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Contributors

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BOROUGH

OF

PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

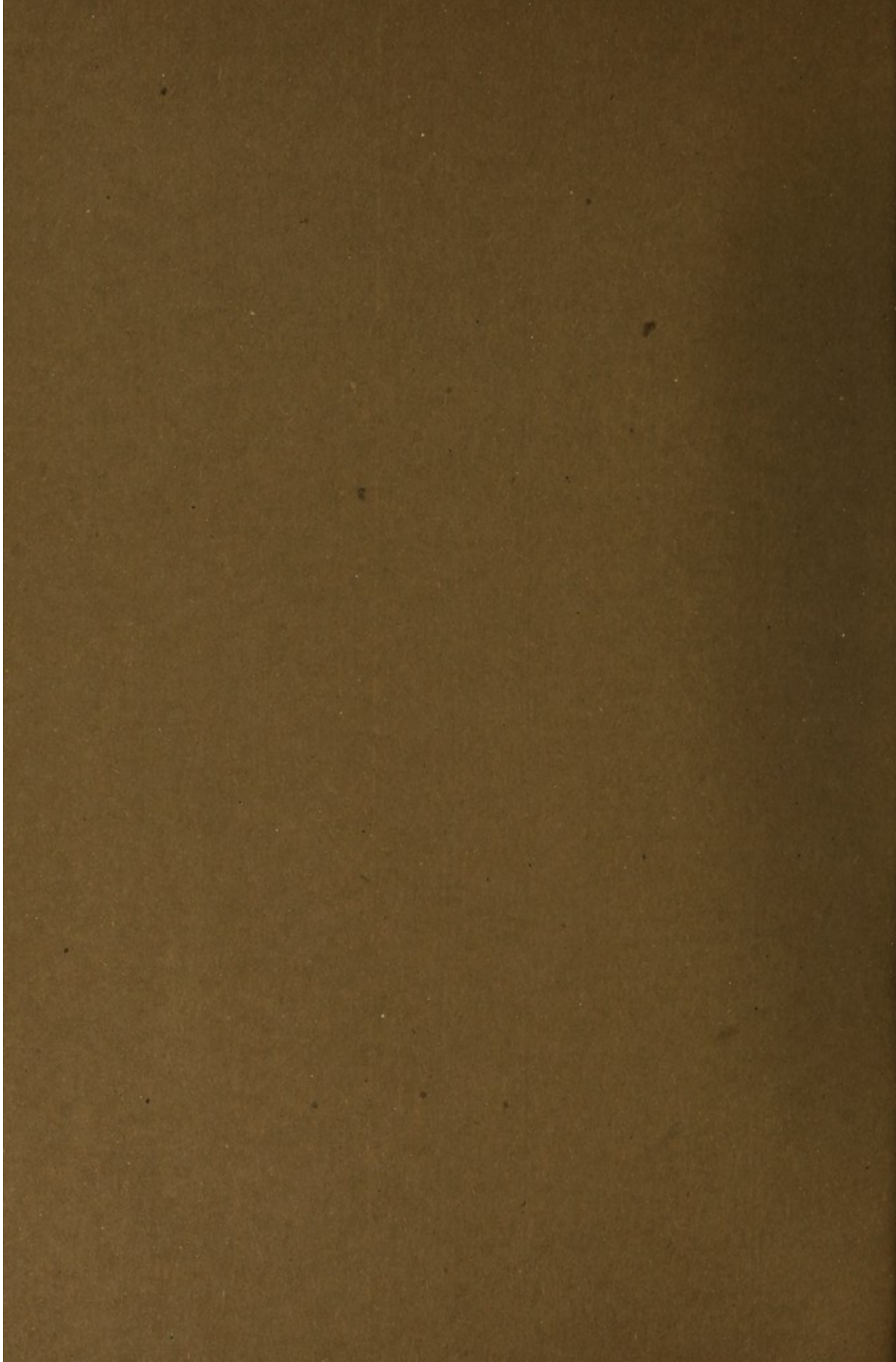
Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1970



