	1,531,539	-	-	Nil
Total	2,246	2,794,131	-	2	Nil

The Dun Laoghaire - Holyhead passenger service, which was re-routed following the damage to the Menai Bridge, has operated from Heysham throughout the year.

Section III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

Table C

<u>Passenger traffic:</u>	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>
Belfast	150,441	148,529
Dublin	194,174	191,410
	344,615	339,939

In addition, during the summer months, 8,601 passengers were carried on day trips to Douglas, Isle of Man, and 8,408 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo traffic:

Principal IMPORTS: Cotton, Linens, Tobacco
and Sundry Merchandise

	<u>Total Imports Tons</u>
Belfast	225,256
Dublin	11,231
Liquified ammonia gas (Coastwise)	4,580
Liquified ammonia gas (Foreign)	1,114
Other traffic	2,704
	244,885

Principal EXPORTS: Sundry Merchandise in
Containers and Machinery

	Total Exports Tons
Belfast	276,075
Liquified ammonia gas:	
Foreign	8,405
Coastwise	29,778
Oil:	
Foreign	73,237
Coastwise	254,219
Dublin	13,229
Effluent	20,540
	675,483

Livestock - Imports and Exports

<u>Imports:</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Others</u>
Belfast	1,815	32,645	43	504	67
Dublin	443	38,916	4288	66	74
<u>Exports:</u>					
Belfast	170	64	160	30	26

Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin and Dun Laoghaire.

A roll on/roll off service to Belfast for commercial vehicles commenced in November.

Section IV - Inland barge traffic

Nil

Section V - Water supply

- Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.
Town supply for both (Lune Valley Water Board)
- Report of tests for contamination.

Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory.

	No. of ships involved	No. of samples taken	No. satis- factory	No. unsatis- factory	TOTAL
Distribution aboard ships	2	21	21	-	21
Storage aboard ships	-	-	-	-	-

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, 1970

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)(a) 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.

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 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 and Commonwealth Immigrants

(applicable only to ports approved for the
landing of aliens and commonwealth immigrants)

Nil - not a port approved for the landing of aliens and
commonwealth immigrants.

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.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Environmental circumstances within the Borough during 1971.

Major changes in the staffing of the Department took place during the year. Two long serving senior members of the Department retired, Mr. Spencer Gibson and Mr. Ronald Bain. Mr. Gibson, your Chief Public Health Inspector, was obviously a highly respected and conscientious officer who had guided the affairs of the department for many years. Mr. Bain who had given him good support as his deputy took over for a 3 month period until his own retirement in July.

I took up the post in August so necessarily my comments in this report must take the form of first impressions.

Food hygiene and control is obviously a subject which must receive much attention in a district such as this with its large numbers of catering premises. The educational aspect of this work is equally as important as the enforcement function and it is good to see the recognition of this fact by Health and Housing Committee in their support of the Catering Course at the College of Further Education by the encouragement and release of professional staff for lecturing purposes.

A further "spreading of the gospel" took place during the year when staff members lectured to an Adult Education Course on "Environmental Pollution" - air pollution, noise, radio-active pollution and the problems of refuse were included.

Air pollution appears to be an area ripe for action in the Borough. It has to be appreciated that even seaside authorities have problems to some degree where they contain - as they invariably do - areas of fairly dense residential development burning bituminous coal.

Housing problems appear to be rather more concentrated in particular areas than is general. Areas of unfit houses are not to be found but multi-occupation and the use of underground rooms certainly present problems in this field.

The problem of noise is increasing nationally and each local authority should, in my view, be taking steps to acquaint themselves with existing background levels to help them keep under control the "creeping background" situation.

I am most grateful for the ready assistance, support and co-operation of Councillors, Officers of other departments and particularly members of Health and Housing Committee and all the staff of the Public Health Department during my first months in Morecambe and look forward to continued progress in the many fields covered by the Health Department in the years to come.

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

Your obedient servant,

G. SHAW

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections:

Visits re complaints	1076
Defects discovered	837
Defects abated	697
Referred to other departments	125
Revisits	659
Miscellaneous visits	201
Informal notices served	19
Abatement Notices served	10
Visits to schools	2
Visits to entertainment premises	10
Visits to business premises	53
Visits to undeveloped land	13
Visits to contractors	17
Interviews	329
Agricultural land (Safety, health)	-

Summary of work done:

Drains choked	518
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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	8
Sewer choked	6
Gully defective	10
W.C. defective	13
Inspection chamber cover broken	2
R.W. downspout broken	11
Eavesgutter broken	4
Roof leaking	6
Walls defective	19
Windows, perished woodwork	16
Water in cellar	41
Offensive smell in premises	2
Flooded area	1
Water over site and under floor	1
Accumulation of refuse	19
Cesspool overflowing	1
Burning of refuse	3
Dirty premises	2
Water pipes burst	4
Plastering defective	10
Condensation	3
Overflow running	1
Others	

Drainage:

Visits (existing drainage)	624
Revisits	224
Visits (new or proposed)	18
Visits (public sewers)	155
Drains tested	143
Informal notices	3
Formal notices	2

Supply of dust bins:

Visits	6
Visits - trade refuse	15

Stables and piggeries:

Visits	19
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Disinfestation:

Number of verminous houses inspected	24
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	5
Number of verminous premises disinfested	17
Wasps nests destroyed	51
Number of premises treated for insects	44
Number of visits by inspectors	6

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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Dykes and watercourses:

Number of visits	13
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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	12
Number of middens	Nil
Number of closets attached to middens	Nil
Number of dry ashpits	Nil
Number of moveable ashbins	22,108
Number of houses with septic tanks or cesspools	23

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	42
Number of observations	24
Number of informal notices	6

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.

