

**[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontefract Borough.**

**Contributors**

Pontefract (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1967

**Persistent URL**

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BOROUGH  
OF  
PONTFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

**1967**



BOROUGH  
OF  
PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1967.

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.



CHAPTER I

1

THE HISTORY OF

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THE HISTORY OF

Medical Officer's Section,  
Health Department,  
Baghill House,  
Walkergate,  
Pontefract.

To:- The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Pontefract.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

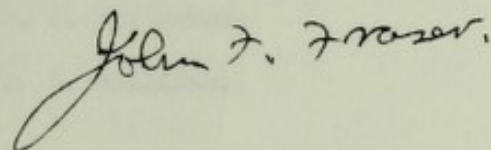
I have the honour to present for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health Services of the Borough during the year 1967.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer's Office,  
Health Department,  
Seattle, Wash.,  
October 1, 1914.

To: The Mayor, Alton and Commissioners  
of the Borough of Seattle.

Dear Sirs:

I have the honor to present for your information and  
consideration, a report on the Health Service of the Borough  
during the year 1914.

As the Health Service of the Borough is a part of the  
Borough's general administration, and as the Health Service  
is a part of the Borough's general administration, it is  
the duty of the Health Service to report to the Mayor and  
Commissioners of the Borough.

I am,

Very Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Wm. H. H. H. H.  
Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF CIVIL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough : 4,353 acres.

Registrar-General's Estimate of civilian population : 20,430.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967) according to the rate books : 2.

Rateable Value : 1967 - £225,793.

Rate represented by penny rate : 1967 - 43.43.

VITAL STATISTICS. PONTEFRAC T B O R O U G H.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1967.

CHAIRMAN.

LEGISLATORS.

Legislators  
Illegislators

Chairman: Alderman B. Wood.  
Deputy Chairman: Alderman G. E. Foppleton.

Cr. G. Lofthouse (The Mayor)

Alderman J. Blackburn.

Alderman C. Dyer.

Cr. R. Cunningham.

Cr. J. Dixon.

Cr. F. A. A. Gardiner.

Cr. C. I. Huddleston.

Cr. D. Robinson.

Cr. F. Westerman.

Cr. L. Williams.

LEGISLATORS.

Legislators  
Illegislators

Rate per 1,000 total (1967)

Rate per 1,000 estimated (1967)

STATISTICS.

All age groups 195 (196) 136 (196) 274 (325)

DEFINITE UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	1 (3)	1 (3)	2 (6)
Illegislators	1 (3)	1 (3)	2 (6)
	2 (6)	2 (6)	4 (12)

NATURAL DEATHS. Nil. (Nil)

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATION - 1947

Chairman:

Alfred A. Bock

Deputy Chairman:

Alfred A. Bock

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover (The Mayor)

Alfred A. Bock

Alfred A. Bock

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover



PART ONE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough : 4,865 acres.

Registrar-General's Estimate of civilian population : 29,630.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967) according to the rate books : 9,125.

Rateable Value : 1967 - £865,293.

Sum represented by penny rate : 1967 - £3,450.

VITAL STATISTICS. (Registrar-General's - Registered during the year).

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1966.

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	286 (298)	283 (270)	569 (568)
Illegitimate	15 (14)	12 (16)	27 (30)
	<u>301 (312)</u>	<u>295 (286)</u>	<u>596 (598)</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 20.1 (20.4)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 18.3 (18.6)

Percentage of illegitimate births: 4.74 (5.26)

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	6 (4)	6 (5)	12 (9)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>6 (4)</u>	<u>6 (5)</u>	<u>12 (9)</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births:- 20.0 (14.8)

Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population:- 0.04 (0.34)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All age groups	155 (160)	139 (169)	294 (329)

Infants under one year.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3 (8)	8 (6)	11 (14)
Illegitimate	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)
	<u>4 (8)</u>	<u>9 (6)</u>	<u>13 (14)</u>

MATERNAL DEATHS. Nil. (Nil)

## Death Rates.

Crude Death rate per 1,000 population:-	9.9	(11.2)
Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 population:-	11.8	(12.5)
All Infants per 1,000 live births:-	22.0	(23.4)
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:-	17.6	(23.4)
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:-	74	(Nil)
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths:-	Nil	(Nil)

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	4	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	2	22
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	4	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	11	29
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	1	3	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17	23	40
Coronary Disease, Angina	31	22	53
Other Heart Diseases	9	9	18
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	4	9
Pneumonia	12	14	26
Bronchitis	15	7	22
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	-	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	3	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	6	17	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
All Other Accidents	3	4	7
Suicide	-	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War	2	-	2
Totals:-	155	139	294



The local death rate during the past 12 years is shown in the following Table:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Death Rate.</u>
1956	9.2
1957	9.7
1958	20.4
1959	11.2
1960	12.0
1961	10.6
1962	9.8
1963	10.7
1964	10.7
1965	9.6
1966	11.2
1967	9.9

Infant Mortality.

The following Table gives causes of Infant Deaths during the year, 1967, classified into age groups:-

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Age Groups.							All ages Under 1 year		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-4 wks.	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mth	M	F	Total
Cerebral Anoxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Complex Congenital Heart	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cardiac Failure	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals:-	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	9	13

COMPARISON OF PONTEFRACT VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING AREAS,  
THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III.

	Pontefract Borough.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (prov- isional figures).
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate :	20.1	17.9	18.0	17.2
Adjusted Rate :	18.3	18.2	18.2	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate :	9.9	11.8	11.2	11.2
Adjusted Rate :	11.8	12.3	12.0	-
Infective & Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	0.03	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Tuberculosis Other	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis - All Forms	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer, Lung, Bronchus	0.74	0.52	0.47	0.58
Cancer, All Forms	2.36	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	1.35	1.83	1.73	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	2.70	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.69	1.38	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	-	0.13	0.22	0.20
Perinatal Mortality	36.2	26.8	26.1	25.4
Neonatal Mortality	20.1	13.3	13.1	12.5
Infant Mortality	21.8	19.2	19.2	18.3
Stillbirths (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	19.7	15.7	15.2	14.8

\* Figures not available.



## PART TWO.

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE IV.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	Number of Cases admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	3	2	-	-	5	-	2
Whooping Cough.	5	40	33	6	84	-	1
Measles.	62	15	8	-	85	-	2
Acute Pneumonia.	1	1	-	2	4	-	-
Food Poisoning.	9	1	-	-	10	1	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chickenpox.	5	3	14	181	203	-	-
Dysentery.	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
Meningococcal Meningitis.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Malaria.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
Totals:	86	67	57	189	399	1	21

#### Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

#### Vaccination and Immunisation.

The immunisation programme against Diphtheria and Tetanus was continued during the year, and included the annual visits to schools in the Pontefract area.

329 children under the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus. 145 children under 5 received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

1024 school children received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and 747 a reinforcing dose against Tetanus.

A further 515 school children had a primary course against Tetanus and 80 against Diphtheria.

The percentage of school children who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 84.85% and against Tetanus, 82.16%.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE V.

Number of Cases on Register.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Total on Register.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1967.	101	66	18	19	204
Notified for the first time during 1967.	6	2	1	-	9
Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers.	-	-	-	1	1
Removed from Register.	9	6	2	-	17
Cases remaining on Register at end of 1967	98	62	17	20	197

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

TABLE VI.

Entries Relating to:	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total on Register.
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died	7	-	-	-	7
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered	-	3	1	-	4
Revised diagnosis - not Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district	2	3	1	-	6
Totals:-	9	6	2	-	17

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease:-

TABLE VII.

Ages.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Totals:	6	2	1	-	7	-	-	-

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.



PART III  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE  
DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.  
Featherstone Urban District.  
Knottingley Urban District.  
Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER  
1967.

BY  
J. F. FRASER,  
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.







Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1967.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J. F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

J. T. Clow, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer (Part-Time)

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

K. K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R. W. L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist.

K. M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Mrs. M. Craig.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. P. M. Brice.  
Mrs. B. Clarke.  
Miss L. O. I. Day.  
Miss A. Elsley.  
Mrs. M. Faulkner.  
Miss B. N. Kennington.  
Miss M. Reading.  
Mrs. M. P. Sawyer.  
Miss S. Sharpe.  
Mrs. E. M. Vipurse.  
Mrs. M. K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitor.

Mrs. L. Hudson.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E. W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. K. Berry.  
Miss E. S. Essex.  
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief)  
Mrs. A. Hepworth.  
Mrs. B. Murphy.  
Miss C. Norton.  
Mrs. P. Philip.  
Mrs. A. M. Randall.  
Mrs. S. Whitehead.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. S. G. Cousins.  
Mrs. S. Baton.  
Mrs. M. L. Etherington.  
Mrs. F. Green.  
Mrs. V. McVeigh.  
Mrs. A. Pearce.  
Mrs. J. M. Pycock.  
Mrs. D. Vause.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.  
Mr. G. F. G. Townend.

Speech Therapist.

Mrs. K. Hepworth.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk)  
Mr. R. L. Smith. (Deputy Senior Clerk)  
Miss A. Duker.  
Miss J. M. E. Ellis.  
Miss J. M. Gibbons.  
Miss J. L. Newman.  
Miss M. A. Rooke.  
Miss A. Stainton.  
Mrs. N. Slack (Part-time)  
Miss S. E. Wigham.  
Mrs. P. Ramsdale. (Part-time)  
Mrs. S. Smith. (Part-time)

## INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The number of live births registered in the divisional area during 1967 was 1399, an increase of 40 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 20.2 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 20.0 in the previous year. It was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 18.0 and the England and Wales birth rate of 17.2.

### Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the divisional area after correction for transfers were 64, a decrease of 19 compared with 1966.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area was 11.2 and England and Wales, 11.2.

### Infant Mortality.

In 1967 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 31, an increase of 5 compared with 1966. The Infant Mortality was 22.2 as against 19.1 in the previous year.

### Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death in the divisional area during the year.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1424 notified live births, 423 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 43 of these cases.

### Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	-
Still Births.	8
Liability to be source of infection.	-

### Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1967 numbered 8, all of these being domiciliary.

### Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with a Trilene Analgesia Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 76 cases. Trilene was administered in 71 cases and with Pethidine in 203 cases.



### Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract and Knottingley. During the year 203 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 1018. 30 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

### Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 545.

### Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

During the year accommodation was provided for all applicants having their first baby, and for all those with home conditions unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. Of the remaining applicants a high proportion were allotted beds.

### Cervical Cytology.

A clinic is now held each week at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. Facilities for this examination are now available to all married women.

During 1967 twenty nine sessions were held and 484 women examined.

### CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1967, 2686 children attended at clinics and they made 21,517 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc., is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Ascorbic Acid.  
Fersamel Syrup.

Ferrous Fumerate Tablets.  
Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

#### Premature Babies.

During the year 93 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 13 were born at home.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

##### Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years +), second age group (7 years +), intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at 50 schools in the Division.

Re-examination of children who, at previous periodic or special examination had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3507 periodic inspections and 1479 re-examinations were carried out.

##### General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination, and 99.86% were classified as satisfactory and only .14% as unsatisfactory.

##### Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 29,955 examinations of children in schools. Of these, 411 individual children were found to be infested.

#### SPECIAL CLINICS.

##### Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K. K. Prasher holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1,491 children were examined. Of these, 525 were prescribed glasses.

##### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K. M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 24 sessions and saw 131 children. In all, the children made 326 attendances.



### Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 10 sessions were held. 104 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 120.

### Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. D. G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

### Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 170 sessions were held and 116 children were treated.

### Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

### Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training Colleges.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 79 candidates were examined and where necessary x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 26 examinations were made.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1967 the position was as follows:-

#### Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated.	23,012
--------------------	--------

#### Young Persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated.	3,145
--------------------	-------

#### Adults.

Number vaccinated.	1,070
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27,227

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered for the first time to all children in the year of their 13th. birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

In addition, vaccination is offered each year to those pupils over the age of 13 years, who have previously been absent or whose parents have not consented. Each child has, therefore, a continuing opportunity to be vaccinated before leaving school.

<u>No. of consent</u> <u>forms issued.</u>	<u>No. of affirmative</u> <u>consent forms received.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Positive.</u>
789	512	453	428	25

Not  
Ascertained.

-

B.C.G.  
Vaccination.

428

### HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division:

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year .....	5,446
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age .....	6,047
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years .....	4,455
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years .....	8,244
Total visits made to tuberculous households .....	2,032
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding Domestic Help only visits) ....	1,094
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over .....	1,848



### HOME NURSING.

During the year 21,624 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 20,848 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical	535	17,731
(2) Surgical	195	3,167
(3) Infectious Diseases.	7	68
(4) Tuberculosis.	3	73
(5) Maternal Complications.	37	340
(6) Other.	19	245
TOTALS:-	796	21,624
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	438	15,027
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	17	69
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	218	16,163

The reduction in the work carried out by the Home Nurses corresponds with the national picture. It is partly attributable to a change-over from drugs given by injection to newer drugs given by mouth.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:-

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65, Females over 60.)
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their own homes.

In 1967, 610 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 2,018 attendances, and 388 patients were treated at home and 1,788 treatments given.

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill.      | (d) Expectant Mother.                       |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective.                       |
| (c) Aged.     | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division at 31st December, 1967 was 47.

#### Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	47
(ii) From Reserve.	-
(iii) Total.	47

#### No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1967.

(i) Whole-time.	-
(ii) Part-time.	64
(iii) Total.	64

#### Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
<u>Under 65.</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	23	991
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous.	84	4,487
(iii) Others.	6	115
<u>Over 65.</u>	534	90,322
	<u>647</u>	<u>95,915</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 46.11

### MENTAL HEALTH.

Much good work in this field was carried out during the year by the two Mental Welfare Officers working in the Division.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

In 1967, 49 examinations were made of staff in connection with superannuation.



### Vaccination and Immunisation in Schools.

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1967 out of a school population of 11,919 children, 9,828 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 82.44% of the population, whilst in the five years that Tetanus protection has been available, 9,490 (79.61%) children have been immunised against Tetanus.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was also introduced into the school programme in 1964 in order to improve the immunity rate. 10,320 school children are now protected against this disease, representing 89.87% of the school population.

The ready co-operation of the headteachers is very much appreciated in these schemes, the success of which is shown in the high immunity rates achieved amongst school children.