BOROUGH OF PONTEFRAC T

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1970

Chairman: Alderman S. Wood

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

Dr. J. Miller

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1970

Dr. J. Miller

Dr. J. Miller

Dr. J. Miller

By

Dr. J. Miller

Dr. J. Miller

Dr. J. Miller

J. F. FRASER

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 350

1950

PHYSICS 350

BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT

Public Health Committee

as at 31st December, 1971

Chairman: Alderman B. Wood

Deputy Chairman: Alderman G. E. Poppleton

Cr. K. Millet

Alderman R. Cunningham

Cr. I. R. Bloomer

Cr. S. A. A. Gardiner

Cr. R. T. Heckingbottom

Cr. Mrs. H. M. Parker

Cr. D. Robinson

Cr. H. Smith

Cr. L. Williams

Cr. R. Bloomer

REPORT OF PROGRESS

Public Health Service

as of May 1907

Deputy Chairman: Albion S. E. Folsom
Chairman: Albion S. Wood

Dr. A. Miller

Albion S. Wood

Dr. J. B. French

Dr. J. A. Gentry

Dr. H. T. Beckwith

Dr. W. H. Carter

Dr. J. B. French

Dr. J. B. French

Dr. J. B. French

Dr. J. B. French

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, my 23rd Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough during the year 1970.

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,

John D. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

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PART 1

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the area

Area of District in Acres	4,865 Acres
Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate					31,140
Number of Inhabited houses at the end of 1970	...				9,982
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£937,612
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£3,775

Summary of Vital Statistics of the Borough
for 1970 in comparison with 1969

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Population	31,140	30,820
No. of Live Births	555	554
No. of Still Births	9	12
No. of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	10	13
No. of Deaths (All ages)	307	305
Comparability Factors (see footnote)		
Births	.91	.91
Deaths	1.21	1.20
Crude Birth Rate	17.8	18.00
Adjusted Birth Rate	16.2	16.4
Crude Death Rate	9.9	9.9
Adjusted Death Rate	12.0	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate	18.0	23.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	26.6	30.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	12.6	12.6
Maternal Mortality Rate	--	--

The comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors, the resulting rate is that which would apply if Pontefract had the same age and sex constitution as the Country as a whole.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1970

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	278	238	516
Illegitimate	22	17	39
	<hr/> 300	<hr/> 255	<hr/> 555

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 17.8

<u>Deaths (All ages)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	182	125	307

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population: 9.9

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births: 16.00

<u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 10

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births: 18.00

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births: 19.00

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births: Nil

Neonatal Mortality

No. of deaths of Infants under four weeks: 7

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births: 13

Perinatal Mortality

No. of deaths under 1 week: 6

Mortality rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births: 27

Maternal Mortality

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

Causes of Death (All ages)

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

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	10	4	14
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	2	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostrate	6	-	6
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	9	15
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	-	2
Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
Anaemias	-	1	1
Meningitis	2	-	2
Multiple Sclerosis	1	1	2
Other diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	5	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59	28	87
Other forms of Heart Disease	2	5	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	12	18	30
Other diseases of Circulatory System	3	9	12
Pneumonia	13	12	25
Bronchitis and Emphysema	16	5	21
Asthma	1	-	1
Other diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	3
Other diseases of Digestive System	-	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2
Other diseases, Genito urinary system	1	1	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	1
Birth injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	2	4
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other Accidents	4	5	9
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
Total	183	127	310

Vital Statistics of the Borough over the Ten Years 1961-70

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Maternal Mortality
1961	27,190	18.9	10.6	39.0	33.11	Nil
1962	27,960	19.2	9.8	13.0	18.3	Nil
1963	27,970	21.6	10.7	18.2	14.7	Nil
1964	28,320	22.2	10.7	27.1	21.8	Nil
1965	28,830	20.2	9.6	17.2	16.9	Nil
1966	29,260	20.4	11.2	23.4	14.8	Nil
1967	29,630	20.1	9.9	22.0	20.0	Nil
1968	30,200	18.1	10.5	12.8	18.0	Nil
1969	30,820	18.0	9.9	23.0	21.0	Nil
1970	31,140	17.8	9.9	18.0	16.0	Nil

Comparison of Pontefract Vital Statistics with other West Riding areas, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales, 1970

	Pontefract Borough	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	17.8	17.2	17.3	16.0
Adjusted Birth Rate	16.2	17.6	17.5	-
Crude Death Rate	9.9	12.5	11.7	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate	11.9	13.0	12.7	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.61	0.52	0.50	0.62
Cancer, All Forms	2.22	2.29	2.14	2.39
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	0.93	1.89	1.75	+
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.66	4.76	4.44	+
Respiratory Diseases	1.64	1.82	1.69	+
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.36	0.29	0.18
Perinatal Mortality Rate	26.6	24.1	24.4	23.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate	18.0	19.5	19.8	18.2
Stillbirth Rate	16.0	13.3	13.6	13.0

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and Other Diseases

The following tables show the prevalence of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, during the year 1970.