Number of visits by veterinary surgeons	5
Number of riding establishments	6

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	13

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of premises on register	1
Number of visits	2

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	4
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 a 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	12
Number of visits	55
Number of revisits	97
Number of miscellaneous visits	1
Number of observations	24
Number of informal notices served	1

CAMPING SITES

Visits to licensed sites	89
Visits to unlicensed sites	19
Visits to proposed sites	7
Number of site licences	10
Number of caravans permanently occupied	231
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	*1256

* Private	944
* Municipal	300
* Municipal (Tourers)	12

Municipal Camp:

1,662 caravans used the site during the year; of these, 268 holiday caravans and 50 residential were sites for the full season; 115 paid the additional fee for the privilege of sub-letting; 1,344 used the site for short periods, and 261 caravans were left on the site for winter storage.

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

1959	212
1963	343
1964	464
1965	644
1966	719
1967	1,030
1968	1,363
1969	1,400
1970	1,274
1971	1,344

* Tourist space reduced due to development of new residential site (2nd and 3rd phase).

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

During the year 56 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	11	127	57
Retail shops	7	369	162
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	2	20	8
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	9	116	88
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	29	632	315
Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises			529

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	865
Retail shops	1326
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	114
Catering establishments open to the public	1278
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	Nil

Total 3591

Total males: 1,220

Total females: 2,371

Analysis of Contraventions:

<u>Sections</u>	<u>Number of contraventions found</u>	
4	Cleanliness	12
5	Overcrowding	Nil
6	Temperature	20
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	11
10	Washing facilities	8
11	Supply of drinking water	4
12	Clothing accommodation	2
13	Sitting facilities	Nil
14	Seats (Sedentary workers)	Nil
15	Eating facilities	Nil
16	Floors, passages and stairs	12
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	11
18	Protection from dangerous machinery	Nil
19	Training with dangerous machinery	Nil
20	Hoists and Lifts	Nil
23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
24	First Aid	31
50	Abstract	32
Total		146

Reported accidents

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

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole- sale ware- houses	Catering establishments open to public Canteens	Fuel storage depots
Handling good				1	
Striking against object		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	17	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	145	53	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	3	1	-
* Register revised December	Total	62	1	-

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	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	2	2	-	1	-
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	-	1	-

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	4,056
Premises visited	1,092
Visits by inspectors	27
Vessels examined - Rodent Control Certificate	11
Interviews	27

Rodent control in sewers:

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. 157 manholes were treated with the following results:-

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

Type of Property

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
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Properties other than sewers:

1.	Number of properties in district	17,921	13
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,550	25
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	63	4
	(ii) Mice	243	1
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,057	289
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	119	42
	(ii) Mice	217	3

Sewers:

4.	Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	No
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Surface properties and sewers:

5.	Any other points of interest?	No
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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>
Grocers	105
Greengrocers	38
Fishmongers	22
Butchers	46
Fried fish shops	32
Offensive trades	1
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	112
Shrimp pickers	21
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	1,800 approx.
Bakehouses	27

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	32	42
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fish frying	49	148
Potted food (shrimp picking	21	57
Ice-cream (sale and storage)	197	94
Ice-cream (manufacture only)	12	30
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	7	22

Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year:

Refrigeration failure	6
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FOOD PREMISES

* Inspections:

Bakehouses	30
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	317
Food preparation premises (registered)	148
Fish friers	42
Food stores	11
Proposed food premises	49
School kitchens	9
Holiday camps	5
Canteens	4
Stalls	95
Markets	19
Licensed premises	64
Miscellaneous	96
Shrimp picking premises	57
Boarding houses *(Special survey - 50)	388
Vehicles	18
Contractors	9
Informal notices and verbal warnings	109
Interviews	266

There are 36 bakehouses on the register, 27 in use and 9 not in use.

* Excluding those visits listed separately.

Contraventions discovered:

Premises:

Dirty or defective equipment	11
Food exposed to contamination	4
Lack of personal cleanliness	6
Defective drainage	2
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	41
Dirty sanitary conveniences	6
Inadequate cold water supply	1
(Inadequate hot water supply	1
(Inadequate wash hand basin	8
(Absence of soap, nail brushes etc.	11
(Inadequate sinks	5
(Inadequate hot water supply	3
Absence of first aid equipment	10
Outdoor clothing in food room	1
Inadequate lighting	3
Inadequate ventilation	Nil
Defective construction of food rooms	24
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	26
Inadequate refuse accommodation	6
Smoking whilst preparing food	Nil
Insect infestations	Nil
Inadequate food storage	1

Stalls:

Absence of name and address	2
Inadequate screening	1
Inadequate water supply	3
Inadequate hot water supply	2
Absence of wash hand basin	4
Absence of first aid kit	2