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1967 461 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

### The Child Neglected in its Own Home.

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.



APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars required by Section 153(1)

1. Inspections made:

	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	3	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	95	33	7	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	2	-	-
Totals	101	35	7	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found:

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences (section 7)					
Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	19	-	-	-	-
All other defects	7	2	-	1	-
Totals	27	3	-	1	-

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## Prescribed registers maintained by Section 12(1)

## 1. Inspections made:

Inspector's name	No. of factories inspected	No. of written notices	Geographical area
(a) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by L.A.	3	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	32	7	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-
Totals	101	7	-

## 2. Cases in which defects were found:

No. of cases in which defects were found	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Referred	
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)	1	-	-	-	-
Inefficient Unstable or defective	19	-	-	-	-
All other defects	7	-	-	-	-
Totals	27	3	-	-	-

### 3. Outworkers

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finishing tapestries	1	-	-	-	-	-
All other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-

J.F. Fraser,  
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1968.





B O R O U G H     O F     P O N T E F R A C T

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A N N U A L     R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended Thirty-first December, 1967

S.C.L. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

BOURNE OF PORTFOLIO

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended Thirty-first December, 1907

---

S.O.L. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.B.S.E.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Officer.

Portsmouth.



Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

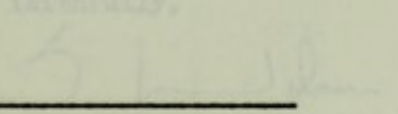
Mrs. Parker and Gentlemen,

Table of Contents

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I am, Mrs. Parker and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

September, 1968.

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Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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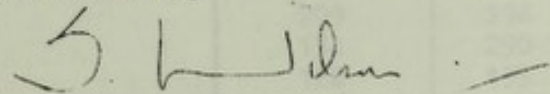
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The Department was again fortunate to retain the services of its technical and clerical staff during the year, particularly in view of the current national shortage. This unbroken service has again enabled us to accomplish much, not simply in terms of numbers of inspections undertaken, but in the more diverse aspects of environmental public health work. The increasing demand for specialist knowledge in the several spheres of interest may well mean that in the foreseeable future inspectors will be required to specialise if maximum efficiency is to be realised.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with sincerity the loyalty and hard work afforded by members of my staff both clerical and technical, and in particular to the willing response to frequent demands made upon them to undertake duties outside their normal working hours.

I am, Mrs. Parker and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

September, 1968.



Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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Chief Public Health Inspector.

Pontefract, September, 1968.

Pontefract.

September, 1968.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

House Provision and Overcrowding - Fitness of  
Dwellings - Houses in Multi-Occupation -  
Certificates of Disrepair - Improvement Grants -  
Common Lodging Houses

House Provision

Since post-war house building began 22 years ago, some 4,634 dwellings have been erected in the Borough - 155 of these during the year under review - as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. New Housing 1946 - 1967

Year	No. of dwellings erected*				Total
	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	By Private Enterprise	
	Permanent	Temporary			
1946	6	25		23	54
1947	159			39	198
1948	161			26	187
1949	134			11	145
1950	104			12	116
1951	86			9	95
1952	105			11	116
1953	108		178	19	305
1954	73		536	41	650
1955	35			47	82
1956	26			65	91
1957	88			76	164
1958	6			140	146
1959	68			164	232
1960	107			192	299
1961	91			185	276
1962	108			134	242
1963	63			182	245
1964	34			180	214
1965	85			209	294
1966	156			134	290
1967	33			122	155
Total	1,836	25	714	2,021	4,596

\*Excluding 38 temporary dwellings, subsequently demolished.

Only a detailed survey would indicate accurately the housing needs of the town. The last one was made shortly after the Housing Act of 1936 introduced specific legislation to deal with overcrowding. A second one could provide useful information of present day conditions. In the absence of precise information one can only turn to statistics relating to applicants for Corporation tenancies, although this tends to indicate demand, which is not necessarily that of actual need - often the more important social factor.

At the end of 1967 the number of such applicants, living in the Borough was 763, many of whom, when due for investigation by the Housing Department, will have found other accommodation. Of these 763 applicants, 187 are persons living in lodgings at the time of application, and 199 are elderly persons seeking accommodation more suited to their needs;

# HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing Provision and Overcrowding - Fitness of  
Dwellings - Houses in Worst-Condition -  
Certificates of Disrepair - Improvement Grants -  
Common Lodging Houses

## Housing Provision

Since post-war house building began 22 years ago, some 4,634 dwellings have been erected in the Borough - 122 of these during the year under review - as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. New Housing 1946 - 1967

Year	No. of dwellings erected*			Total
	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	
	Permanent	Temporary		
1946	8	22		30
1947	122			122
1948	161			161
1949	124			124
1950	104			104
1951	86			86
1952	102			102
1953	108		178	286
1954	73		226	300
1955	38			38
1956	28			28
1957	88			88
1958	8			8
1959	68			68
1960	107			107
1961	91			91
1962	108			108
1963	67			67
1964	34			34
1965	67			67
1966	126			126
1967	22			22
Total	1,836	22	714	2,572

\*Excluding 36 temporary dwellings, subsequently demolished.

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At the end of 1967 the number of such applicants, living in the Borough was 767, many of whom, when due for investigation by the Housing Department, will have found other accommodation. Of these 767 applicants, 187 are persons living in lodgings at the time of application, and 199 are elderly persons seeking accommodation more suited to their needs.



this latter group therefore represents almost one quarter of the total applicants. Only 15 of the elderly were living in lodgings, and the provision of a sufficient number of new units specific to the needs of the elderly would release much under-occupied accommodation and contribute substantially to the meeting of the general housing needs. Some 218 bungalows already provided for elderly persons, supplemented by 139 bed-sitter flats - mainly let to elderly persons - are clearly inadequate and further units are under construction. Table 2 indicates the rate of progress in this direction.

Table 2. Provision of Housing Accommodation for Elderly Persons.

In the year -	No. of 'elderly person' units in the Borough	As % of all Corporation housing
1940	18	1.3
1950	32	1.7
1960	85	3.2
1963	217	7.5
1965	273	8.8
1966	357	11.2
1967	357	11.2

The preceding Tables of information do not of course reflect the tremendous house building programme currently being undertaken by the Council. Some 750 dwellings are either under construction or well advanced in the planning and administrative stages. This figure includes 44 dwellings intended as elderly persons accommodation. Coupled with forward planning for future clearance and re-development projects, Ponfretions will undoubtedly appreciate the vigour of the Council in providing dwellings which will be second to none in both the provision of amenities and environmental setting.

### Overcrowding

In this Report 'statutory overcrowding' refers to the gross state of over-occupation which constitutes an offence under the Housing Act 1957. Such overcrowding occurs when the number of persons sleeping in a house exceeds the 'permitted number' of persons, as given in the rent book. The number of cases found and abated during the last six years are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Incidence and Abatement of Statutory Overcrowding

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
On register at beginning of year	1	0	1	0	0	0
Added to register during the year	1	1	1	1	1	0
Abated during the year	2	0	2	1	1	0
On register at end of year	0	1	0	0	0	0

This latter group therefore represents almost one quarter of the total applicants. Only 15 of the elderly were living in lodgings, and the provision of a sufficient number of new units specific to the needs of the elderly would release such under-occupied accommodation and contribute substantially to the meeting of the general housing needs. Some 518 dwellings already provided for elderly persons, supplemented by 139 bed-alter flats - mainly let to elderly persons - are clearly inadequate and further units are under construction. Table 2 indicates the rate of progress in this direction.

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1966	357	11.2
1967	357	11.2

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Table 3. Incidence and Abatement of Statutory Overcrowding

On register at beginning of year	Added to register during the year	Abated during the year	On register at end of year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0



The statutory standard was laid down over thirty years ago, and in my opinion, fails completely to measure up to modern ideas on the subject. Because of this low standard many families of only four or five persons, having insufficient bedroom accommodation and being clearly in need of rehousing, do not qualify for the statutory priority accorded to 'overcrowded' applicants for local authority tenancies.

It is however fair comment to say that the Council will examine most sympathetically those near cases of 'statutory overcrowding' with deep concern for the wider social implication that are not always revealed by reference to the 'permitted number' of persons allowed for each dwelling.

### Slum Clearance

The Housing Act of 1957 lays down the current standard to be applied in assessing the degree of unfitness and states that regard must be held to the following:-

(a) repair, (b) stability, (c) freedom from damp, (d) natural lighting, (e) ventilation, (f) water supply, (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences and facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

In clearance areas bad arrangement on site and narrowness of streets can also be taken into account. Even those matters are limited in their application to relative environmental conditions.

This particular standard of assessment is based on recommendations first published in the 'Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas' by the Ministry of Health in 1919, and now some 50 years old; it takes no account of the vast changes that have taken place in the social and economic life of the nation. The standard fails to take into account the lack of amenities in existing dwellings and confines itself largely to a minimum standard of structure. Houses without internal watercloset, artificial lighting, bath and hot water can still be regarded as reasonably suitable for occupation.

The real test in my opinion ought to be the ability to provide sufficient facilities and a reasonable degree of amenity for comfortable living and to take into account also the environment in which the house is situated. Assessment of fitness should no longer depend solely on a minimum standard of structure as is the present situation. It must be conceded, however, that the remedy is not without difficulties.

The issue recently of the Government White Paper 'Old Houses into New Homes' provides the framework for future legislation intended to deal primarily with improvement of dwellings, but which is likely also to alter the criteria previously mentioned for assessing the degree of unfitness in dwellings. In some measure the recommendations contained in the White Paper if put into statute form would modify my criticisms.

During 1964 a survey of older properties in the Borough was completed and a programme for the clearance of sub-standard houses was recommended to and accepted by the Council. The programme extends over a period of ten years in two 5-year phases and is due for completion not later than 1975.

Reference to Table 4 shows that action had been initiated in respect of 31 unfit dwellings during 1967. This brings the total number of dwellings represented since the commencement of the programme to a total of 142.



The statutory standard was laid down over thirty years ago, and in my opinion, falls completely to measure up to modern ideas on the subject. Because of this low standard many families of only four or five persons, having insufficient bedroom accommodation and being clearly in need of rehousing, do not qualify for the statutory priority accorded to 'overcrowded' applicants for local authority tenancies.

It is however fair comment to say that the Council will examine most sympathetically those cases of 'statutory overcrowding' with deep concern for the wider social implication that are not always revealed by reference to the 'permitted number' of persons allowed for each dwelling.

#### Blue Clearance

The Housing Act of 1957 lays down the current standard to be applied in assessing the degree of unfitness and states that regard must be paid to the following:-

- (a) repairs, (b) stability, (c) freedom from damp, (d) natural lighting, (e) ventilation, (f) water supply, (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences and facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

In clearance areas bad arrangement on site and narrowness of streets can also be taken into account. Even these matters are limited in their application to relative environmental conditions.

This particular standard of assessment is based on recommendations first published in the 'Manual on Unfit Houses and Unsanitary Areas' by the Ministry of Health in 1919, and now some 30 years old; it takes no account of the vast changes that have taken place in the social and economic life of the nation. The standard fails to take into account the lack of amenities in existing dwellings and continues itself largely to a minimum standard of structure. Houses without internal water-closet, artificial lighting, bath and hot water can still be regarded as reasonably suitable for occupation.

The real test in my opinion ought to be the ability to provide sufficient facilities and a reasonable degree of amenity for comfortable living and to take into account also the environment in which the house is situated. Assessment of fitness should no longer depend solely on a minimum standard of structure as in the present situation. It must be conceded, however, that the remedy is not without difficulties.

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Reference to Table 4 shows that action had been initiated in respect of 31 unfit dwellings during 1967. This brings the total number of dwellings represented since the commencement of the programme to a total of 142.

Table 4. Slum Clearance Four-Year Progress Report

## (a) Individual Unfit Houses

	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of houses represented	2	18	31	31
Purchased by Council	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	18	31	31
No. of Undertakings accepted	-	-	-	-
No. of Closing Orders	2	6	2	1
No. of Closing Orders revoked	1	-	-	3
No. of Demolition Orders made	-	6	31	8
Totals	3	12	33	12
No. of houses vacated -				
(a) By Council rehousing	2	29	29	11
(b) Otherwise	-	-	2	4
Totals	2	29	31	15
No. of Families displaced	2	8	31	14
No. of Persons displaced	3	22	105	42
No. of houses closed and not subsequently demolished	2	6	4	18
No. of houses demolished	9	6	2	40
Totals	11	12	6	58

## (b) Clearance Areas

	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of Areas represented	5	-	1	-
No. of Houses involved	64	-	62	-
No. of Houses vacated -				
(a) By Council rehousing	-	21	32	6
(b) Otherwise	-	-	9	-
Totals	-	21	41	6
No. of Families displaced	-	21	43	6
No. of Persons displaced	-	71	133	18
No. of houses demolished	-	-	9	55

Table 4. Slum Clearance Four-Year Progress Report  
(a) Individual Unit: Houses

1967	1966	1965	1964		
				No. of houses represented	Purchased by Council
31	31	18	2		
-	-	-	-		
31	31	18	2	Totals	
-	-	-	-	No. of Undertakings accepted	
1	2	6	2	No. of Closing Orders	
3	-	-	1	No. of Closing Orders revoked	
8	31	6	-	No. of Demolition Orders made	
12	33	12	3	Totals	
11	29	29	2	No. of houses vacated -	
4	2	-	-	(a) By Council rehousing	
				(b) Otherwise	
12	31	29	2	Totals	
14	31	8	2	No. of Families displaced	
42	102	22	3	No. of Persons displaced	
18	4	6	2	No. of houses closed and not subsequently demolished	
40	2	6	9	No. of houses demolished	
58	6	12	11	Totals	

(b) Clearance Areas

1967	1966	1965	1964		
				No. of Areas represented	No. of Houses involved
-	1	-	2		
-	62	-	64		
6	32	21	-	No. of Houses vacated -	
-	9	-	-	(a) By Council rehousing	
				(b) Otherwise	
6	41	21	-	Totals	
6	43	21	-	No. of Families displaced	
18	133	71	-	No. of Persons displaced	
22	9	-	-	No. of houses demolished	



## Fitness of Dwellings

During the year 116 houses were inspected as a routine measure and as a result 67 were repaired or improved as the result of action taken by the Department. Particulars of housing activities are summarised below.