Disease	Jan- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct- Dec.	Total	Number admitted to Hospital
Infective Hepatitis	12	5	2	1	20	-
Chickenpox	2	24	2	15	43	-
Suspected Food Poisoning	13	10	15	8	46	-
Measles	12	460	162	9	643	4
Dysentery	3	1	2	-	6	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	4	7	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	1	1	3	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	16	48	64	-
Totals	43	502	202	86	833	6

Table showing corrected notifications of Infectious Diseases 1961-70

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Suspected Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Total
1961	812	23	2	21	15	873
1962	320	3	-	6	6	335
1963	293	5	1	5	12	316
1964	397	37	-	5	1	440
1965	222	9	1	10	22	264
1966	690	-	5	12	27	734
1967	85	84	10	5	2	186
1968	86	5	4	3	9	107
1969	22	7	11	6	38	84
1970	643	64	46	7	6	766

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases and the number of deaths occurring in 1970 are down in the following table.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Totals	5	2	1	-	8	-	-	-

The following table gives the position regarding Tuberculosis in Pontefract Borough in 1970.

Summary of Register

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st January	154	37	191
New Cases notified during year	7	1	8
Restored to Register	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	4	-	4
TOTAL	165	38	203
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	23	-	23
Number of cases left on Register at end of year	142	38	180

National Assistance Acts, 1948-51

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged or physically handicapped, being in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention. Under the original Act, applications were submitted to a Magistrate's Court for the removal of such persons, but the Amendment Act of 1951 introduced an accelerated procedure whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace.

No action was taken in Pontefract during the year.

Medical Examination of Corporation Staff

During the year the following medical examinations were made.

1. Entry to the Sickness Pay Scheme	31
2. Entry to the Superannuation Scheme	36
3. Special	8
	—
TOTAL	75
	==

The number of cases of ... to help patients who ... or being ... being in ... proper care ... their ... for the ... of ... for the ... of ...

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1928										
1929										
1930										
1931										

During the year ... examinations were ...

Medical Examination Report, 1931

Category	Number	Percentage	Total
Examined in 1931	154	57	191
Examined in 1930	2	1	3
Examined in 1929	-	-	-
Examined in 1928	1	-	1
TOTAL	157	58	195
Examined in 1931	154	57	191
Examined in 1930	2	1	3
Examined in 1929	-	-	-
Examined in 1928	1	-	1
TOTAL	157	58	195

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

HEALTH DIVISION NO. 11

Castleford M.B.
Pontefract M.B.
Featherstone U.D.
Knottingley U.D.
Normanton U.D.
Osgoldcross R.D.

Annual Report of the

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

1970

By

J. F. FRASER

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

MEMORANDUM OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

HEALTH DIVISION NO. 11

Castleton E. B.
Foster M. S.
Kearney U. D.
Kearney U. D.
Kearney U. D.
Kearney E. D.

Annual Report of the

DIVISION OF HEALTH

1970

A. P. YARRIS

M. S., D. M. S., D. M. S., D. M. S., D. M. S.

Contents

Introduction

<u>Section</u>	1	Vital Statistics
	2	Care of Mothers and Young Children
	3	Health Visiting
	4	Home Nursing
	5	Midwifery
	6	Home Help Service
	7	Chiropody
	8	Health Education
	9	Screening Tests
	10	Mental Health Services
	11	Vaccination and Immunisation
	12	School Health Service
	13	Miscellaneous Services
	14	General Provision of the Health Services in the area
	15	Divisional Staff

Contents

Introduction

1	<u>Geology</u>
2	Vital Statistics
3	Life of Mothers and Young Children
4	Health Visiting
5	Home Nursing
6	Nidality
7	Home Help Service
8	Charity
9	Health Extension
10	Home-visit Work
11	Home Health Services
12	Foodstuffs and Immunization
13	Home Health Services
14	Maternal Services
15	Health Services of the Home
16	Services in the Home
17	Physical Health

Divisional Health Office,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

The year 1970 has been eventful both in our own Division and in the Health Service generally.

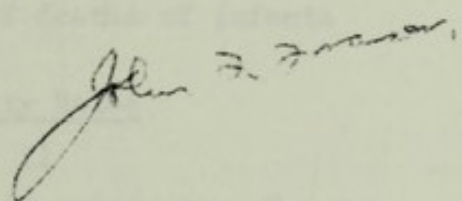
In April, the former Divisions 11 and 12 were fused into an enlarged Division 11, comprising Pontefract and Castleford Boroughs, Knottingley, Featherstone and Normanton Urban Districts, and the Rural District of Osgoldcross. The population of the new Division was 130,000. The operation of fusion and the alignment of procedures were carried out smoothly.