Delivery Vehicles:

Defective vehicle floor	Nil
Absence of head covering and overalls	Nil

Registered Premises:

	<u>Register</u> 1970	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Register</u> 1971
1. Fish friers	32	-	-	32
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	49	2	2	49
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled, and preserved food plus fried fish	1	-	-	1
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	23	6	8	21
Total	105	8	10	103

During the year, the Council approved the transfer of 6 certificates.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

<u>Register</u>	<u>Distributors</u>	<u>Dairies</u>
Total on Register 1.1.71	125	12
Transfers	4	-
Deletions	9	-
Additions	3	-
Total on Register 31.12.71	119	11

Distributors

Producer Distributors	2
Distributors	8
Distributors from shops	92
Distributors from dairies	7
Distributors (machine only)	1
Distributors (dispenser)	9
	119
"Incomers" (not registered)	25
	144

Licences

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

Pre-packed milk	98
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Number of dealers authorised to deal in milk of following designations:-

Untreated	26
Pasteurised	82
Sterilised	64
Ultra heat treated	8

Visits and Inspections

Distributors	323
Dairies	76
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	Nil
Shops	138
Bacteriological sampling	131
Day Nursery	4
Complaints received	2

Bacteriological examination

245 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.

175 samples were heat treated and 70 raw milk. 8 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and were negative.

28 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were satisfactory.

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

9 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures. 30 samples were purchased from vending machines, of which 5 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

All samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 13 showed a positive ring test, 4 a positive culture and 5 positive following biological testing. This evidence was sufficient to make an order under Regulation 20 of the Milk Regulations of 1959 prohibiting the sale of milk in the Borough from a specified farm, unless the milk had been heat treated. This order operated from the 23rd March until the 28th April. During investigations by the Ministry, 10 re-actors were found which were withdrawn from the herd.

Designation	Samples	Void	Keeping Quality		Heat Treatment		Turbidity	Colonies	Brucellosis						T.B.		
			Pass	%	Pass	%			Ring	Culture							
										-	+	-	+	-		+	-
PASTEURISED	128	4	121	95	124	100											
PASTEURISED (School)	28		28	100	28	100											
PASTEURISED (Vending machine)	3		3	100	3	100											
STERILISED	5						5										
U. H. T.	11							11									
UNTREATED	43	3	32	80					56	1	8		2	4	3	6	
UNTREATED (Vending machine)	27	2	20	80					19	1	5	4	2		2	2	
	245	9	204	93	155	100	5	11	55	2	13	4	-	4	4	5	8

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 or informal sample be unsatisfactory, then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

286 samples were purchased or taken during the year (347 during 1970) and analysed by the Public Analyst for the Borough as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	61
Formal samples of milk	1
Informal samples of food	208
Formal samples of food	1
Informal samples of ice-cream	8
Informal samples of drugs or medicine	5
Miscellaneous	2
	<hr/>
	286

Other samples:- (Not food)

Trade effluent	4
Potable water	14
Baths water	14
Dolphin pool	2
Miscellaneous effluent	1

Number of visits and revisits 437

Examination by the Public Analyst:

Milk

Informal samples

Genuine	52
Genuine but low in solids-not-fat	4
Deficient in fat	3
Contained extraneous water	2
	<hr/>
	61

Formal samples

Genuine	1
	<hr/>
	62

(School milk 3)

Of the milk samples purchased, 5 were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with none in 1971.

4. 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.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Fat%</u>	<u>S.N.F. %</u>	<u>F.P. (Hortvet)°C.</u>
22	3.65	8.40	0.530
23	4.10	8.30	0.541
53	3.70	8.45	0.541
273	3.85	8.20	0.535

<u>Other food</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Baby food	2	
Beverages	1	
Bread and flour confectionery	7	1
Condiments	10	
Dairy produce	28	
Drugs and medicines	3	2
Fish products	23	2
Fruit	13	
Ice-cream and lollies	8	
Meat products	60	12
Preserves etc.	10	
Sauces and soups	13	1
Soft drinks	10	1
Table sweets	5	1
Vegetable products	4	1
Wines and spirits	4	

39. Farm bottled untreated milk contained 8.4% extraneous water. A repeat sample (No. 41) taken formally was genuine.
50. Farm bottled untreated milk contained 0.6% extraneous water. A repeat sample (No. 71) was genuine.
72. Farm bottled Jersey milk was 2.5% deficient in fat. A repeat sample (No. 79) was genuine.
145. Farm bottled untreated milk was 1.2% deficient in fat. A repeat sample (No. 173) was genuine.
146. Farm bottled Jersey milk was 1.6% deficient in fat. A repeat sample (No. 174) was genuine.
- G.3. Consumer complaint regarding the "evil taste" and unnatural colour of gravy made from cornflour. When examined, the remainder of the cornflour consisted of $\frac{1}{3}$ cornflour and $\frac{2}{3}$ ground rice - not harmful. A similar pack of cornflour from the shop was genuine. It was concluded that the odd mixture was almost certainly accidental and because of the difference in particle size, the texture of the products made with the mixture are different, but the taste was not much affected.