### 1. Inspection of houses -

(1) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	554
(2) Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, work in progress, etc.)	1,001
(3) Number of houses (included in (1)) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	125
(4) Houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be unfit for human habitation	31
(b) Number (excluding those in (a) above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit	71

### 2. Remedy of defective conditions -

(1) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of informal action	63
(2) Houses rendered fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of formal action:	
(a) Housing Act	1
(b) Public Health Act	3

## Houses in Multiple Occupation

The problems arising primarily from multi-occupation occur mainly in the larger towns, and the associated squalid conditions which resulted in the passing of Part II of the Housing Act of 1961 and the Housing Regulations of 1962 and Part IV of the Housing Act 1964 are not to be found in the Borough. The bulk of the one-time high class residential property which in old age, lends itself to multiple occupation, has largely disappeared as the result of slum clearance and commercial development.

## Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Table 5 gives particulars of applications dealt with by the Council since the Act came into operation some eleven years ago. The fact that only two applications have been received in the last six years is not without significance. Tenants seem to find the provisions of this Act relating to rent abatement either too intricate to understand or just not worth the effort. Probably a factor of equal importance in the decline of applications is the very noticeable increase in home ownership to be found in all types of property including those in potential slum clearance areas.

During the year 1965 houses were inspected as a routine measure and as a result 67 were reported or improved as the result of action taken by the Department. Particulars of housing activities are summarized below.

1. Inspection of houses -

554	(1) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
7,001	(2) Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, work in progress, etc.)
157	(3) Number of houses (included in (1)) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Connected Regulations
	(4) Houses needing further action:
71	(a) Number considered to be unfit for human habitation
71	(b) Number (excluding those in (a) above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit

2. Remedy of defective conditions -

63	(1) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of informal action
	(2) Houses rendered fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of formal action:
1	(a) Housing Act
3	(b) Public Health Act

Houses in Multiple Occupation

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Part Act 1961 - Certification of Slum Areas

Table 3 gives particulars of applications dealt with by the Council since the Act came into operation some eleven years ago. The fact that only two applications have been received in the last six years is not without significance. It seems to indicate that the provisions of this Act relating to rent abatement either too intricate to understand or just not worth the effort. Probably a factor of equal importance in the decline of applications is the very noticeable increase in home ownership to be found in all types of property including those in potential slum clearance areas.



Table 5. Certificates of Disrepair Statistics

	1957 to 1966	1967	Total
No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	37	-	37
No. of applications withdrawn	1	-	1
No. of decisions to issue certificates if no undertaking given to remedy	33	-	33
No. of undertakings given by landlords	23	-	23
No. of undertakings not accepted by Council	-	-	-
No. of certificates issued	10	-	10

### Improvement Grants

#### Standard Grants

In suitable cases the Standard Grant can be claimed as a right. The prime intention is to encourage owners to modernise houses having a useful life of at least fifteen years and to which, with major structural additions, there can be added the 'standard amenities' not already provided. The 'standard amenities' comprise hot water supply, a fixed bath, a wash hand basin, an inside watercloset and a proper foodstore.

It is the Department's intention to co-ordinate slum clearance and improvement action. By these means it is anticipated that by the time all unfit houses have been dealt with there will be no dwellings in the Borough lacking in the 'standard amenities'.

Since the 1961 census, which revealed that some 13% of dwellings in the Borough were without fixed baths etc., the number of dwellings remaining to be improved, excluding potential slum clearance properties is estimated to be about 300.

During 1967 occupiers of potential improvement properties were sent an explanatory leaflet advising on grant availability. This was followed up by personal contact by the Department's Inspectors who endeavoured to encourage occupiers to take advantage of the Standard Grant coupled with practical advice on improvement schemes suitable to the houses in question and the particular family needs. The response has made the effort worthwhile in that increasing numbers of people are coming forward to take advantage of the scheme. The reward for our activity was seen by the end of the year in the form of a record number of grants actually made.

Applications			Grants actually made	
Made	Approved	Refused	No.	£
29	28	1	36	4,582



	1957 to 1958	1957	Total
No. of certificates issued	10	-	10
No. of undertakings not accepted by Council	-	-	-
No. of undertakings given by landlords	22	-	22
No. of certificates given to remedy	32	-	32
No. of certificates withdrawn	1	-	1
No. of applications for certificates of discharge	37	-	37

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It is the Department's intention to co-ordinate this clearance and improvement action. By these means it is anticipated that by the time all unfit houses have been dealt with there will be no dwellings in the Borough falling in the 'standard amenities'.

Since the 1951 census, which revealed that some 13% of dwellings in the Borough were without fixed baths etc., the number of dwellings remaining to be improved, excluding potential slum clearance properties is estimated to be about 300.

During 1957 a number of potential improvement properties were sent an explanatory leaflet advising on grant availability. This was followed up by personal contact by the Department's inspectors who endeavoured to encourage owners to take advantage of the Standard Grant coupled with practical advice on improvement schemes suitable to the houses in question and the particular family needs. The response has made the effort worthwhile in that a growing number of people are coming forward to take advantage of the scheme. The reward for our activity was seen by the end of the year in the form of a record number of grants actually made.

Applications		Grants actually made	
Made	Approved	Refused	No.
23	28	1	4,382

### Discretionary Grants

The Discretionary Grant is available for more extensive improvement, by the conversion of the larger Victorian type of house into flats. It is intended to apply to property which has a life of at least thirty years. A grant is paid solely at the discretion of the local authority and in addition to the 'standard amenities' may provide for the improvement of lighting, ventilation, heating and cooking facilities, and for works necessary to eliminate inherent structural defects such as dampness due to the lack of an effective damp proof course.

Applications			Grants actually made	
Made	Approved	Refused	No.	£
3	-	2	-	-

Since grants were first available some nineteen years ago two hundred and eight houses have been improved with the aid of grants from the Corporation.

### Common Lodging Houses

The Ministry of Health ask for information about common lodging houses. There are no such premises in the Borough, the last having been demolished over a decade ago.

Section 235 of the Public Health Act 1936, defines a common lodging house as a house provided for the purposes of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one common room for the purposes of sleeping or eating. There is no evidence of need for such premises in the Borough these days.

No. of operative Orders	Number of premises			% of houses in the Borough controlled	Area in Acres	% of acres in the Borough
	Dwelling -houses	Industrial Commercial etc.	Total			
8	1,833	171	2,042	20	261	20

The Council have always acknowledged the desirability of achieving clean air and are actively connected with the West Riding Clean Air Council. In common with other local authorities in the West Riding where the textile industry is closely connected with coal mining, serious steps will be required

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## AIR POLLUTION

General Conditions - Industrial Pollution - Smoke Control  
 Areas - Road Vehicle Pollution - Atmospheric Pollution Records

General Conditions

Pontefract is officially included in the West Riding Black Area. This indicates a disturbing level of atmospheric pollution, and calls for concerted action by all classes of fuel users to minimise pollution, irrespective of source. Un-necessary smoke from industry, domestic premises, rail and road vehicles must be prevented whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Industrial Pollution

Industrial plant in the Borough no longer presents a major problem. There are 17 industrial chimneys, and with one or two exceptions call for no special attention. In those cases which proved to be not completely satisfactory representations to the firms concerned resulted in plans for schemes of improvement including the installation of new boiler plant in two cases.

During the year 72 observations were made and the information collected was particularly useful in forming a basis for representations to premises requiring to improve the standards of combustion.

Smoke Control Areas

During 1966 the Council gave careful consideration to the creation of further smoke control areas; resulting in a further six smoke control areas being brought into operation on the 1st October 1967. These particular areas are primarily concerned with new housing developments and much work remains to be done in the remainder of the Borough. In this respect I consider that as with slum clearance a programme and target date becomes more than ever necessary if practical and regular progress is to be achieved. At the present rate of progress it will be the year 2,000 before domestic pollution is eliminated in the Borough.

There are now eight smoke control areas in operation in the Borough. The following Table gives particulars of acreage involved and the number of buildings on completion of all current housing commitments in 1968/69.

Table 7. Smoke Control Area Progress

No. of operative Orders	Number of premises			% of houses in the Borough controlled	Area in Acres	% of acreage in the Borough
	Dwelling -houses	Industrial Commercial etc.	Total			
8	1,905	137	2,042	20	981	20

The Council have always acknowledged the desirability of achieving clean air and are actively connected with the West Riding Clean Air Council. In common with other local authorities in the West Riding where the basic industry is closely connected with coal mining, actions have to be tempered

General Conditions - Industrial Pollution - Smoke Control  
 Areas - Road Vehicle Pollution - Atmospheric Pollution Research

### General Conditions

Postscript is officially included in the West Riding Black Area. This indicates a disturbing level of atmospheric pollution, and calls for concerted action by all classes of fuel users to minimise pollution, irrespective of source. Un-necessary smoke from industry, domestic premises, rail and road vehicles must be prevented whenever the opportunity presents itself.

### Industrial Pollution

Industrial plant in the Borough no longer presents a major problem. There are 17 industrial chimneys, and with one or two exceptions call for no special attention. In those cases which proved to be not completely satisfactory representations to the firms concerned resulted in plans for schemes of improvement including the installation of new boiler plants in two cases.

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	Dwelling houses	Industrial Commercial etc.	Total			
8	1,905	177	2,082	20	981	20

The Council have always acknowledged the desirability of achieving clean air and are actively concerned with the West Riding Clean Air Council. In common with other local authorities in the West Riding where the basis industry is closely connected with coal mining, actions have to be taken



by the local social and economic factors involved in introducing a programme of smoke control. In this context problems relating to 'concessionary coal' and the encouragement of continued use of solid smokeless fuels attains a high degree of priority. Current national economic problems have also to be taken into account in assessing the rate of progress and despite grants by Central Government a proportion of the cost involved in creating smoke control areas has to be met out of the rates.

In January 1966 the Minister of Housing and Local Government in a letter to 'black area' authorities expressed his concern at those who had taken little or no action in the control of domestic pollution and asked that they review the matter with a view to accelerating progress in this important aspect of public health. In the light of response to his request the Minister said that he would decide whether he should seek an opportunity of asking Parliament to make smoke control a statutory duty.

An immense task faces all authorities in 'black areas' who like ourselves, have not progressed sufficiently in establishing smoke control areas. It is a task which may eventually have to be undertaken without option particularly if the Clean Air Bill which is now before Parliament receives the Royal Assent. This Bill provides the Minister with the necessary directionary powers amongst its several provisions.

#### Road Vehicle Pollution

Unlike railway smoke, road vehicle pollution is not dealt with under the Clean Air Act, but by Regulations made under the Road Traffic Act and administered by the Police. Since April 1967, Regulations have required every motor vehicle to be so constructed that no avoidable smoke is emitted. Regulations made in 1957 require that no person shall use any vehicle from which smoke is emitted which is likely to cause danger to property or injure or cause damage to a road user. Further Regulations were made controlling the use of excess fuel starting devices. The statutory approach to the problem of road vehicle pollution is foremost that of public safety and not of public health.

#### Atmospheric Pollution Records

The recording of atmospheric pollution was re-commenced in 1964 after a lapse occasioned by the scepticism of scientific authorities regarding the accuracy of old types of instruments formerly in widespread use.

More acceptable is the volumetric type of apparatus for the measurement of suspended impurity of which there are now three in use to sample daily the air in different parts of the town. The accompanying graphs clearly show the wide variation in levels of pollution that occur in the winter and summer months and also the difference in the degree of pollution in a smoke control area as compared with an area that is not subject to control.