Towards the end of the year, we had to prepare to hand over our Home Help and Mental Health Services to the new Department of Social Services which was to become operational on the 1st April, 1971.

Also during the year we were made aware of major changes impending not only in local government but in all the Health Service as well. Although details of these changes are still being worked out, it seems clear that all three of the present branches of the Health Service will be welded into one, and the present personal Health Services administered by the County Council will be removed from local government altogether.

Our nursing services have been well maintained during the year though recruitment of midwives is now proving difficult. The lack of full-time medical staff has been a constant and increasing problem. It is a problem, moreover, which will continue until the future of the Departmental Officer and indeed of the County District Medical Officer is determined and made clear.

Meanwhile, some contraction of our services is inevitable, though the more important ones will be maintained.



Divisional Medical Officer

Divisional Health Officer,
Health House,
Edinburgh,
Scotland.

The year 1970 has been eventful both in our own Division and in the Health Service generally.

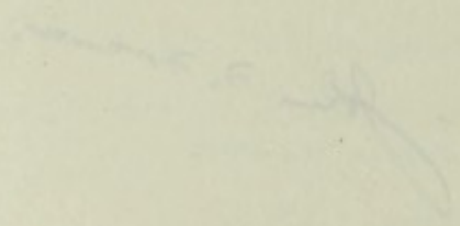
In April, the former, Division 11 and 12 were taken into an enlarged Division 11, comprising Penitentiary and Castleford Services, Penitentiary, Penitentiary and Penitentiary, Penitentiary, and the Local Health Centres. The population of the new Division was 150,000. The question of terms and the alignment of procedures were settled at this time.

Towards the end of the year, we had to prepare to hand over our own Health and Social Services to the new Department of Social Services which was to become operational on the 1st April, 1971.

Also during the year we have made many of our own changes depending not only on local movements but in all the Health Service as well. Although details of these changes are still being worked out, it seems clear that all forms of the present structure of the Health Service will be worked into one, and the present pattern of Health Services established by the County Council will be retained from local government altogether.

Our nursing services have been well maintained during the year though recruitment of staff is now proving difficult. The loss of full-time medical staff has been a constant and increasing problem. It is a problem, however, which will continue until the future of the Departmental Officers and indeed of the County Council's Health Officer is determined and set clear.

Meanwhile, some continuation of our services is inevitable though the more important ones will be maintained.



Divisional Health Officer

Section 1

Vital Statistics

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Castleford	M.B.	38,990
Pontefract	M.B.	31,140
Featherstone	U.D.	15,320
Knottingley	U.D.	18,250
Normanton	U.D.	18,350
Osgoldcross	R.D.	9,320
Total Division 11		<u>131,370</u>

Births

Total number of live births registered
in the Divisional area 2,317

Crude Birth Rates

Division No. 11	17.6
West Riding Administrative County	17.3
England and Wales	16.0

Deaths

Total number of deaths registered
in the Divisional area 1,414

Crude Death Rates

Division No. 11	10.8
West Riding Administrative County	11.7
England and Wales	11.7

Infant Mortality

Total number of deaths of infants
under 1 year 60

Infant Mortality Rates

Division No. 11	25.9
West Riding Administrative County	19.8
England and Wales	18.2

Maternal Mortality

Total number of maternal deaths --

Maternal Mortality Rates

Division No. 11	--
West Riding Administrative County	0.29
England and Wales	0.18

Total Statistics

Registration (Registrar General's Returns)

East London	25,700
West London	21,750
North London	15,750
South London	15,750
Central London	15,750
North Middlesex	15,750
West Middlesex	15,750
<u>Total Districts 11</u>	<u>131,750</u>

Deaths

Total number of 1930 deaths registered in the Divisional area

1,437

Deaths - 1929 Rates

1,320

Division No. 11

1,175

West Middlesex Administrative County

1,020

East London and West

Deaths

Total number of deaths registered in the Divisional area

1,411

Deaths - 1929 Rates

1,305

Division No. 11

1,175

West Middlesex Administrative County

1,020

East London and West

Deaths - 1929 Rates

Total number of deaths at birth under 1 year

60

Deaths - 1929 Rates

55

Division No. 11

50

West Middlesex Administrative County

45

East London and West

Deaths - 1929 Rates

Total number of deaths at birth

50

Deaths - 1929 Rates

45

Division No. 11

40

West Middlesex Administrative County

35

East London and West

Section 2

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Health Centres and Clinics

The following table gives details of the attendance of children at Health Centres and clinics in the Divisional area during 1970