33. Pork sausage contained 78.0% meat and also 110 parts per million of sulphite preservative with no declaration exhibited in the shop. Shopkeeper cautioned.
- C.5. Consumer complaint regarding the presence of a "big snail" in a can of beef steak. Examination revealed the object to be a piece of bovine ureter weighing 4 gm. Complainant informed and canner cautioned. A similar coded can from stock was genuine.
42. The alcohol content of a bottle of cough linctus was only 10.5% v/v. The declared alcohol $9\frac{1}{2}$ minims in 60 minims indicated that 15% should have been present. The manufacturers made enquiries and as the linctus was old stock, it was withdrawn, and a sample bottle of new production was genuine.
- C.4. Consumer complaint regarding the presence of "glass" in a bar of chocolate. When examined, the object proved to be clear dextrinised starch. The manufacturers were informed and they apologised to the complainant for the inconvenience caused.
82. A can of hot toast savouries with ham contained less than 10% ham. Should be labelled "requires grilling". Manufacturers communicated with.
83. Chicken capri (ready meal) contained 23% meat and was labelled "now with more meat", but when sampled previous year contained 29%. The manufacturers were communicated with, and they are now taking steps to prevent a recurrence.
91. Pork sausage contained preservative without a declaration in the shop. The vendor was cautioned and a notice is now displayed.
93. Potted meat paste was sold without a label and a misleading weight. The packers were informed and both items have been rectified.
94. Pork sausage contained preservative without a declaration in the shop. Vendor cautioned.
97. Potted meat contained 93% meat instead of the required 95%. Manufacturers informed.
98. Slimming tablets were not labelled in accordance with the requirements that the tablets cannot aid slimming except as part of a calorie controlled diet. The manufacturers were informed and the labels are to be amended.
148. Consumer complaint regarding the poor whipping quality of whipping cream. A similar carton at a stage of incipient souring when overwhipped turned the cream into butter. If whipping was halted in time, the cream formed a stable emulsion.
158. A can of lime cordial and lager was labelled not more than 2% proof, but the content was only 1%. The manufacturers were communicated with.
163. Beef sausage contained 500 parts per million sulphite preservative (maximum 450). A formal sample (No. 175) was taken the following week and contained 475 p.p.m. The manufacturers were cautioned and are taking steps to prevent a recurrence.

- C.17. Consumer complaint that a can of pineapple pie filling tasted of apple. This can, and one obtained from the same shop were genuine, complaintant informed.
184. A soup block contained no linolenic acid and only negligible quantities of linoleic acid, therefore no soya oil as such present although the label claimed that the whole of the lipid content was soya, (the 40% oil present appeared to be hydrogenated oil). The importers were notified and the packers have redesigned labels to declare hydrogenated oil.
186. Safflower seed oil was examined and a moth pupa and webbing found under the bottle cap. The packers are now taking steps to prevent a recurrence.
191. Chicken and veal spread had a meat content of 65% instead of the required 70%. Packers informed and meat content to be improved.
202. Pork sausage contained 73% meat with only 31% lean meat instead of the required 32.5%. Vendor cautioned.
203. Meat and potato pie contained 11.5% meat instead of the required 12.5%. Vendor cautioned.
- C.25 Consumer complaint regarding illness alleged to be caused by consumption of liqueur from a bottle purchased whilst on holiday in Spain. This was submitted as a miscellaneous sample and found to be genuine and satisfactory.
- C.27 A complaint was received regarding the doubtful quality of oil of aniseed used in manufacture of food. The oil was found to be genuine.

The following complaints were also dealt with:-

1. Chocolate infested with cocoa moth.
2. Loaf of bread and bodkin.
3. Frozen peas containing viner pallet.
4. Chicken and Chips in cafe - false description.
5. Alleged unfit chicken portion served in cafe.
6. Canned fruit containing hair.
7. Tomato sausage and queer taste.
8. Meat and potato pie and meat content.
9. Mouldy meat pie.
10. Mouldy steak and kidney pie.
11. Mouldy bread.
12. Peanut butter and glass.
13. Corned beef and quality.
14. Chicken alleged to be diseased.
15. Chicken meal and quantity.
16. Pork chops alleged to be unsound.
17. Mouldy loaf.
18. Fish and chips and wasp.
19. Meat pie and insect.
20. Canned salmon and "glass".
21. Instant coffee and extraneous matter.
22. Absence of peas in a can of peas.
23. Bread and mould.
24. Chocolate and "glass".
25. Meat and tobacco.
26. Sherry - misleading description.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations

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

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	78
Grade 2	18
Grade 3	7
Grade 4	8
Test void	Nil
Repeat samples	45

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	92	65	13	7	7
Pre-packed	12	9	3	-	-
Soft	7	4	2	-	1
Total	111	78	18	7	8

The figures in the tables do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat is meant 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.

Comparative figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Graded 1 or 2</u>
1949	60.0
1967	93.3
1968	93.2
1969	94.0
1970	98.2
1971	86.5

8 samples were graded 4 as compared with Nil in 1970 and 21.1% in 1949.

The total number of samples examined shows an increase of 100 over 1969.

Soft serve machines

This is a machine into which 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.