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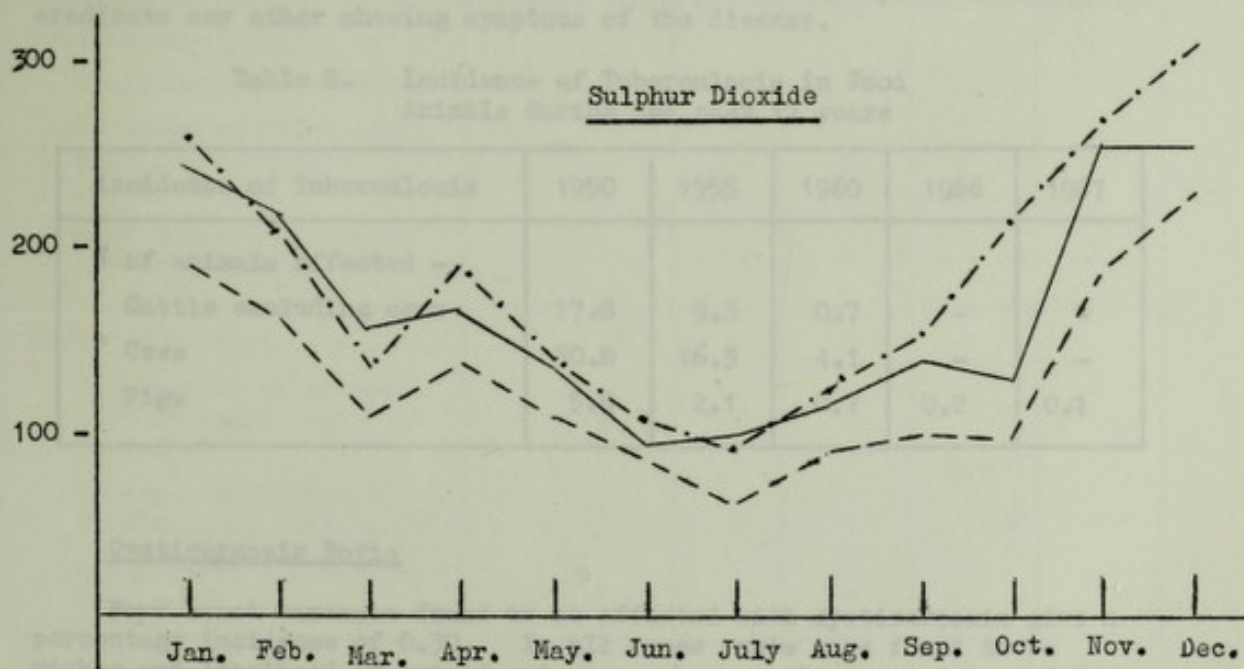
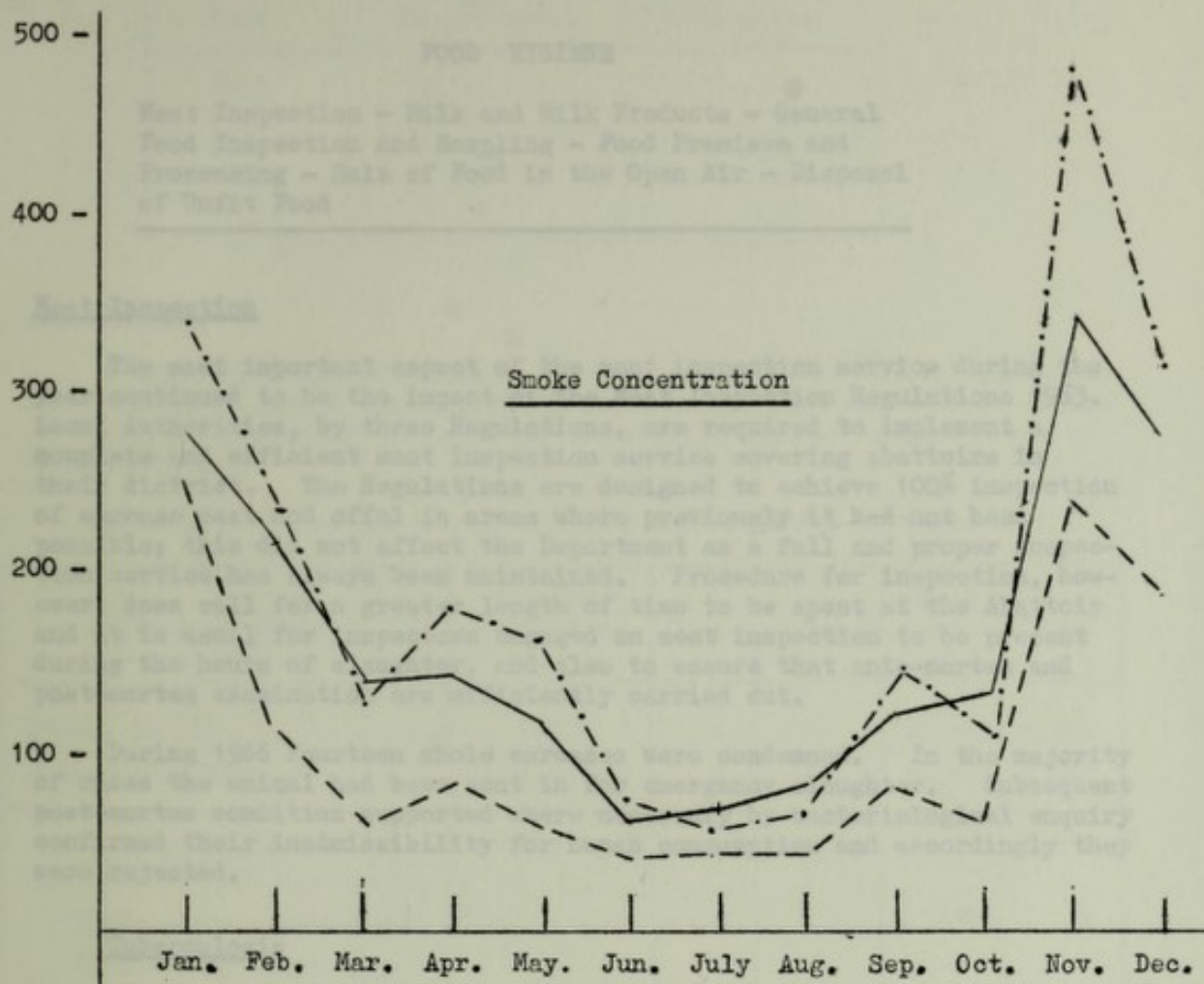
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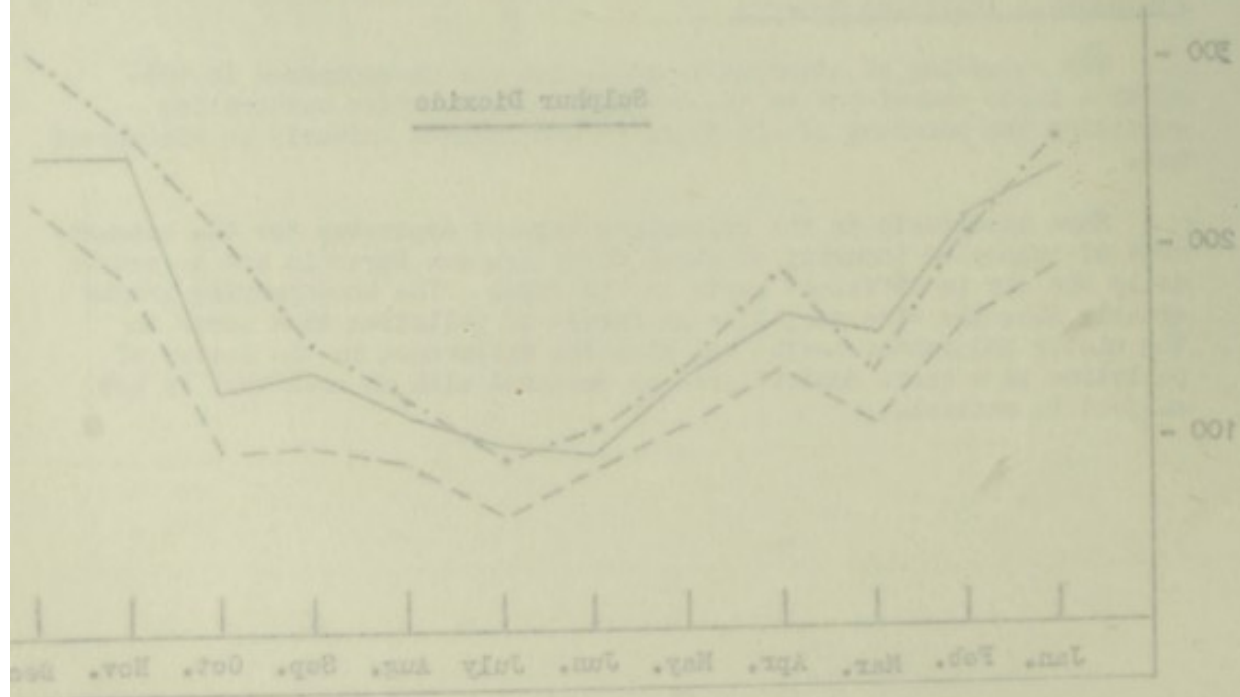
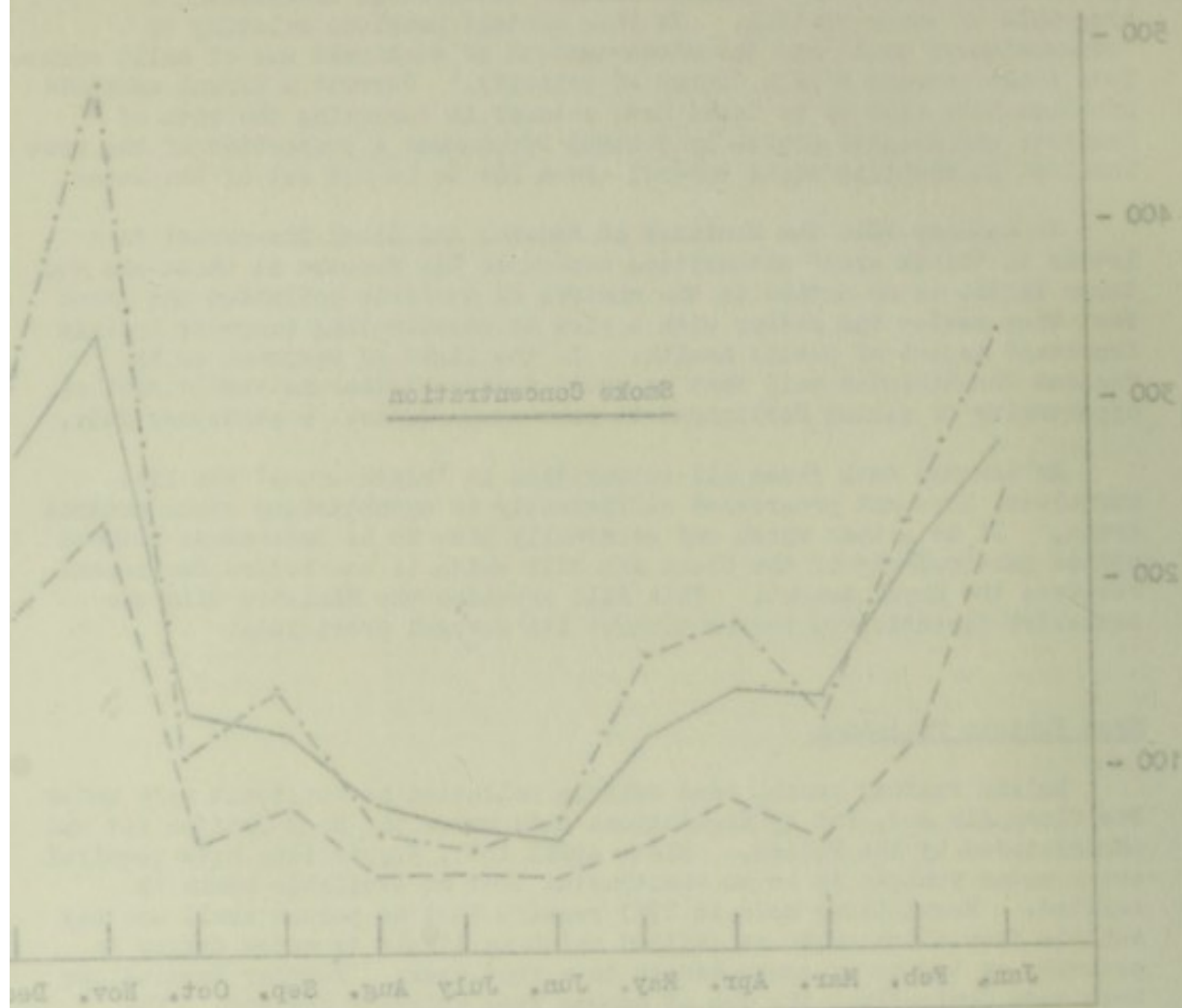
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— Municipal Offices  
 --- Carleton Park  
 -.-.- Moverley Flatts



— Montpelier Office  
 - - - Gordon Park  
 - . - Newbury Place



## FOOD HYGIENE

Meat Inspection - Milk and Milk Products - General  
Food Inspection and Sampling - Food Premises and  
Processing - Sale of Food in the Open Air - Disposal  
of Unfit Food

Meat Inspection

The most important aspect of the meat inspection service during the year continued to be the impact of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. Local Authorities, by these Regulations, are required to implement a complete and efficient meat inspection service covering abattoirs in their district. The Regulations are designed to achieve 100% inspection of carcase meat and offal in areas where previously it had not been possible; this did not affect the Department as a full and proper inspection service has always been maintained. Procedure for inspection, however, does call for a greater length of time to be spent at the Abattoir and it is usual for inspectors engaged on meat inspection to be present during the hours of slaughter, and also to ensure that ante-mortem and post-mortem examination are efficiently carried out.

During 1966 fourteen whole carcasses were condemned. In the majority of cases the animal had been sent in for emergency slaughter. Subsequent post-mortem condition supported where necessary by bacteriological enquiry confirmed their inadmissibility for human consumption and accordingly they were rejected.

Tuberculosis

The following Table shows the remarkable decline in the incidence of tuberculosis. When the disease is detected in bovines the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whose veterinary officers trace the animal back to the original herd where further detailed examinations take place in order to eradicate any other showing symptoms of the disease.

Table 8. Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food  
Animals during the past 17 years

Incidence of Tuberculosis	1950	1955	1960	1966	1967
% of animals affected -					
Cattle excluding cows	17.8	9.3	0.7	-	-
Cows	50.8	16.3	4.1	-	-
Pigs	5.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1

Cysticercosis Bovis

Four beast carcasses found to be affected with cysticercosis give a percentage incidence of 0.30. In all cases cysts were found to be viable and localised in extent and were subsequently treated by refrigeration. Table 8(a) gives comparative figures of incidence over the past five years.

FOOD HYGIENE

Meat Inspection - Milk and Milk Products - General  
Food Inspection and Sampling - Food Premises and  
Processing - Sale of Food in the Open Air - Disposal  
of Unfit Food

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The following Table shows the remarkable decline in the incidence of tuberculosis. When the disease is detected in bovine the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whose veterinary officers trace the animal back to the original herd where further detailed examinations take place in order to eliminate any other showing symptoms of the disease.

Table 8. Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals during the past 17 years

Incidence of Tuberculosis	1950	1955	1960	1966	1967
% of animals affected -					
Cattle excluding cows	17.8	9.3	0.7	-	-
Cows	50.8	16.3	4.1	-	-
Pigs	5.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1

Cysticercosis Bovis

Four beef carcasses found to be affected with cysticercosis give a percentage incidence of 0.30. In all cases cysts were found to be viable and localized in extent and were subsequently treated by retting. Table 8(a) gives comparative figures of incidence over the past five years.



Table 8(a). Incidence of Cysticercosis Bovis

Year	No. of cases	% Incidence
1963	19	1.15
1964	17	0.92
1965	4	0.24
1966	6	0.40
1967	4	0.30

All Diseases

A total of fourteen carcasses, 11 part carcasses, 379 organs and parts were condemned, their total weight being 1 ton, 1 qtr. and 4 lbs. Table 9 gives particulars of the various classess of animals inspected and of condemnation.