Name and Address of Centre	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year
	1970	1969	1965-1968		1970	1969	1965-1968	
C.W.C. Trinity Street, Pontefract	369	308	277	954	3169	2195	711	6075
C.W.C. Albert Street, Featherstone	165	157	36	438	1407	1333	377	3117
Methodist Chapel, Streethouse	45	30	22	97	523	263	118	909
Health Centre, Knottingley	240	231	195	666	2539	1672	520	4731
Methodist Chapel, Ferrybridge	60	69	76	205	591	593	274	1458
Mobile Clinic	99	92	65	256	657	746	278	1681
C.W.C. Crowe Road, Airedale	285	215	59	559	2654	1744	606	5004
St. Paul's Church, Glasshoughton	83	57	43	183	1170	771	179	2120
C.W.C. Sagar Street, Castleford	262	241	109	612	2343	2326	467	5636
The Mini Clinic, Lock Lane, Altofts	70	99	42	211	869	857	138	1864
C.W.C. Church Lane, Normanton	146	146	43	335	1302	1012	289	2603
TOTALS	1824	1675	1017	4516	17724	13517	3957	35198

At the end of the year the construction of the new Health Centre in Welbeck Street, Castleford, was well advanced and it was expected that it would be available for use in early 1971. Approval had been obtained for the erection of a Health Centre in Albert Street, Featherstone, on the existing clinic site and it was hoped that building would commence early in 1971.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers were held at various clinics in the Divisional area. The following table gives details of attendances during the year.

Name and Address of Centre	Number of women who attended during the year			Total number of attendances made during the year		
	Institutionally booked	Domestic-ly booked	Total	Institutionally booked	Domestic-ly booked	Total
Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract.	76	3	79	398	18	416
Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone.	43	5	48	215	37	252
Health Centre, Knottingley.	58	3	61	158	12	170
Child Welfare Centre, Church Lane, Normanton.	40	9	49	168	65	233
Child Welfare Centre, Sagar Street, Castleford.	59	1	60	340	6	346
Total	276	21	297	1,279	138	1,417

Care of the Premature Baby

During the year 189 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in Hospitals or Maternity Homes to mothers resident in the Division. Twenty-one were born at home.

Section 3

Health Visiting

The following table gives details of visits carried out by Health Visitors during the year.

Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)
1 Total number of cases	17519
2 Children born in 1970	2334
3 Children born in 1969	2520
4 Children born in 1965-68	5641
5 Total number of children in lines 2-4	10495
6 Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	2059
7 Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	1405
8 Mentally disordered persons	47
9 Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	38
10 Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	313
11 Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	290
12 Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	17
13 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	862
14 Other cases	3061
15 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed <u>solely</u> on tuberculosis work)	735

Diabetic Liaison

The arrangement whereby a Health Visitor attends at the Diabetic clinics held at the Castleford Hightown Hospital and Pontefract General Infirmary continued. She is able to discuss with the Hospital staff every aspect of care required by the patients who attend. Arrangements are made for the patients to be visited subsequently either by a Health Visitor or District Nursing Sister.

Geriatric Liaison

Two Health Visitors attend a case conference each week at Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, where the progress of the patient, his social needs, are discussed, so that arrangements can be made for the provision of any service from my Department to be available when the patient returns home.

The Health Visitors make follow-up visits after the patient returns home.

Home Nursing Service

All the District Nurses working in the Divisional area are attached to individual medical practices or groups of practices rather than working on an area basis. This system has worked extremely well and the closer co-operation between the doctors and nurses has been more satisfactory both to them and to the patients.

A large number of different items of equipment for loan to patients being nursed at home is available in the Division. These include wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, rubber sheets, commodes, beds, mattresses, foam rings, hydraulic hoists, etc. During the year 1,628 issues of such equipment were made.

The tendency to use disposable materials has continued and nowadays disposable catheters, urine bottles and sputum mugs are being used. The issue of disposable paper sheets to incontinent patients has increased considerably. These are a great help to the relatives who would otherwise be faced with large amounts of unpleasant daily washing.