Mixes are of three types:-

1. Pasteurised in cans or polythene bags; temperature control of 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.

Composition

7 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory and 4 were of local manufacture.

	<u>Average composition %</u>	
	<u>Fats</u>	<u>Solids</u>
Local	9.9	35.6
'Imported'	7.3	27.2

Visits

Dealers premises	84
Manufacturers premises	30
Storage premises	5
Proposed premises	4
Cinemas	1
Street Traders	11
Sampling	162
Informal notices	2

Registered premises

	<u>1970</u>	<u>Ceased</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>1971</u>
Manufacture, storage, sale	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, storage	2	-	1	3
Manufacture, sale	6	-	-	6
Manufacture	1	-	-	1
Storage and sale	3	-	1	4
Storage	2	1	-	1
Sale	69	7	2	64
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	127	3	4	128
	212	11	8	209

During the year 11 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The Council approved the transfer of 7 certificates.

ICE LOLLIES

Samples taken and found satisfactory

'Imported'

Pre-packed	7
Ice-llollies	4
Ice-cream lollies	3

1 sample of ice-cream lolly mix was genuine.

LIQUID EGG

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

Visits to premises

7

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits

Town slaughterhouses	1950
Heysham Harbour	50
Butchers shops	61
Other food shops	304

Animals inspected

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Heysham</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beasts (ex. cows)	6,575	41	6,616
Cows	1,406	2	1,408
Calves	15	-	15
Sheep and lambs	27,521	74	27,595
Pigs	5,196	4	5,200
	40,713	121	40,834

Five year comparison

<u>Town</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1950</u>
Beasts	6,575	5,465	3,593	3,814	1,651
Cows	1,406	1,918	331	47	687
Calves	15	22	16	21	1,247
Sheep	27,521	27,771	22,322	26,858	9,756
Pigs	5,196	3,744	3,861	2,976	-

Heysham Harbour

Beasts	41	54	52	91	115
Cows	2	-	-	-	-
Sheep	74	-	-	-	630
Pigs	4	-	-	-	-
Totals	40,834	38,974	30,175	33,807	14,086

Meat condemned (including Heysham Harbour)

Cattle

Tuberculosis:		1b.
Head and Tongue	1	28
C. Bovis:		
Head	2	50
Heart	1	4
Skirt	1	2

Other diseases:

* Carcase (fever)	4	2002
Carcase (emaciation)	3	900
Carcase (toxaemia)	1	585
Carcase (injuries)	1	190
Carcase (abscesses)	2	220
Part carcase (fibrosis)	2	206
Part carcase (arthritis)	1	90
Part carcase (bruising)	2	85
Part carcase (injuries)	1	100
Livers (cirrhosis)	1479	16,767

Livers (abscesses)	397	5,260
Livers (telangiectasis)	18	219
Livers (cysts)	7	90
Lungs (abscesses)	24	292
Lungs (contamination)	4	36
Lungs (emphysema)	7	86
Lungs (pleurisy)	3	29
Lungs (pneumonia)	2	24
Lungs (cysts)	2	28
Head and tongue (actinomycosis)	4	102
Head and tongue (abscesses)	4	106
Head (actinomycosis)	1	30
Tongue (actinomycosis)	2	4
Tongue (decomposition)	3	11
Heart (pericarditis)	7	31
Heart (xanthosis)	4	16
Skirt (peritonitis)	3	10
Stomach (peritonitis)	4	56
Kidneys (abscesses)	7	23
Kidneys (nephritis)	3	9
Udders (abscesses)	1	14
Udder (brucellosis and mastitis)	140	1,754
Udder (induration)	14	168
Spleen (peritonitis)	3	11
Intestines (peritonitis)	6	90
Tails (abscesses and injuries)	7	21
Beef (bruised)		605
Beef (bone taint)		254
Beef (decomposition)		272

Sheep

* Carcase (emaciation)	9	473
Carcase (fever)	6	415
Carcase (injuries)	2	109
Carcase (pyaemia)	2	110
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	3	58
Carcase (lamb) (fever)	1	36
Part carcase (bruising)	3	44
Part carcase (abscesses)	3	19
Livers (parasites)	606	1,596
Livers (cysts)	12	26
Mutton (bruised)		3

Pigs

Tuberculosis:

Heads	2	22
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Other diseases:

* Carcase (pyaemia)	4	410
Carcase (moribund)	2	170
Carcase (erysipelas)	2	296
Part carcase (abscesses)	11	244
Pluck (ascarides)	50	448
Pluck (pneumonia)	4	36
Pluck (abscesses)	2	18
Livers (milk spots)	4	18
Livers (cysts)	8	21
Heads (abscesses)	13	134
Pork (abscesses)		41

Unsound food surrendered:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
1. Slaughterhouses			
(a) Carcase meat	3	10	97
(b) Offal	7	7	76
2. Wholesale premises			
(a) Carcase meat	1	-	23
(b) Offal	-	-	-
3. Retail shops			
(a) Carcase meat	-	5	46
(b) Offal	-	-	20
4. Cooked meat and meat products	-	1	18
5. Canned meats	-	11	90
6. Other canned foods	-	-	34
7. Fish fresh	-	-	58
8. Frozen foods	-	2	95
9. Other foods	-	13	16
	13	14	13

Disposal of condemned meat:

Carcase beef is collected by a recognised dealer in animal feeding stuffs, and in accordance with 1969 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:

Refrigeration failure	9
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Poultry inspection:

Number of poultry processing premises	1
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Number of visits	1
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The premises have not been operated since January, 1970.