Table 9. Record of Meat Inspection and Incidence of Disease

Class of Animal	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,303	6	15	10,941	5,968
Number inspected	1,303	6	15	10,941	5,968
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcase condemned	-	1	-	7	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	214	1	-	293	223
% of animals inspected affected with disease	16.4	33.3	-	2.5	3.8
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6
% of animals inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.1
Cysticerci only:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Causes of Condemnation of whole carcasses

2 pigs - Pyaemia	4 sheep - Emaciation and Oedema
2 pigs - Multiple abscesses	2 sheep - Gangrene
1 pig - Acute Peritonitis	1 sheep - Extensive and severe Bruising
1 pig - Emaciation and acute Arthritis	1 cow - Acute Septic Peritonitis



Year	No. of cases	% incidence
1967	4	0.30
1968	6	0.40
1969	4	0.34
1970	17	0.92
1971	19	1.12

# All Diseases

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Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	214	1	-	232	223
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Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6
% of animals inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.1
Cysticercosis only:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Demeritised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

## Causes of Condemnation of whole carcasses

1 cow - Acute Septic Peritonitis  
 1 pig - Echinostoma and acute Peritonitis  
 1 pig - Acute Peritonitis  
 2 pigs - Multiple abscesses  
 4 sheep - Echinostoma and Oedema  
 2 pigs - Multiple abscesses  
 1 pig - Acute Peritonitis  
 1 sheep - Echinostoma and acute Peritonitis  
 2 pigs - Multiple abscesses  
 4 sheep - Echinostoma and Oedema

### Milk Supply

As required by Article 8 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, a register is kept of all persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor from premises in the Borough, and of all premises in the district which are used as dairies (except dairy farms, which are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). Table 10 gives particulars of the changes made during the year and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 10. Registration of Dairies and Milk Distributors

Particulars of changes	Dairies	Distributors	
		From Shops*	Others
No. on Register at 1st January	3	41	8
No. in respect of which new applications were made	-	3	-
No. removed from register - Trading ceased	-	2	-
No. on Register at 31st December	3	42	8

\*Only bottled 'sterilised' sold in these cases.

Generally, the standard of distribution is satisfactory. Minor violations of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in relation to storage and distribution have not necessitated formal action. Conditions at dairies were reasonably satisfactory.

Forty-eight samples of pasteurised milk and three samples of sterilised milk, either in bottle or carton, ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year for examination for compliance with the standards laid down by the Regulations. Forty-two of the samples produced satisfactory results the remaining six failed to pass the provisional Methylene Blue test. No untreated or raw milk is sold in the Borough and no investigations for the *Brucella Abortus* organisms were undertaken.

In addition to sampling milk, washed milk bottles and milk churn rinses were taken periodically from the local bottling dairy for bacteriological examination and proved to be generally satisfactory. Despite elaborate precautions, the odd dirty bottle - so mis-used by a consumer - that the most efficient of washing machines fails to clean it, gets through to the next consumer.

Table 11. Milk Churns and Bottles Examined for Efficiency of Cleaning.

Type of Container	No. Examined	Result		
		Satisfactory	Fairly satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Churns	19	12	5	2
Bottles	47	44	-	3

### Ice-Cream Manufacture and Sale

As required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, an ice-cream register is kept of all premises used for the sale, manufacture and



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Trading ceased	-	2	-
No. on Register at 31st December	3	42	8

\*Only bottled 'sterilised' sold in these cases.

Generally, the standard of distribution is satisfactory. Minor violations of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in relation to storage and distribution have not necessitated formal action. Conditions at dairies were reasonably satisfactory.

Forty-eight samples of pasteurised milk and three samples of sterilised milk, either in bottle or carton, ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year for examination for compliance with the standards laid down by the Regulations. Forty-two of the samples produced satisfactory results the remaining six failed to pass the provisional Bacteriological Blue test. No watered or raw milk is sold in the Borough and no investigations for the Brevetia Abstrus organisms were undertaken.

In addition to sampling milk, washed milk bottles and milk churns were taken periodically from the local bottling dairy for bacteriological examination and proved to be generally satisfactory. Despite elaborate precautions, the odd dirty bottle - so mis-used by a consumer - that the most efficient of washing machines fails to clean it, gets through to the next consumer.

Table 11. Milk Churns and Bottles Examined for Efficiency of Cleaning.

Type of Container	No. Examined	Result		
		Satisfactory	Partly satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Churns	19	12	5	2
Bottles	47	44	-	3

## Ice-Cream Manufacture and Sale

As required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1952, an ice-cream register is kept of all premises used for the sale, manufacture and



storage for sale of ice-cream. Table 12 sets out the position during the year.

Table 12. Registration of Ice-Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and storage	Manufacture, sale and storage
No. on register at 1st January	90	1
No. in respect of which new applications were made	-	-
No. of registrations cancelled	1	-
No. of changes in occupation	8	-
No. on register at 31st December	89	1

There is now only one ice-cream manufacturing premises in the Borough and the standard of hygiene during the year was satisfactory.

Nine manufacturers are registered to sell their ice-cream from vehicles in the Borough. Such vehicles must meet the standard laid down by statute and included is the provision of hot water for hand washing and other measures for preventing contamination of ice-cream.

There is no test for the bacteriological grading of ice-cream which is considered satisfactory for use as a statutory test, but on the Provisional Grading at present in use, the samples of ice-cream taken during the year may be grouped as follows:-

Table 13. Ice-Cream Grading (Methylene Blue Test)

Grades	Official Standard	Local figures for year 1967	
		No.	Percentage
1	Not less than 50%	16	67%
1 and 2	Not less than 80%	22	88%
3	Not more than 20%	1	4%
4	Nil	2	8%

#### General Food Inspection and Sampling

In addition to the inspection of meat at the Abattoir, shops were visited from time to time for the inspection of meat and other foods. During the period under review the following total quantities of unfit food were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

1,203 lbs.	tinned meats	280 lbs.	flour
253 lbs.	cooked meats	241 lbs.	chocolates and sweets
190 lbs.	carcase meat	80 lbs.	tinned fruit
188 lbs.	cheese	36 lbs.	tinned fish
100 lbs.	coconut	26 lbs.	tinned vegetables
64 lbs.	biscuits	138 lbs.	various foods

Total weight - 1 ton, 4 cwts, 3qrs. 27 lbs.

Table 12. Registration of Ice-Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and storage	Manufacture, sale and storage
No. on register at 1st January	90	1
No. in respect of which new applications were made	-	-
No. of registrations cancelled	1	-
No. of changes in occupation	8	-
No. on register at 31st December	89	1

There is now only one ice-cream manufacturing premises in the Borough and the standard of hygiene during the year was satisfactory.

Nine manufacturers are registered to sell their ice-cream from vehicles in the Borough. Such vehicles must meet the standard laid down by statute and included in the provision of hot water for hand washing and other measures for preventing contamination of ice-cream.

There is no test for the bacteriological grading of ice-cream which is considered satisfactory for use as a statutory test, but on the Provisional Grading at present in use, the samples of ice-cream taken during the year may be grouped as follows:-

Table 13. Ice-Cream Grading (Methylene Blue Test)

Grades	Official Standard	Local figures for year 1937	
		No.	Percentage
1	Not less than 50%	16	67%
1 and 2	Not less than 80%	22	88%
2	Not more than 20%	1	4%
4	NM	2	8%

#### General Food Inspection and Sampling

In addition to the inspection of meat at the abattoir, shops were visited from time to time for the inspection of meat and other foods. During the period under review the following total quantities of weight food were consumed as well as human consumption.

1,203 lbs.	tinned meats	280 lbs.	flour
237 lbs.	cooked meats	241 lbs.	spices and sweet
100 lbs.	curry meat	80 lbs.	tinned fruits
188 lbs.	cheese	36 lbs.	tinned fish
100 lbs.	concent	28 lbs.	tinned vegetables
64 lbs.	plum	138 lbs.	various foods

Total weight - 1 ton, 4 cwt, 34 lbs.



Also during the year, 4,051 packets of various frozen foods were condemned as a result of refrigeration failure.

Certificates were issued to traders in 122 cases, enabling them to claim from wholesalers for loss of foods condemned.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Foods and Prepared Swabs

During 1967 systematic sampling of food for bacteriological purposes continued as in previous years; the results obtained, although of no statutory significance, provided the Department with much useful information.

Table 14. Articles of Food Submitted to Bacteriological Examination

	No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Meat or Meat Products	60 (49)	57 (43)	3 (6)	95 (87)
Cream and Custard Products	27 (29)	25 (23)	2 (6)	92 (79)
Dressed Crab	3 (11)	2 (10)	1 (1)	67 (91)
Coconut	3 (5)	3 (5)	- (-)	100 (100)
Misc. Foods	17 (7)	16 (7)	1 (-)	95 (100)
Totals	110 (101)	103 (88)	7 (13)	93 (87) Average

The figures for 1966 are given in brackets.

All the foods referred to in Table 14 were sampled by purchasing in shops precisely in the same manner as a customer would make a purchase. Although seven articles were classified as unsatisfactory no pathogenic organisms were detected.

There are no statutory standards by which the bacteriological condition can be assessed but it is generally accepted that in foodstuffs a bacteriological report indicating a 'heavy or good growth' of organisms rather implies that the organisms are excessive especially with cooked foods. When counts are found to be over 100,000 per gramme in raw or cooked foods then an unsatisfactory result is recorded in the Table. An unsatisfactory classification tends to indicate unsatisfactory handling or preparation or subsequent unsatisfactory storage of the article of food thus providing sufficient evidence for the Inspector to carry out further detailed investigations into one or all of these aspects.

#### Equipment Swabbing

From time to time the swabbing of equipment and working surfaces in food premises is undertaken and provides information on the effectiveness of cleaning operations in those premises. Any unsatisfactory results are followed up by advice and further tests to ensure compliance with recommendations. The figures for 1966 are included for purposes of a general comparison in the following Tables.



Also during the year, 4,051 packets of various frozen foods were condemned as a result of refrigeration failure.

Certificates were issued to traders in 125 cases, enabling them to claim from wholesalers for loss of foods condemned.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Foods and Preserved Foods

During 1967 systematic sampling of food for bacteriological purposes continued as in previous years; the results obtained, although of no statutory significance, provided the Department with much useful information.

Table 14. Articles of Food Submitted to Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples	Results		No. of factories
	Un satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Meat or Meat Products	57 (43)	3 (6)	35 (87)
Green and Canned Products	25 (53)	2 (6)	35 (79)
Processed Crab	2 (11)	1 (1)	67 (91)
Coconut	2 (2)	- (-)	100 (100)
Other Foods	16 (7)	1 (-)	35 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 (66)</b>	<b>7 (12)</b>	<b>33 (87)</b>

The figures for 1966 are given in brackets.

All the foods referred to in Table 14 were sampled by purchasing in shops previously in the same manner as a customer would make a purchase. Although seven articles were classified as unsatisfactory no pathogenic organisms were detected.

There are no statutory standards by which the bacteriological condition can be measured but it is generally accepted that in foodstuffs a bacteriological report indicating a 'heavy or good growth' of organisms rather implies that the organisms are excessive especially with cooked foods. When counts are found to be over 100,000 per gramme in raw or cooked foods then an unsatisfactory result is recorded in the Table. An unsatisfactory classification tends to indicate unsatisfactory handling or preparation or subsequent unsatisfactory storage of the article of food thus providing sufficient evidence for the inspector to carry out further detailed investigations into one or all of these aspects.

#### Regimental Supplies

From time to time the swapping of equipment and working surplus in food premises is undertaken and provides information on the effectiveness of cleaning operations in those premises. Any unsatisfactory results are followed up by advice and further tests to ensure compliance with recommendations. The figures for 1966 are included for purposes of a general comparison in the following Tables.

Table 15. Equipment Swabbing

No. of Samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
213 (48)	148 (38)	65 (10)	69 (79)

With the swabbing of utensils, crockery and work and wall surfaces a good result would be regarded as less than 100 colonies per swab and between 100 and 1,000 probably reasonable. In excess of the latter figure then the result may be regarded as unsatisfactory. Should the presence of pathogenic organisms be detected then it becomes a matter of considerable concern and calls for concerted action by the food worker and public health inspector alike.

It is fair comment to say that in all cases calling for further investigation inspectors have received maximum co-operation from management and represents a very practical and valuable contribution in health education.

#### Sewer Swabbing

It has become an established practice in the Department to place in sewers and dykes in the Borough, swabs specially prepared by the Public Health Laboratory Service. These are removed after 48 hours and examined for evidence of pathogenic organisms. During 1967, two swabs produced evidence of the presence of such organisms. The origin of the specific organisms in each case was traced and the correct use of bactericidal agents eliminated further dissemination.

Table 16. Sewer Swabs

No. of Samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
57 (85)	55 (83)	2 (2)	91 (97)

#### Food Premises

The conditions under which food for sale is prepared and handled in the factories, warehouses, shops, restaurants and hotels in the Borough occupies much of the Department's time.

The numbers of the different classes of food premises as at the end of the year under review are given in Table 17 overleaf. Of the total premises, 109 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955; 89 of these, as already indicated, are ice-cream premises, the remaining twenty being registered for the manufacture of made-up meats, etc.

Table 15. Equipment Swabbing

No. of Samples	Results		Satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
213 (48)	148 (38)	65 (10)	68 (39)

With the swabbing of utensils, crockery and work and wall surfaces a good result would be regarded as less than 100 colonies per swab and between 100 and 1,000 probably reasonable. In excess of the latter figure the result may be regarded as unsatisfactory. Should the presence of pathogenic organisms be detected then it becomes a matter of considerable concern and calls for concerted action by the food worker and public health inspector alike.

It is fair comment to say that in all cases calling for further investigation inspectors have received warm co-operation from management and represents a very practical and valuable contribution to health education.

#### Sewer Swabbing

It has become an established practice in the Department to place in sewers and dyes in the borough, swabs specially prepared by the Public Health Laboratory Service. These are removed after 48 hours and examined for evidence of pathogenic organisms. During 1957, two swabs produced evidence of the presence of such organisms. The origin of the specific organisms in each case was traced and the correct use of bactericidal agents eliminated further dissemination.

Table 16. Sewer Swabs

No. of Samples	Results		Satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
57 (82)	52 (83)	5 (2)	91 (97)

#### Food Premises

The conditions under which food for sale is prepared and handled in the factories, warehouses, shops, restaurants and hotels in the Borough occupies much of the Department's time.

The numbers of the different classes of food premises as at the end of the year under review are given in Table 17 overleaf. Of the total premises, 109 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955; 89 of these, as already indicated, are ice-cream premises, the remaining twenty being registered for the manufacture of cake-up nests, etc.