Work undertaken during the year by home nurses in general practitioners' surgeries

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (a) Number of cases treated by home nurses at general practitioners' surgeries | 11,781 |
| (b) Total time spent by home nurses at general practitioners' surgeries | (hours) 1,708 |

During the year the following work was undertaken by District Nursing Sisters.

Classification	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the Year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the Year
(1) Medical	3,209	58,247
(2) Surgical	1,005	13,688
(3) Infectious Diseases	148	491
(4) Tuberculosis	9	448
(5) Maternal Complications	126	982
(6) Other	24	443
Totals	4,521	74,299
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	2,290	48,516
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	357	1,078
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	664	49,987

Day and Night Nursing Service

A limited service is provided in cases where an emergency arises during the terminal stages of illness to help relatives who have been faced with prolonged periods caring for patients. This enables them to get a few nights sleep without interruption. The staff employed can either be trained nurses or "sitters-in", depending on the needs of the patient.

Section 5

Midwifery

The proportion of home confinements was about 21% of the total births.

Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes and the investigation of home circumstances of mothers booked for 48 hour discharge continue to impose a considerable amount of visiting on the midwives. They also attend the Mothercraft and Relaxation classes held at Health Centres and Clinics in the Division.

The following figures relate to the Divisional Area.

Domiciliary Midwifery

(a) No. of home confinements	492
(b) No. of patients receiving trilene alone	141
(c) No. of patients receiving pethidine alone	102
(d) No. of patients receiving trilene and pethidine	168

Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes

(i) Discharged at 48 hours	230
(ii) Discharged at 2 - 5 days	364
(iii) Discharged at 5 - 10 days	416
Total	<u>1,010</u>

Institutional Midwifery

Patients from this Divisional area are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth. The booking of these patients is carried out by my Department on an agency basis for the Pontefract, Castleford and Goole Hospital Management Committee.

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

Section 6

Home Help Service

There was a further increase in demand for this service during the year. The Divisional establishment of Home Helps was the equivalent of 93 full-time Home Helps. All the Home Helps work on a part-time basis and at the end of the year 230 staff were employed.

In October, Miss K. Duker was appointed as Home Help Organiser for the Divisional area. It was hoped to appoint two assistant organisers early in 1971 after which supervision and control of the service would be transferred from the nursing staff.

The following table reveals the benefit which the aged and chronic sick received from this service.

	No. of cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	1,079	277	1,356	196,532
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:-				
(a) Chronic sick and tuberculous	176	33	209	14,865
(b) Mentally disordered	-	-	-	-
(c) Maternity	1	17	18	582
(d) Others	29	13	42	2,133
TOTALS	1,255	340	1,625	214,112

How High Salary

There was a further increase in demand for this service during the year. The Divisional establishment of How High was the equivalent of 95 full-time How High. All the How High were on a part-time basis and at the end of the year 200 staff were employed.

In addition, Mrs. E. Gault was appointed as How High Director for the Divisional area. It was noted in regard to the contract arrangements made in 1971 after which supervision and control of the service would be transferred from the existing staff.

The following table details the benefits which the staff are entitled to receive in connection with this service.

Hours employed	Rate of award			
	Total	Per annum	Per month	
100,512	1,104	117	1.07	(2) Award 6% or over on first year during year ...
				(3) Award 5% or over on first year during year ...
14,088	150	12	1.00	(4) Award 4% or over on first year during year ...
				(5) Award 3% or over on first year during year ...
100	10	1	1.00	(6) Award 2% or over on first year during year ...
11,111	12	1	1.00	(7) Award 1% or over on first year during year ...
100,512	1,104	117	1.07	Total ...

Section 7

Chiropody

The County Council's scheme provides free chiropody for the following:-

1. Elderly persons (Males 65 years or over
Females 60 years or over)
2. Expectant Mothers.
3. Physically handicapped patients.

Patients are usually treated by the chiropodists at County Council Clinics, but when unable to do so on medical grounds, treatment is given at home.

The following table gives details of work undertaken during the year.

Total No. of Clinic Sessions	1055
Total No. of Patients treated at Clinics	2209
Total No. of Attendances at Clinics	8516
Total No. of Patients treated at home	926
Total No. of treatments given at home	3807

Abstract

The County Council's action plan for the following

1. Identify persons liable to be treated as dangerous

2. Examine matters

3. Identify persons liable to be treated as dangerous

Persons are usually treated by the police as being dangerous if they are liable to be treated as dangerous.

The following table gives details of persons liable to be treated as dangerous.