Number killed (if known)	Cattle excluding cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
	6516	1408	15	27595	5200	
Number inspected	6516	1408	15	27595	5200	
	All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11		-	23	8	
	1,907		-	624	79	
	24.2		-	2.3	1.6	
	-		-	-	-	
	1		-	-	2	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis						
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ is condemned						
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration						
Generalised and totally condemned						

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 receptacles, and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

Number of hawkers on register	38
Number of premises on register	7
Number of visits	22

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	193
Number of verbal warnings	7

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (SPECIMENS)

Food examined:

Shrimps	30
Bacon	2
Beefburgers	2
Pasty	1
Lamb chop	1

Other specimens:

Cheek muscle	1
Budgerigars	2
Swill	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Staff:

Cleansing Superintendent	T.E.Gore, M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.T.A.
Assistant Cleansing Superintendent	G. Middlebrough, M.Inst.P.C.
Clerical Staff	2
Inspectors	2
Manual Staff	
Winter	76
Summer	100

Refuse Collection:

The good wage awards and improved service conditions obtained over the last two years has solved past difficulties of recruiting and maintaining labour and it is pleasing to report that for the first time on record the turnover of labour within this section of the department has been non-existent over the past year.

The National Joint Council (Manual Workers) agreed a 7.8% wage award with effect from 8th November, 1971 which was in line with Government policy to slow down the rate of wage increases of the preceding two years.

In addition the holiday entitlement was further improved so that the qualifying service for holidays, additional to the two week annual holiday is as follows:

After 3 years service	-	3 days
After 4 years service	-	4 days
After 5 years service	-	5 days

This ancillary benefit further adds to the cost of the overall wages bill.

The bonus incentive scheme continues to operate successfully, and since its inception in June, 1969, with the Town's continued redevelopment and new housing a further 600 dustbins have been added to this scheme, thus increasing the daily task of the refuse collectors proportionately. It is creditable to the employees, therefore, that the additional work has been achieved without further cost to the department.

Transport:

The Department of the Environment now confirm that as a result of representation received concerning the timing of their proposals to bring local authority refuse collection vehicles into the plating and testing scheme, the Minister has agreed a further amendment being made to the draft Regulations.

Regulations will be made as soon as possible providing for the inclusion of local authority refuse collection, gully emptying and street cleansing vehicles in the plating and testing scheme and for their submission for the final examinations at any time during the period 1st April, 1972 to 30th September, 1973. Subsequent tests will become due by the end of the month, in each calendar year, in which falls the anniversary of the date of issue of a test certificate. The test day may, however, be advanced under the general arrangements for expedited certificates, which came into force on 24th January, 1972.

New vehicles registered up to 1st October, 1972 will also be required to be tested during the above period, but those registered after this date will be required to be tested by the end of the month in which falls the anniversary of their date of registration.

An announcement will be made shortly about these changes.

One new Shelvoke and Drewry 'Pakamatic' continuous loading vehicle was purchased and brought into service on 1st April, 1971.

Public Conveniences:

Following decimalisation the Council adopted the policy of an inclusive charge of one new penny for the use of toilets and washing facilities where available.

In order to reduce increasing expenditure required to reinstate damage caused by vandalism and effect further saving from a reduced consumption of water and electricity, certain public conveniences are closed throughout the autumn/winter period, whilst other toilets are locked overnight only during the same period.

In addition, the Council authorised the removal of all coin operated locks from conveniences for the remainder of the winter period to prevent locks being stolen or damaged.

The department is at present preparing a report for a productivity/bonus scheme, details of which will be made available to the Committee in mid-1972.

Street Cleansing:

Following the introduction of a bonus scheme into the street cleansing mechanised section, all road channels are swept at least once weekly, whilst shopping areas in the Centre and West End receive a three times weekly sweep and County or classified roads are swept at least twice weekly. The total mileage covered by the machines is 337 miles (i.e. 246 channel sweeping miles and 91 miles of free travel) and the average daily sweeping mileage is 24.6 per machine.

The work schedules are flexible, so that following observation the vehicles can be utilised to the best advantage, particularly during the season when street litter is excessive. During autumn special routes have been designed to provide more attention to the problem of falling leaves.

The increase in productivity allows for the machines to undertake 90% of all contract work within the normal 40 hour working week, thus reducing the payment of overtime to operators.

Certain cul-de-sacs and back streets are swept manually.

The routes of the gully emptiers are designed to follow those of the mechanised sweepers and the number of street gullies mechanically emptied average 105 per day.

One of the machines is employed for approximately 66% of its time on rechargeable work and other duties (i.e. shelter cleaning). Districts with a heavy leaf fall need more attention to free blocked gullies during the autumn.

During the autumn/winter period, of the present 159 litter bins on site, 18 bins require emptying daily, 19 bins three times a week, 41 bins twice a week, whilst 82 bins require a once weekly emptying - a total of 311 emptyings during the 40 hour working week.