Table 17. Food Premises according to trade at end of year

Class of Premises	Manufacture or Preparation	Distribution	Total	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960		
				No. complying with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. complying with Reg. 19
General Grocery	-	75	75	75	75	75
Bread and Confectionery	7	9	16	16	16	16
Sugar Confectionery	2	20	22	22	22	22
Greengrocer, fish, game and poultry	3	12	15	15	15	15
Butcher and Meat Preparation	20	22	42	42	42	42
Chemists	-	6	6	6	6	6
Fish Frying	16	-	16	16	16	16
Public Houses and Clubs	-	53	53	53	53	53
Off Licence premises	-	7	7	7	7	7
Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	35	-	35	35	35	35
Church premises (kitchens)	6	-	6	6	6	6
Beer and Mineral water bottling	3	-	3	3	3	3
Miscellaneous	3	9	12	12	12	12
Totals	95	213	308	308	308	308

Date	No.	Description	Total	After Beg. 19 No. of employees	Box	No.	Box	No.	Box
Employees	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Box and Minor water rolling	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Printer Machine (Machines)	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Steel, Black Box and Carriage	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oil Machine Machine	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Black Box and Carriage	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Box Machine	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Machine	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Printer and Box Machine	50	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Machine, Box, Box and Box	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Printer Machine	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Box and Machine	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
General Machine	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Table 1. Box Machine according to date of day.

In food premises a high standard of food hygiene can be obtained providing the basic needs of adequate accommodation and service are satisfied. Generally premises in the Borough are satisfactory although a minority demand constant attention.

Table 18 gives figures indicative of the Department's activities in this field during 1967 and for comparison the figures for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are also given.

Table 18. Inspection of Food Premises

Year	No. of visits paid to food premises	No. of food rooms inspected	No. of offences noted under Food Hygiene Regulations	No. of offences outstanding at end of year
1964	317	871	244	84
1965	366	915	239	157
1966	321	859	115	69
1967	246	602	246	96

#### Sale of Food in the Open Air

##### West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

As required by Section 76(1) of this Act, registers are kept of persons hawking food in the Borough and hawkers' storage premises. Table 19 gives the numbers of each trade carried on.

Table 19. Food Hawkers according to Trade

Trade	No.
Butcher	9
Butcher and Grocer	2
Greengrocer	17
Greengrocer and Fishmonger	4
Greengrocer and Confectioner	1
Grocer and Confectioner	7
Bread and Confectioner	4
Ice-Cream	17
Fishmonger	6
Fish and Chips	2
Hot-dogs	9
Grocer, Butcher and Fishmonger	1
Total	79



In food premises a high standard of food hygiene can be obtained providing the basic needs of adequate accommodation and service are satisfied. Generally premises in the Borough are satisfactory although a minority demand constant attention.

Table 18 gives figures indicative of the Department's activities in this field during 1967 and for comparison the figures for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are also given.

Table 18. Inspection of Food Premises

Year	No. of visits to food premises	No. of food rooms inspected	No. of offences noted under Food Hygiene Regulations	No. of offences outstanding at end of year
1964	317	871	244	81
1965	366	915	239	127
1966	351	859	115	69
1967	346	602	246	96

# Sale of Food in the Open Air

## West Hasting County Council (General Powers) Act, 1961

As required by Section 78(1) of this Act, registers are kept of persons handling food in the Borough and hawkers' storage premises. Table 19 gives the numbers of each trade carried on.

Table 19. Food Hawkers according to Trade

Trade	No.
Butcher	3
Butcher and Grocer	2
Grocery	17
Grocery and Fishmonger	4
Grocery and Confectioner	1
Grocer and Confectioner	7
Bread and Confectioner	4
Ice-Cream	17
Fishmonger	2
Wine and Cider	2
Hot-dogs	9
Grocer, Butcher and Fishmonger	1
Total	79

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

These Regulations came into force on the 1st January 1967 and implementation has involved the Department in considerable amount of work in advising and ensuring that the standard set out in the Regulations are complied with. In matters of food hygiene the Department's inspectors experience much difficulty in keeping track of mobile shops. Efforts to control this type of trading involved the Department in some 266 inspections during the year.

Disposal of Unfit Food

All unfit food should be disposed of in such a manner that it cannot later, by accident or otherwise, be used for human consumption. In particular the disposal of diseased meat from slaughterhouses and all knacker meat, must be under strict control.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 require, with certain exceptions, that unfit meat shall be sterilised, and all knacker meat stained or sterilised, before entering the chain of distribution as pet food, or for processing for any purpose. The principal exception is unfit meat from slaughterhouses which do not have their own sterilisation plant; such meat must be sent to processors under arrangements approved by the appropriate public health officers.

A great deal of unfit meat is brought into the Borough for sterilisation at factories referred to later in this Report under the heading of Offensive Trades. Co-ordination between the Department and the source authorities has been maintained; every effort has been made to ensure compliance with the Regulations at all collection points.

Automobile engineering  
Baking  
Barley processing  
Beer and mineral water  
bottling  
Blacksmithery  
Boat repairing  
Box and packing material  
manufacture  
Building  
Brake manufacture  
Cattle feed manufacture  
Clothing manufacture  
Coal and distribution  
Engineering  
Fur refining  
Furniture making  
Leather

Furniture manufacture and  
polishing  
Glass and wire making  
Grain and seed processing  
Laundry  
Liquorice confectionery  
Manufacture and packing  
Nail making  
Milk pasteurisation  
Musical instrument  
Photography  
Precision engineering  
Printing  
Slaughter of food animals  
Tailoring  
Tinsmithery  
Upolstery  
Waltworthery

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(1) of the Act, contains particulars of 125 factories and buildings which are listed in Table 10 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects found and remedied.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st January 1961 and implementation has involved the Department in considerable amount of work in advising and ensuring that the standards set out in the Regulations are complied with. In matters of food hygiene the Department's inspectors experience much difficulty in keeping track of mobile shops. Efforts to control this type of trading involved the Department in some 150 inspections during the year.

#### Disposal of Waste Food

All waste food should be disposed of in such a manner that it can not enter, by accident or otherwise, be used for human consumption. In particular the disposal of diseased meat from slaughterhouses and all knacker meat, must be under strict control.

The Meat (Statutory and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 require, with certain exceptions, that waste meat shall be sterilised, and all knacker meat obtained or sterilised, before entering the chain of distribution as pet food, or for processing for any purpose. The principal exception is waste meat from slaughterhouses which do not have their own sterilisation plant; such meat must be sent to processors under arrangements approved by the appropriate public health officers.

A great deal of waste meat is brought into the Borough for sterilisation at factories referred to later in this Report under the heading of Offensive Trades. Co-ordination between the Department and the source authorities has been maintained; every effort has been made to ensure compliance with the Regulations at all collection points.



## Section Four

### OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE - SAFETY AND WELFARE

#### Factories - Outworkers - Offices - Shops - Other Workplaces

The Department shares responsibility for hygiene and welfare in places of employment with the Factory Inspectorate of the Home Office. So far as non-industrial premises are concerned recent legislation in the form of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 has increased considerably the local authority's responsibilities. Standards have been prescribed by Act and Regulations made thereunder and in the year under review work was primarily concerned with ensuring that all registered premises complied with the requirements of the Act based on advice given by the Department's inspectorate.

Implementation of the Act calls for a special report to be submitted to the Ministry of Labour annually on matters of information and work carried out by the Local Authority Inspectorate, in enforcing the Act and its Regulations and a more comprehensive Report was given under separate cover earlier this year.

#### Factories

The term 'factory' as used in the Factories Act of 1937, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain, and I append a list of the different trades carried on at factories in the Borough.

Automobile engineering	Furniture manufacture and
Baking	polishing
Barley processing	Glue and size making
Beer and mineral water	Grain and seed processing
bottling	Laundering
Blacksmithery	Liquorice confectionery
Boot repairing	manufacture and packing
Box and packing material	Malting
manufacture	Milk pasteurisation
Building	Monumental masonry
Brick manufacture	Photography
Cattle food manufacture	Precision engineering
Clothes manufacture	Printing
Coal gas distribution	Slaughter of food animals
Engineering	Tailoring
Fat refining	Tinsmithery
Fellmongering	Upholstery
Founding	Whitesmithery

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(3) of the Act, contains particulars of 101 factories and building sites and Table 20 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects found and remedied.

## OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE - SAFETY AND WELFARE

Factories - Outworkers - Offices - Shops -  
Other Workplaces

The Department shares responsibility for hygiene and welfare in places of employment with the Factory Inspectorate of the Home Office. So far as non-industrial premises are concerned recent legislation in the form of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 has increased considerably the local authority's responsibilities. Standards have been prescribed by Act and Regulations made thereunder and in the year under review work was primarily concerned with ensuring that all registered premises complied with the requirements of the Act based on advice given by the Department's Inspectorate.

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## Factories

The term 'factory' as used in the Factories Act of 1937, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain, and I append a list of the different trades carried on at factories in the borough.

Automobile engineering	Furniture manufacture and
Baking	polishing
Barley processing	Gins and wine making
Beer and mineral water	Grain and seed processing
Bottling	Leathering
Blacksmithery	Electrician connections
Boot repairing	Manufacture and packing
Box and packing material	Milling
Manufacture	Milk pasteurisation
Building	Monumental masonry
Brick manufacture	Photography
Cattle food manufacture	Refrigeration engineering
Clothes manufacture	Printing
Coal gas distribution	Slaughter of food animals
Engineering	Tanning
Foot repairing	Thametry
Refining	Upshoring
Refining	Whitening

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(2) of the Act, contains particulars of 101 factories and building sites and Table 20 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects found and remedied.



Table 20. Factories Records - 1967

	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Factories without mechanical power	3	0	0	0	0
Factories with mechanical power	95	33	7	27	3
Building sites, etc.	3	2	0	0	0
Totals	101	35	7	27	3

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During 1967 detailed general inspections continued as did a considerable number of re-visits to check on works put in hand by employers. The only registered premises not to have received a general inspection were those in covered markets to which special Regulations will apply in due course and at the present time are not required to be inspected.

Of the 212 premises visited during 1967, 76 failed to comply with the Act in some respect at the time of inspection. In many cases the deficiency amounted to little more than the absence of a thermometer, but in other cases the cumulative effect of several defective conditions was of much greater import and has, in extreme cases, called for major structural alterations.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to implementation of the Act, and it is pleasing to record that co-operation of employers has precluded so far any recourse to statutory enforcement.

Table 21. Registration and General Inspections

	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	1	79	29
Retail Shops	6	190	133
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	8	7
Catering establishment open to the public, canteens	-	43	43
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	7	320	212

Number of visits of all kinds by  
Inspectors to registered premises

316



Factories without mechanical power	No. on Register	Inspection items made	No. of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Factories with mechanical power	32	32	7	27	2
Building sites, etc.	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	101	32	7	27	2

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1967

During 1967 detailed general inspections continued as did a considerable number of re-visits to check on works put in hand by employers. The only registered premises not to have received a general inspection were those in covered markets to which special Regulations will apply in due course and at the present time are not required to be inspected.

Of the 212 premises visited during 1967, 75 failed to comply with the Act in some respect at the time of inspection. In many cases the deficiency amounted to little more than the absence of a thermometer, but in other cases the cumulative effect of several defective conditions was of such greater import and has, in extreme cases, called for major structural alterations.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to implementation of the Act, and it is pleasing to record that co-operation of employers has precluded so far any recourse to statutory enforcement.

Table 21. Registration and General Inspections

	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving inspections during the year
Offices	1	73	29
Retail shops	6	130	132
Wholesale shops, workshops	-	8	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	43	42
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	7	250	212

Number of visits of all kinds by  
inspectors to registered premises

Table 22. Analysis of Recorded particulars of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	761
Retail shops	1,042
Wholesale departments, warehouses	84
Catering establishments open to the public	235
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2,122
Total Males 853	
Total Females 1,269	

Table 23. Summary of Offences  
(for comparison 1965 and 1966 figures are given)

<u>Section or Regulation of the Act</u>		<u>No. of offences outstanding at end of year</u>		
		1965	1966	1967
4	Cleanliness	97	75	25
5	Overcrowding	6	1	-
4 and 16	Cleanliness and maintenance of floors and steps	24	26	6
6	Temperature	98	43	18
7	Ventilation	16	10	4
8	Lighting	238	42	36
9	Sanitary conveniences	165	51	33
10	Washing facilities	82	37	20
11	Supply of Drinking Water	8	1	2
12	Accommodation for clothing	3	2	-
13	Sitting facilities	9	1	1
14	Seating for sedentary work	-	-	-
15	Eating facilities	5	6	2
16	Safety aspect of floors, passages and stairs	167	54	28
17 (Dangerous Machines Order, 1964)	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	8	7	1
18	Avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	1	-	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-	-	-
24	First Aid: General provisions	104	23	19
49	Registration	5	1	1
50	Provision of Abstract of the Act	160	43	33
Totals		1,196	423	229

Table 22. Analysis of recorded participants of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	761
Retail shops	1,042
Wholesale departments, warehouses	84
Catering establishments open to the public	232
Guest houses	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2,122
Total Males	853
Total Females	1,269

Table 23. Summary of offences (for comparison 1967 and 1968 figures are given)

Section of the Act	1967	1968	1969	No. of offences outstanding at end of year
4	Classrooms	97	75	25
5	Overcrowding	6	1	-
4 and 16	Cleanliness and maintenance of floors and steps	24	26	6
6	Temperature	26	43	18
7	Ventilation	16	10	4
8	Lighting	238	45	36
9	Sanitary conveniences	165	21	23
10	Washing facilities	82	37	20
11	Supply of drinking water	8	1	2
12	Accommodation for sleeping	3	2	-
13	Sitting facilities	9	1	1
14	Seating for sedentary work	-	-	-
15	Resting facilities	2	6	2
16	Safety signs of floors, passages and stairs	167	24	28
17	Penalty of exposed parts of machinery (Dangerous Machines Order, 1964)	8	7	1
18	Avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	1	-	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-	-	-
24	First Aid: General provisions	104	23	19
49	Regulation	2	1	1
50	Provision of Abstract of the Act	160	43	33
Totals	1,196	423	229	



Table 24. Inspections and Offences

No. of premises on register at end of year.	No. of premises receiving a general inspection	Total No. of rooms inspected	No. of offences at end of year	Total No. premises that complied with the Act
1965 316	254	978	1,196	15
1966 331	253	580	423	106
1967 320	212	785	229	256

and chemical tests were carried out at various points to check 'free chlorine' content and alkalinity. The results given in Table 25, along with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, indicate the satisfactory standard attained during the year.