Total No. of cases	100
Total No. of persons treated as dangerous	100
Total No. of persons liable to be treated as dangerous	100
Total No. of persons treated as dangerous	100
Total No. of persons liable to be treated as dangerous	100

Section 8

Health Education

The teaching of positive health and the prevention of disease continued to be carried out by all members of the nursing team either on an individual or group basis. It covered all age groups from the antenatal period to old age.

Midwives are responsible for individual health education to expectant mothers at the antenatal clinics and in their own homes.

Antenatal teaching classes are held in each area where a comprehensive programme for healthy motherhood is carried out, including certain exercises.

Expectant mothers attending some of the classes have the opportunity to visit the maternity home into which they are booked to see where their confinement will take place and also to meet the nursing staff.

District Nursing Sisters are concerned with all age groups, but in particular the elderly. This involves both the teaching of patients and the relatives in nursing care and health matters.

Health Visitors are the field workers in preventative medicine and therefore are involved with all aspects of health education to the family. She carries out individual teaching in the homes she visits, being primarily concerned with children under five years, school children and the elderly.

More formal teaching in the form of group discussion is carried out in the clinics. In the schools, programmes are arranged to cover a wide range of subjects including hygiene, child care, smoking and health.

A wide range of visual aids are available, including films, filmstrips and posters.

Requests are received from voluntary associations for speakers to be supplied on a variety of health matters. During the year, talks have been given on cervical cytology, family planning, mothercraft and child care.

Health Education

The teaching of positive health and the prevention of disease
should be carried out by all members of the nursing team
either as an individual or group basis. It covers all age groups
from the infant's period to old age.

Although the responsibility for individual health education is
shared between all members of the nursing team and in their own areas.

An in-service teaching course for health education is carried out
regularly for all members of the nursing team. It covers all age groups
from the infant's period to old age.

Specialist nurses should have the opportunity to visit the community when they are booked
in to see their patients. This may be done in the home or in the
nursing unit.

Specialist nurses should be encouraged to visit all the groups, but
to concentrate on the elderly. This involves both the teaching of
patients and the referral to other services and health workers.

Health visitors are the first persons to promote health education
and therefore are involved with all aspects of health education in
the family. The services provided should be based on the needs of
the family, being particularly concerned with children under five years
of age, the elderly and the disabled.

Home help is provided in the form of group classes and is carried
out in the village. In the school, groups are arranged to
cover a wide range of subjects including hygiene, child care, smoking
and health.

A wide range of classes with the following subjects is
provided in the village.

Classes are provided for elderly residents in the village
to be conducted on a variety of health subjects. During the year
these have been given on subjects including, child care, smoking, health
and child care.

Section 9

Screening Tests

Cervical Cytology

This service provides for the examination of women, who, although physically well, may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as Carcinoma-in-Situ. All that is involved is a simple and painless examination and the taking of a cervical smear.

There has been a steady flow of applications.

During the year 847 smears were taken and 3 patients were found to have positive smears.

Well Woman Clinic

A special clinic session was established at the Sagar Street Clinic every Tuesday morning at which married ladies are invited by appointment to be examined by one of our Medical Officers. The following tests and examinations are carried out.

- Cervical Smear test
- Urine examination
- Blood Pressure
- Blood test (Haemoglobin)
- Vision
- Hearing
- Weight
- Height

During the year 45 clinics were held and 427 patients examined. It was necessary to refer 94 patients to their General Practitioners for various conditions.

The results of all the tests are sent to the patient's general practitioner as a routine.

Ortolani Testing for Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

This test is carried out by Midwives, Health Visitors and Clinic doctors on babies coming into their hands for the first time. During the year 6 children were referred to specialists and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of hip and splinted. Nineteen other children were referred to specialists but found not to have dislocation of hip or given appointments for further investigation.

Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease which causes brain damage and mental deterioration but if diagnosed early there is the possibility of preventing irreversible mental deterioration if special dietary control is taken. Every child has a simple blood test performed at about six days old. This is done either in the maternity home or by the domiciliary midwife.

The tests on all babies in this area during the year proved negative.

RESULTS

General Remarks

This series provides for the examination of cases, and although normally well, may suffer from a pre-convulsive condition which is characterized by a) loss of consciousness, b) rigidity and pallor, c) cyanosis and the feeling of a convulsive onset.

There has been a steady rise of epileptics.

During the past 500 cases were seen and 2 patients were found to have convulsive onset.