During the season a further 50 bins are sited along the promenade and out of a total of 209, an average of 180 bins require a daily emptying, whilst 29 are emptied twice weekly.

With the recent substantial wage award the hire charges of vehicles were increased as undermentioned:

Bedford/Lacre Suction Sweeper	from £2.00 to £2.50 per hour
Mechanical Gully Emptier	from £2.00 to £2.75 per hour.

The fouling of pavements and grass verges by dogs is a constant source of worry to the department, and one of the worst affected areas of this nuisance is Sandylands Promenade.

One well-known seaside resort considered the possibility of issuing dog owners with a plastic bag and toy shovel as a means to end this nuisance.

Depot and Workshop:

During December work commenced on the construction of a new entrance to the Depot from Acre Moss Lane together with the drainage and surfacing of the depot yard extension.

Refuse Disposal:

The Working Party on Refuse Disposal were appointed in May 1967 by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with the following terms of reference.

'To consider the various methods available for the disposal of refuse and to ascertain how satisfactorily they were being operated; to evaluate these methods with particular regard to the increasing quantities and changing character of refuse; and to consider what advice should be given to local authorities and others concerned on the choice of methods best suited to local conditions and on the practical aspects of refuse disposal generally'.

The report was published in 1971 and with the future re-organisation of local government the time would be opportune for the recommendations of the Working Party to become law.

Statistics:

	<u>Number of</u> <u>loads</u>	<u>Tons</u>
1. <u>Refuse Collection.</u>		
Domestic and Trade Refuse	6909	13313.03
2. <u>Refuse Disposal.</u>		
Controlled Tip	5643	12898.00
Paper Baling Plant	1006	362.20
Waste Food Plant	260	52.83
	<u>6909</u>	<u>13313.03</u>

3. <u>Refuse Disposal Sales.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>£</u>
Fireboard and Wastepaper	309.91	3697.58
Scrap metals, rags, etc.,	11.77	456.32
Unprocessed offals	48.50	119.33
	<u>370.18</u>	<u>4273.23</u>

4. General

Number of dustbins or equivalent capacity containers emptied		22,108
Number of dustbins or equivalent capacity containers emptied during season		26,543
Number of special collections (bulky furniture etc.,)		2,557
Dustbin sales for year	Metal	495
	Polythene	65

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>
1971	6.83%	12.91%	3.07%
1970	8.10%	14.20%	4.70%
1969	9.08%	13.40%	6.20%
1968	6.32%	10.78%	3.70%
1967	7.80%	10.42%	5.11%

Vehicle Strength

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

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
	<hr/>
	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.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons of sea water every 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 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. There is also a gift shop which provides 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.

A new sauna suite is being installed which will cater for ladies and gentlemen on separate days; it will open throughout the year.

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	14 (satisfactory)
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Bacteriological

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

Satisfactory	110
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% satisfactory	99
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Number of visits	62
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Marineland Pools:

Number of samples	64
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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	17
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Number of chemical samples	Nil
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Number of bacteriological samples	30
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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

In total, 1971 with sunshine and temperature being slightly higher than the averages over the last ten years was very good indeed, and when one looks at the total rainfall figures which was only half of a normal year, it should have been extremely good. Well above average sunshine figures for the holiday months May, July, September was however offset against the very low sunshine figures of June and the wet August, which once again tended to mar the overall picture of the main holiday months.

The only record broken during the year was the total rainfall figure, (647.7 mm) which proved to be the driest year in Morecambe and Heysham since records were established in 1896. August being the wettest month of the year with over 1/6th of the year's total falling during the month.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST

The highest temperature was 78.8°F on the 8th July, and July was the warmest month. The sun shone on 274 days with most sun on one day being the 11th June, with 15 hours 54 minutes. The sunniest month was May with 251 hours 18 minutes. The wettest month was August with 135.5 mm. with most rain on one day being the 25.6mm on the 28th August. The coldest day of the year was on the 1st January, when the temperature dropped to 25°F.

There was a total of 63 N.E. winds in 1971, with the next highest being 57 from the S.W.

Meteorological work continued as in previous years, with all readings being compiled at the Super Swimming Stadium. Readings are taken daily at 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours.

Morning and evening Code Weather Telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry and monthly reports are submitted to the Meteorological Office. Reports are given weekly to the local press, Morecambe Visitor and Morecambe Guardian and daily to the Lancashire Evening Post. Throughout the holiday season, a daily weather report is exhibited at the Information Bureau on the Promenade.

G. D. Smith.

Meteorological Officer.

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

	Total sunshine		Greatest daily amount of sun		Date	Days on which sun shone	Sun- less days	10 year average sunshine 1961-1970	
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.				Hrs.	Mins.
January	46	36	6	24	1st	17	14	49	18
February	56	06	8	18	21st	14	14	76	24
March	78	12	9	42	22nd	19	12	109	54
April	136	36	11	00	11th	27	3	145	48
May	251	18	14	18	21st	30	1	172	48
June	144	12	15	54	4th	24	6	196	42
July	236	30	15	36	6th	29	2	159	00
August	135	06	13	30	2nd	26	5	163	48
September	157	30	11	54	4th	26	4	119	48
October	105	42	9	54	14th	27	4	92	36
November	67	12	7	30	9th	21	9	61	42
December	28	48	5	00	29th	14	17	49	06
Year	1443	48	15	54	4th June	274	91	1396	54

NOTES:- 1971 Average daily 3hours 54 minutes.