Table 25. Swimming Baths' Waters: Results of Examination

	Standard recommended by Ministry of Health	Results from Baths	
		Large Pools	Small Pools
No. of samples taken	-	44	42
No. of samples containing coliform organisms in 100 ml. water	None	1	0
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -			
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	not less than 75%	95%	97%
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	not more than 25%	5%	3%
(c) Over 100 colonies	None	0%	0%
% of number of tests for residual chlorine content showing -			
(a) less than 0.2 ppm	None	0%	0%
(b) 0.2 ppm or more	100%	100%	100%
% of number of tests for pH value alkalinity -			
(a) between 7.2 and 8.0	100%	100%	100%
(b) outside these limits	None	0%	0%

### Indiana Pool

The paddling pool at the Valley Gardens has proved to be a popular addition to the Gardens. Frequency of water changes, and methods of bacterial and algal control, have been recommended to the Baths' Department and the officials. The pool is checked regularly during the summer months.

Table 24. Inspections and Offenses

No. of premises on register at end of year.	No. of premises receiving a general inspection	Total No. of rooms inspected	No. of offenses at end of year	Total No. of premises the complaints of the law
1965 216	224	278	1,196	12
1966 221	223	260	423	106
1967 250	212	262	229	226

## HYGIENE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT

Swimming Baths - Refreshment Houses - Hairdressing PremisesPublic Swimming Baths - Bacterial Control of Water

The two swimming baths (adults' and childrens' indoor Baths) are filled at the beginning of each season from the public supply, and operate on the continuous filtration system, with sterilisation by chlorination. Samples were taken regularly to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions. Eighty-six samples were taken for bacteriological examination and chemical tests made on each sampling occasion to check 'free chlorine' content and alkalinity. The results given in Table 25, along with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, indicate the satisfactory standard attained during the year.

Table 25. Swimming Baths' Water: Results of Examinations

	Standard recommended by Ministry of Health	Results from Baths	
		Large Swim	Small Swim
No. of samples taken	-	44	42
No. of samples containing coliform organisms in 100 ml. water	None	1	0
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -			
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	not less than 75%	95%	97%
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	not more than 25%	5%	3%
(c) Over 100 colonies	None	0%	0%
% of number of tests for residual chlorine content showing -			
(a) less than 0.2 ppm	None	0%	0%
(b) 0.2 ppm or more	100%	100%	100%
% of number of tests for pH value alkalinity -			
(a) between 7.2 and 8.0	100%	100%	100%
(b) outside these limits	None	0%	0%

Paddling Pool

The paddling pool in the Valley Gardens has proved to be a popular addition to the Gardens. Frequency of water changes, and methods of bacterial and algal control, have been recommended to the Parks' Department and the efficiency of these is checked regularly during the summer months.



# HYGIENE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT

## Swimming Baths - Bathing Houses - Refreshment Houses

### Public Swimming Baths - Bacteriological Control of Water

The two swimming baths (adults' and children's indoor baths) are filled at the beginning of each season from the public supply, and operate on the continuous filtration system, with sterilization by chlorination. Samples were taken regularly to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions. Eighty-six samples were taken for bacteriological examination and chemical tests made on each sampling occasion to check 'free chlorine' content and alkalinity. The results given in Table 25, along with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, indicate the satisfactory standard attained during the year.

Table 25. Swimming Baths' Water: Results of Examinations

No. of samples taken	No. of samples containing coliform organisms in 100 ml. water	Standard recommended by Ministry of Health	Results from Baths	
			Large Bath	Small Bath
42	44	-		
0	1	None		
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -				
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	not less than 75%	97%		
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	not more than 25%	9%		
(c) Over 100 colonies	None	0%		
No. of number of tests for residual chlorine content showing -				
(a) less than 0.2 ppm	None	0%		
(b) 0.2 ppm or more	100%	100%		
No. of number of tests for pH value alkalinity -				
(a) between 7.5 and 8.0	100%	100%		
(b) outside these limits	None	0%		

### Bathing Pool

The bathing pool in the Valley Gardens has proved to be a popular addition to the Gardens. Frequency of water changes, and methods of bacteriological and algal control, have been recommended to the Parks Department and the efficiency of these is checked regularly during the summer months.

## Refreshment Houses

Under this heading I refer to all restaurants, public houses and clubs. When these premises are visited under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, inspection is made at the same time for adequacy of toilet facilities under section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936. Conditions were generally satisfactory. In several instances informal recommendations secured improvements.

## Hairdressing and Barbers' Premises

As required by Section 120(1) of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, a register is kept of persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber on premises in the Borough. Thirty-six premises were inspected during 1967. No serious offences were noted.

Table 26 gives the numbers of such establishments and indicates the changes during and the position at the close of the year.

Table 26. Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Particulars of changes	Premises	Persons
No. on Register at beginning of year	40	46
No. of entries added during 1967	3	4
No. of entries removed	2	2
No. on Register at end of year	41	48

Under this heading I refer to all restaurants, public houses and clubs. When these premises are visited under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, inspection is made at the same time for adequacy of toilet facilities under section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936. Conditions were generally satisfactory. In several instances informal recommendations were secured for improvements.

# Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

As required by Section 150(1) of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, a register is kept of persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber on premises in the Borough. Thirty-six premises were inspected during 1957. No serious offences were noted.

Table 26 gives the numbers of such establishments and indicates the changes during and the position at the close of the year.

Table 26. Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Particulars of changes	Premises	Persons
No. on Register at beginning of year	40	46
No. of entries added during 1957	7	4
No. of entries removed	2	2
No. on Register at end of year	45	48



## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Water Supply - Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage DisposalWater Supply

On 1st April 1962, the Corporation's Water Undertaking was transferred to the newly-formed Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board. Before the take-over it had been the practice of the Chief Public Health Inspector to sample at the several sources and record and classify the results in this Report. Whilst the Corporation no longer supplies water, it is still very much its concern that the water supplied within the Borough shall be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. Sampling within the Borough has therefore continued, and all waters taken for chemical analysis were reported upon as being of good organic quality.

During the year under review some 306 samples of piped water were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported upon as satisfactory.

All of the 9,457 dwellinghouses in the Borough are connected to the public supply and have water available within each dwelling; there are none supplied by standpipe.

In the matter of supply, occasional difficulty in maintaining water pressures occurred during the year, particularly at times of peak demand. These difficulties have now been resolved with virtual completion of major development schemes prepared by the Water Board.

A typical report on a sample of water is given as follows:

Parts per million

Total solids	...	...	260
Chloride	...	...	38
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	122
Total Hardness	...	...	180
Permanent Hardness	...	...	58
Temporary Hardness	...	...	122
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	Nil
Iron	...	...	Nil
Manganese	...	...	Nil
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.74
Fluorine	..	...	Nil
pH	...	...	7.4

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough is well sewered, there being only 50 properties not served by public sewer. Twelve properties in the Borough are served by private disposal plants, 38 by cesspools and the remainder representing 99% of the total, are connected to public sewerage. Sanitary accommodation of the conservancy type (mainly chemical) exists at only eight houses and at one other property.

By 1969 it is expected that the Joint Treatment Works at Brotherton will become operational and the existing local authority operated sewage disposal plant at Knottingley Road will be abandoned by reason of its inadequate capacity and obsolescence.

Water Supply - Sewerage and Sewage DisposalWater Supply

On 1st April 1963, the Corporation's Water Undertaking was transferred to the newly-formed Trentport, Goulbourn and Bedford Water Board. Before the take-over it had been the practice of the Chief Public Health Inspector to sample at the several sources and record and classify the results in this report. Whilst the Corporation no longer supplies water, it is still very much the concern that the water supplied within the Borough shall be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. Sampling within the Borough has therefore continued, and all waters taken for chemical analysis were reported upon as being of good organic quality.

During the year under review some 300 samples of piped water were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported upon as satisfactory.

All of the 2,457 dwellings in the Borough are connected to the public supply and have water available within each dwelling; there are none supplied by standpipes.

In the matter of supply, occasional difficulty in maintaining water pressure occurred during the year, particularly at times of peak demand. These difficulties have now been removed with virtual completion of major development schemes prepared by the Water Board.

A typical report on a sample of water is given as follows:

Table not visible

260	...	...	Total solids
38	...	...	Chloride
122	...	...	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
180	...	...	Total Hardness
58	...	...	Permanent Hardness
122	...	...	Temporary Hardness
Nil	...	...	Lead, Copper, Zinc
Nil	...	...	Iron
Nil	...	...	Manganese
0.01	...	...	Free Ammonia
0.01	...	...	Aluminium Ammonia
Nil	...	...	Nitrous Nitrogen
0.74	...	...	Nitric Nitrogen
Nil	...	...	Fluorine
7.4	...	ph	

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough is well sewered, there being only 50 properties not served by public sewer. Twelve properties in the Borough are served by private disposal plants, 35 by cesspools and the remainder representing 9% of the total, are connected to public sewerage. Sanitary accommodation of the community type (mainly chemical) exists at only eight houses and at one other property.

By 1969 it is expected that the Joint Treatment Works at Northerton will become operational and the existing local authority operated sewage disposal plant at Kington Road will be abandoned by reason of its inadequate capacity and obsolescence.



## PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE

Control of Offensive Trades - Animal Hygiene -  
Noise Abatement - Moveable Dwellings - Rag Flock  
and Other Filling Materials

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Control of Offensive Trades

Offensive trades within the meaning of section 107(1)(i) of the Public Health Act 1936, are carried on at two premises in the Borough, the trades concerned being those of bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, fellmonger, glue maker and size maker. A further trade carried on is the concentration and sterilisation of vegetable and animal waste, declared by the Council to be an offensive trade pursuant to their powers under paragraph (ii)(b) of the sub-section.

These trades provide a necessary and valuable public health service. Without the presence of these trades organic waste would be a source of acute embarrassment to the meat trades in particular. Large quantities of waste organic material, some of it already in an advanced state of decay, are brought on to these premises and not only rendered innocuous, but converted into useful commodities which frequently find their way into the export market.

Steps are taken to control the various processes and to prevent the escape of offensive gases generated in the course of processing. The complex and variable nature of the raw material received renders constant care necessary; the management must be on the alert for the first indication of the escape of offensive effluvium, and thereupon adjust the plant controls accordingly. There is no alternative to this empirical approach at the present time. Largely because those responsible become accustomed to the characteristic odour of the trade, the need for this adjustment is sometimes appreciated later than necessary to prevent abnormal odour in the neighbourhood. Research into problems associated with these trades is being carried out by the Government Departments and by manufacturers supplying to the industry. Results of research are promising and the day may not be too far away when all nuisance is obviated.

During 1967 strict and regular attention was given to the two firms concerned in these trades. Some 68 detailed inspections in addition to many snap inspections were undertaken.

The Corporation have taken all reasonably practicable measures to control offensive trades. The management concerned are anxious not to cause offence, and give considerable attention to improvement of the plant and the processes carried on.

Animal Hygiene

Apart from the nuisance potential of animals kept under unsatisfactory conditions, animal diseases may effect, directly or indirectly the public health. The control of conditions, therefore, under which animals are kept, whether they be animals on sale in pet shops, or food animals awaiting slaughter, or animals on agricultural holdings, is a matter which must concern the Department.

The Pet Animals Act 1951

This Act, provides for the licensing of pet shops by the local authority who, before granting a licence must be satisfied that animals for sale will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness; be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals; that precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of diseases



# PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE

Control of Offensive Trades - Animal Hygiene -  
Nuisance Abatement - Nuisance Investigation - Dog Food  
and Other Filling Materials

## Control of Offensive Trades

Offensive trades within the meaning of section 107(1)(i) of the Public Health Act 1936, are carried on at two premises in the Borough, the trades concerned being those of bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, tallow burner, glue maker and also maker. A further trade carried on in the same premises is the distillation of vegetable and animal waste, decided by the Council to be an offensive trade pursuant to their powers under paragraph (ii)(b) of the sub-section.

These trades provide a necessary and valuable public health service. Without the presence of these trades organic waste would be a source of acute embarrassment to the town in particular. Large quantities of waste organic material, some of it already in an advanced state of decay, are brought on to these premises and not only rendered innocuous, but converted into useful commodities which frequently find their way into the export market.

Steps are taken to control the various processes and to prevent the escape of offensive gases generated in the course of processing. The complex and variable nature of the raw material received renders constant care necessary; the management must be on the alert for the first indication of the escape of offensive effluvia, and then adjust the plant controls accordingly. There is no alternative to this empirical approach at the present time. Largely because these responsibilities become more and more appreciated later than necessary to prevent abnormal odour in the neighbourhood. Research into problems associated with these trades is being carried out by the Government Department and by manufacturers applying to the industry. Results of research are promising and the day may not be too far away when all nuisance is obviated.

During 1937 strict and regular attention was given to the two firms concerned in these trades. Some 55 detailed inspections in addition to many snap inspections were undertaken.

The Corporation have taken all reasonably practicable measures to control offensive trades. The management concerned are anxious not to cause offence, and give considerable attention to improvement of the plant and the processes carried on.

## Animal Hygiene

Apart from the nuisance potential of animals kept under unsatisfactory conditions, animal diseases may affect, directly or indirectly, the public health. The control of conditions, therefore, under which animals are kept, whether they be animals on sale in pet shops, or food animals awaiting slaughter, or animals on agricultural holdings, is a matter which must concern the Department.

## The Pet Animals Act 1934

This Act, provides for the licensing of pet shops by the local authority who, before granting a licence must be satisfied that animals for sale will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness; be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals; that precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of diseases

among animals and that steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency. There are two licensed premises in the Borough, at which satisfactory conditions obtained during the year.

#### The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Requirements of the Act are somewhat similar to those contained in the Pet Animals Act. Administration of the Act is made the responsibility of the local authority who must be satisfied that animals will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and visited and exercised at suitable intervals, and ensure that suitable steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

During the year one licence was issued in respect of premises to be used for the boarding of dogs. Inspections were made from time to time and on each occasion the business was found to be well conducted.

#### Riding Establishments Act 1964

During the year under review only one establishment situated in Townville was licensed for use. No complaints have been made regarding the manner in which they are conducted.

#### Noise Abatement

In addition to the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 Byelaws relating to noise nuisance have been in force in the Borough for many years dealing with such matters as sounding musical instruments or singing in the streets to the annoyance of occupants of houses, offices, churches or hospitals. The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951 provides legislation on similar lines and restricts the use of loudspeakers in the streets.

The department is equipped with sound measuring equipment and have used it in monitoring alleged noise nuisance from industrial sources. It is intended to develop this aspect of the work and to use it as a precursor for indicating background noise levels where it is proposed to set up industrial or commercial undertakings in the future. By this means 'before and after' criteria can be recorded which should be of inestimable value in resolving potential problems. By the same token it is hoped to devote a proportion of time to studying current traffic noise levels in built up areas likely to be affected by major road developments in the future and anticipating the probable effect upon the occupiers of premises in the immediate vicinity. I believe that anticipation of this kind can provide a far reaching public health service.

#### Moveable Dwellings

Control of caravans is exercised by the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act of 1960 and the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. In the former case control can be exercised by both Planning and Local Authorities in connection with site licensing. The function of the West Riding Act is to prohibit the use in certain cases, sites frequented by itinerant dwellers. One such site is designated in the Borough and since the date of the making of the Order early in 1965 it has been kept free of caravans.

#### Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act of 1951 is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles, and during 1962 Regulations were made under this Act, superseding earlier Regulations, and bringing up-to-date the standards of cleanliness required in relation to the several kinds of filling materials to which the Act applies.



many animals and that steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency. There are two licensed premises in the Borough, at which satisfactory conditions obtained during the year.

### The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Requirements of the Act are somewhat similar to those contained in the Pet Animals Act. Administration of the Act is made the responsibility of the local authority who must be satisfied that animals will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and visited and exercised at suitable intervals, and ensure that suitable steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

During the year one licence was issued in respect of premises to be used for the boarding of dogs. Inspections were made from time to time and on each occasion the business was found to be well conducted.

### Sludge Disposal Act 1964

During the year under review only one establishment situated in Townville was licensed for use. No complaints have been made regarding the manner in which they are conducted.

### Noise Abatement

In addition to the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 Byelaws relating to noise nuisance have been in force in the Borough for many years dealing with such matters as sounding musical instruments or making in the streets to the annoyance of occupants of houses, offices, churches or hospitals. The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951 provides legislation on similar lines and restricts the use of loudspeakers in the streets.

The Department is equipped with sound measuring equipment and have used it in monitoring alleged noise nuisance from industrial sources. It is intended to develop this aspect of the work and to use it as a precursor for indicating background noise levels where it is proposed to set up industrial or commercial undertakings in the future. By this means 'before and after' criteria can be recorded which should be of inestimable value in resolving potential problems. By the same token it is hoped to devote a proportion of time to studying current traffic noise levels in built up areas likely to be affected by major road developments in the future and anticipating the probable effect upon the occupants of premises in the immediate vicinity. I believe that anti-epilation of this kind can provide a far reaching public health service.

### Movable Dwellings

Control of caravans is exercised by the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act of 1960 and the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. In the former case control can be exercised by both Planning and local Authorities in connection with site licensing. The function of the West Riding Act is to prohibit the use in certain cases, sites frequented by itinerant dwellers. One such site is designated in the Borough and since the date of the making of the Order early in 1962 it has been kept free of caravans.

### Rat Proof and Other Killing Materials

The Rat Proof and Other Killing Materials Act of 1951 is designed to secure the use of clean killing materials in registered premises, and during 1962 regulations were made under this Act, superseding earlier Regulations, and bringing up-to-date the standards of cleanliness required in relation to the several kinds of killing materials to which the Act applies.



The Act provides for the registration by the local authority of premises upon which filling materials are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and one such factory is registered with the Council. Regular inspections are made including the taking of samples for analysis and all the samples were reported upon as satisfactory.

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 so far as this Act relates to rodent infestation. Routine measures were taken by officers, so far as practicable, the Council from infestation of all premises in their own occupation; where the managers of infected properties were required to face up to their responsibilities under the Act and a Rodent Control Service was established by the Corporation, available to householders free of charge and to others at a charge which covers the cost of treatment.

The Act places on local authorities a specific duty to inspect their district for infestation, and for such of his time the senior rodent operative was engaged on the discovery of infestations, and the organisation of treatments on 'block control' principles. Table 27 gives statistics relating to known incidence of infestations and to disinfection measures taken during 1967.

Table 27. Rodent Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of premises in the district	10,802	32
No. of properties (including adjacent premises) inspected following notification	> 695	-
No. infected by (a) rats	> 343	-
(b) mice	257	-
No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	63	3
No. infected by (a) rats	53	3
(b) mice	30	-

During 1967 treatment of all sewers in the Borough was undertaken. Reports indicated that the sewerage system is relatively free from infestation and minor infestations of rodents were dealt with by follow up treatments using Warfarin.

Reports in certain parts of the country show that resurgence of rats have become linked to the poison 'Warfarin' probably the most effective method of control available at the present time. 'Warfarin' is an anti-coagulant and has been very successful in reducing the rodent population in recent years. There is no evidence in the Borough that rodents have become immune and its use is continued alongside other established poisoning techniques.

During 1967 no cases of rat bite were reported.

#### Vermineous Diseases

During the year one house was treated for vermin. This low rate of incidence illustrates the pattern which has emerged in the post-war years.

In several cases people put - 32 - insects at the Department for identification, but in none was there any public health problem.

The Act provides for the registration by the local authority of premises upon which filling materials are used in manufacturing activities of upholstery, and one such factory is registered with the Council. Regular inspections are made including the taking of samples for analysis and all the samples were reported upon as satisfactory.

## PEST CONTROL

Rodent Control Service - Verminous InfestationRodent Control Service

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 so far as this Act relates to rodent infestation. Routine measures were taken to ensure, so far as practicable, the freedom from infestation of all premises in their own occupation; owners and occupiers of infested properties were required to face up to their responsibilities under the Act and a Rodent Control Service was maintained by the Corporation, available to householders free of charge and to others at a charge which covers the cost of treatment.

The Act places on local authorities a specific duty to inspect their district for infestation, and for much of his time the senior rodent operative was engaged on the discovery of infestations, and the organisation of treatments on 'block control' principles. Table 27 gives statistics relating to known incidence of infestations and to disinfection measures taken during 1967.

Table 27. Rodent Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of premises in the district	10,802	32
No. of properties (including adjacent premises) inspected following notification	695	-
No. infested by (a) rats	343	-
(b) mice	257	-
No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	83	3
No. infested by (a) rats	53	3
(b) mice	30	-

During 1967 treatment of all sewers in the Borough was undertaken. Results indicated that the sewerage system is relatively free from infestation and minor influx of rodents were dealt with by follow up treatments using Warfarin.

Reports in certain parts of the country show that reserves of rats have become immune to the poison 'Warfarin' probably the most common method of control exercised at the present time. 'Warfarin' is an anti-coagulant and has been very successful in reducing the rodent population in recent years. There is no evidence in the Borough that rodents have become immune and its use is continued alongside older established poisoning techniques.

Verminous Premises

During the year one house was treated for vermin. This low rate of incidence illustrates the pattern which has emerged in the post-war years.

In several cases people produced insects at the Department for identification, but in none was there any public health problem.



Robert Control Service

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 so far as this Act relates to Robert infestation. Routine measures were taken to ensure, so far as practicable, the freedom from infestation of all premises in their own occupation; owners and occupiers of infested properties were required to face up to their responsibilities under the Act and a Robert Control Service was maintained by the Corporation, available to householders free of charge and to others at a charge which covers the cost of treatment.

The Act places on local authorities a specific duty to inspect their district for infestation, and for much of his time the senior Robert operative was engaged on the discovery of infestations, and the organization of treatments on 'block control' principles. Table 27 gives statistics relating to known incidence of infestations and to disinfection measures taken during 1967.

Table 27. Robert Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of premises in the district	10,802	32
No. of properties (including adjacent premises) inspected following notification	692	-
No. infested by (a) rats	342	-
(b) mice	227	-
No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	83	3
No. infested by (a) rats	22	3
(b) mice	20	-

During 1967 treatment of all houses in the Borough was undertaken. Results indicated that the newage system is relatively free from infestation and minor infestations were dealt with by follow up treatments using Warfarin.

Reports in certain parts of the country show that reservoirs of rats have become immune to the poison 'Warfarin', probably the most common method of control exercised at the present time. 'Warfarin' is an anti-coagulant and has been very successful in reducing the rodent population in recent years. There is no evidence in the Borough that rodents have become immune and its use is continued alongside other established poisoning techniques.

Vermont Statistics

During the year one house was treated for vermin. This low rate of incidence illustrates the pattern which has emerged in the post-war years.

In several cases people produced insects at the Department for identification, but in none was there any public health problem.

## ADMINISTRATION AND RECORDS

Tabular Statement of Inspections made and Notices  
Served - Establishment

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The Public Health Officers Regulations require the recording of inspections made, the preparation of a tabular statement relating to the number and nature of these, to notices served and the results obtained. I have given as accurate a picture as possible in the statement, but when, at one visit, premises are dealt with comprehensively under two or more headings, difficulties in recording can arise.

Table 25. Nature and Number of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors and Assistant staff during 1967.

<u>Nature of Inspections</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<b>Housing Inspections and Enquiries:</b>	
For unfitness, repair or demolition of unfit houses	1,062
Improvement with grant aid	174
Area Improvement	62
Following applications under Rent Act for certificates of disrepair	-
Overcrowding and computation of 'permitted numbers'	4
Investigations into multiple occupation	1
<b>Air Pollution Inspections and Enquiries:</b>	
Industrial smoke observations	72
Inspection of boiler plant	16
Investigation of smoke nuisances (section 16)	62
Smoke control area enquiries	491
<b>Food Hygiene Inspection and Enquiries:</b>	
Visits to Abattoir for meat inspection	663
Number of carcasses examined	18,233
Visits to shops for meat inspection	17
Investigations under Milk and Dairies Regulations	5
Investigations into sale of food in the open air	266
Visits to food premises -	
Investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations	246
Number of food rooms inspected	602
<b>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:</b>	
All enquiries and inspections	316
<b>Occupational Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries:</b>	
For staff welfare in Factories	33
Other works (building sites)	2
Outworkers premises	1

## ADMINISTRATION AND RECORDS

Tabular Statement of Inspections made and Notices  
Served - Establishment

The Public Health Officers Regulations require the recording of inspections made, the preparation of a tabular statement relating to the number and nature of these, to notices served and the results obtained. I have given as accurate a picture as possible in the statement, but when, as one visits, premises are dealt with comprehensively under two or more headings, difficulties in recording can arise.

Table 25. Nature and Number of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors and Assistant staff during 1937.

Number made

Nature of Inspections

## Housing Inspections and Enquiries:

1,062	For unfitness, repairs or demolition of unfit houses
174	Improvement with grant aid
62	Area improvement
-	Following applications under Rent Act for certificates of disrepair
4	Overcrowding and computation of 'permitted numbers'
1	Investigations into multiple occupation

## Air Pollution Inspections and Enquiries:

75	Industrial smoke observations
16	Inspection of boiler plant
62	Investigation of smoke nuisances (section 16)
491	Smoke control area enquiries

## Food Hygiene Inspection and Enquiries:

663	Visits to abattoirs for meat inspection
18,237	Number of premises examined
17	Visits to shops for meat inspection
2	Investigations under Milk and Dairies Regulations
266	Investigations into sale of food in the open air
	Visits to food premises -
246	Investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations
602	Number of food rooms inspected

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:

All enquiries and inspections

## Occupational Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries:

33	For staff welfare in factories
2	Other works (building sites)
1	Outworkers premises



**Visits to Places of Public Resort:**

Sanitary Accommodation, inspection under Section 89 of Public Health Act 1936	7
Inspection of Hairdressing Establishments (West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951)	36

**Hygiene and the Public Health Services:**

Water Supply	15
Refuse Collection and Disposal, inspections and enquiries	17
Sewerage and Sewage disposal and general drainage inspections (excluding housing defects)	33

**Investigations connected with the prevention and abatement of nuisances, et cetera:**

Offensive Trades	68
Moveable dwellings and sites	119
Noise nuisance	53
Other statutory nuisances (excluding housing defects)	133
Infectious diseases and food poisoning enquiries	72
For verminous conditions	7

**Inspections and Enquiries connected with Pest Control:**

For rodent infestation (mainly by Rodent Control Staff)	1,701
For other pests	70

Pet Animals Act 1951	7
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Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	2
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Riding Establishments Act 1964	6
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Miscellaneous Enquiries	212
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**Sampling:-**

Water	306
Swimming Baths water	82
Paddling Pool water	25
Milk	51
Other Foods	110
Ice-Cream	25
Milk Churn Rinses	19
Milk Bottles for Cleanliness	47
Equipment Swabs	213
Sewer Swabs	57
Sampling in connection with Infectious Diseases	22
Rag Flock	3

Visits to Places of Public Resort:

7	Sanitary Accommodation, Inspection under Section 89 of Public Health Act 1936
36	Inspection of Refreshment Establishments (West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1931)

Hygiene and the Public Health Services:

15	Water Supply
17	Rubbish Collection and Disposal, Inspections and enquiries
33	Severage and Sewage disposal and general drainage inspections (excluding housing defects)

Investigations connected with the prevention and abatement of nuisances, of certain:

68	Offensive Trades
119	Moveable dwellings and sites
33	Noise nuisance
133	Other statutory nuisances (excluding housing defects)
75	Infectious diseases and food poisoning enquiries
7	For venereal conditions

Inspections and enquiries connected with Pest Control:

1,701	For rodent infestation (mainly by Robert Control Staff)
70	For other pests

Pet Animals Act 1921

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1903

Riding Establishments Act 1904

Miscellaneous Enquiries

Sanitary:-

206	Water
85	Swimming Bath water
25	Paddling Pool water
51	Milk
110	Other Foods
25	Ice-Cream
19	Milk Cans and Bins
47	Milk Bottles for cleanliness
213	Equipment Swabs
27	Sewer Swabs
22	Sampling in connection with Infectious Diseases
3	Rag Pile