Record for one day - 16 hours 12 minutes - 19th June, 1935,
22nd June, 1937, 19th June, 1957, 6th July, 1968, 8th and
11th June, 1969, 4th June, 1970.

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. 1961-1970
January	44.2	36.8	55.6	9th	25.0	1st	42.6
February	44.7	37.2	51.0	24th	28.0	2nd	42.9
March	42.6	36.6	53.8	30th	28.4	4th	46.2
April	53.2	41.7	65.0	21st	33.2	28th	51.7
May	60.4	47.3	68.7	6th	37.8	2nd	58.2
June	60.7	49.8	72.5	2nd	42.0	10th	64.6
July	68.8	56.7	78.8	8th	47.9	19th	64.5
August	65.5	55.5	74.9	25th	47.5	17th	65.2
September	64.4	52.3	75.2	8th	46.0	24th	62.1
October	57.4	48.6	67.6	1st	35.1	14th	56.7
November	48.0	39.0	58.8	2nd	26.6	20th	47.5
December	47.9	41.5	53.2	20th	27.2	3rd	43.1
Year	54.8	45.2	78.8	8th July	25.0	1st Jan.	53.7

NOTES:- Highest recorded temperature 89°F on the 20th July, 1901,
28th July, 1948 and 6th June, 1950.

Lowest recorded temperature 8°F on the 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (in millimetres)

	Total amount mm	Days of rain 0.2 mm or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Monthly Average 1961-1970 mm.
January	66.6	22	11.0	6th	81.0
February	50.9	13	13.3	11th	56.6
March	47.8	20	11.9	1st	62.0
April	38.6	5	19.2	23rd	75.2
May	39.5	16	11.6	6th	73.4
June	65.6	17	13.2	18th	74.9
July	46.5	10	11.7	24th	72.9
August	133.5	20	25.6	28th	105.4
September	29.9	10	6.1	3rd	114.6
October	72.7	13	23.4	18th	114.3
November	65.9	17	15.8	20th	94.5
December	17.2	18	5.8	18th	88.4
Year	674.7	181	25.6	28th Aug.	1013.2

NOTES:- Highest rainfall in 24 hours ever recorded 94.7 millimetres on 15th August, 1916. 64.0 millimetres fell on the 9th October, 1941.

Highest yearly rainfall 1416 millimetres in 1928

Lowest yearly rainfall 675 millimetres in 1971

Highest monthly rainfall ever recorded 281.2 millimetres, October, 1967

Lowest monthly rainfall ever recorded 1.3 millimetres, February, 1932.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

	Mean of the month	Highest reading	Date	Lowest reading	Date	Average mean 1961-1970
January	1001.70	1017.8	13th	972.4	21st	1012.00
February	1016.90	1039.8	5th	976.3	15th	1012.79
March	1013.91	1037.1	4th	978.8	19th	1013.45
April	1013.76	1031.4	10th	999.8	2nd	1011.65
May	1011.70	1027.4	10th	996.2	23rd	1012.17
June	1012.00	1023.6	1st	994.3	26th	1014.84
July	1018.54	1031.5	13th	998.9	24th	1014.71
August	1010.36	1021.6	16th	996.9	5th	1015.44
September	1022.93	1031.5	16th	1009.7	1st	1011.50
October	1021.84	1038.7	27th	996.1	19th	1011.41
November	1015.32	1030.0	3rd	992.7	21st	1005.28
December	1023.99	1039.4	8th	994.8	19th	1008.24
Year	1218.29	1039.8	5th Feb.	972.4	21st Jan.	1011.95

CLOUDWIND (Measured by Beaufort Scale)

	Mean amount 0-8	Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	6.58	1.96	-
February	6.38	2.17	-
March	6.06	2.16	-
April	5.66	2.36	-
May	5.03	2.29	-
June	6.23	2.73	-
July	5.09	1.87	-
August	6.55	2.80	-
September	5.16	2.03	-
October	5.80	2.83	1
November	5.70	2.20	-
December	6.96	2.27	-
Year	5.93	2.30	1

WIND DIRECTION

	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
January	1	-	4	-	4	1	4	1	7	3	5	-	-	1	1	-
February	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	9	1	4	2	3	-	3	1
March	-	-	6	-	2	2	6	-	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	-
April	-	1	9	-	2	2	5	1	-	2	3	-	1	1	3	-
May	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	3	3	4	6	1	1	-	4	1
June	1	-	10	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	5	1	-	-	3	1
July	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	5	2	2	2	6	1
August	-	2	8	-	-	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	3	-
September	1	1	7	1	3	1	2	-	5	2	2	2	1	-	1	1
October	1	-	4	-	1	-	2	5	5	4	4	-	2	3	-	-
November	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	9	1	2	2	3	2
December	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	7	1	9	-	4	-	1	1	-
Year	10	5	63	6	12	13	30	15	49	24	57	13	20	12	29	7