Case Report

A special clinic section was established at the Johns Hopkins Clinic every Monday morning at which convulsive patients are treated by appointment as arranged by one of our Medical Officers. The following tests and examinations are carried out:

- General Exam.
- Brain Examination
- Spinal Liquor
- Head Exam (Meningitis)
- Vision
- Hearing
- Light
- Sound

During the year 100 cases were seen and 10 patients were found to have convulsive onset. It was necessary to refer 20 patients to other general practitioners for further treatment.

The results of all the tests were sent to the patient's general practitioner as a routine.

General Section for Convulsive Epilepsy at the H.P.

This unit is carried out by specialists, health visitors and nurses. Doctors or nurses would give their orders for the tests. During the year 2 children were referred to specialists and convulsions were of convulsive character of the head and spine. These were seen and were referred to specialists but found not to have convulsions. At present these appointments for further investigation.

Discussion

The incidence of convulsive epilepsy has been shown to be high and mental deterioration has been noted only when the possibility of convulsive epilepsy is not investigated. It is essential that every patient is seen. In this unit we have seen 100 patients at about six days after the onset of convulsions. The results of the tests were sent to the patient's general practitioner.

The tests of all patients in this unit during the year proved positive.

Section 10

Mental Health Service

The Divisional area has its full establishment of four Mental Welfare Officers whose duties are concerned with the fore-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with the admission of such persons to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour admission service is operated with other Mental Welfare Officers in adjoining Divisions.

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

With the co-operation of local Consultant Psychiatrists and the local Hospital Management Committee, Mental Welfare Officers attend at Psychiatric Out-Patients clinics held at Beancroft Road, Castleford, and at Pontefract General Infirmary on three occasions each week.

Psychiatric Social Club

A Social Club is held every Monday evening from 7.00 p.m. at West Villa, Hightown, Castleford. There are 23 names on the register with an average attendance of 10. Club night is looked forward to by all members and a happy family atmosphere exists throughout each session.

Airedale Training Centre

The year commenced with 107 Trainees on Roll. During the year 9 Trainees were admitted and 8 left, leaving a total in December, 1970, of 108.

Emphasis on social speech, sense and habit training continues to be predominant in the Centre routine.

The adult section of the Centre continues to produce a good variety of items. The goods produced by the male trainees are mainly wood constructions. The female trainees are mainly engaged on items of needlework and craft.

The social activities during the year included a Christmas Toy Service held in the Salvation Army Hall, Castleford, on the 9th December. Each Trainee provided at least one toy to be given to less fortunate children, sang carols and played the chime bars. This was followed later in the month by the Christmas parties at the Centre, one for the Juniors and one for the Adults, on the 15th and 22nd December, respectively.

By the end of the year, new legislation had been introduced which would involve the transfer of the Junior Wing of the Centre to the Education Department and the transfer of the Adult wing to the control of the new Social Services Department of the County Council in 1971.

General Health Service

The Division has its full establishment of four hundred and fifty staffs whose duties are concerned with the care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with the supervision of such persons as hospitalised when they are dangerous to themselves or others. In addition services are provided with other mental health staffs in addition to the Division.

Psychiatric Hospital Staffs

With the co-operation of local health authorities, Psychiatric and the local hospital managers, Committee, General Health Service staffs of Psychiatric hospitals are distributed in accordance with the needs of the local health authorities in their respective areas.

Psychiatric Social Staffs

A Social Club is held every Monday evening from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. at West Villa, Kingston, Kingston. There are 25 members on the register with an average attendance of 15. This club is held in order to give all members and a happy family atmosphere where they can meet and talk.

General Health Service

The year concluded with 107 patients on 1/1/1951. During the year 9 patients were admitted and 5 left, leaving a total of 102 patients on 31/12/1951.

Patients on special hospital, home and other training institutions of the Centre during the year.

The staffs of the Centre continue to produce a good service of health. The main problem of the year has been the staff shortage. The health services are being worked at least at half strength and level.

The health services during the year included a District Health Officer held in the Division every week, Kingston, on the 25th December. Some health services were given to be given to the patients on the 25th and 26th and during the year. The health services were given in the month of the Christmas period at the Centre. For the Division and for the staff, in the 1950 and 1951 period.

At the end of the year, one institution had been introduced with staffs for the transfer of the staffs of the Centre to the health services and the transfer of the staffs to the health services of the health services of the health services of the health services.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Measles and this year, for the first time, German Measles.

In 1968 the Ministry of Health recommended a revised schedule of vaccination and immunisation procedures and this schedule was adopted in this area. This is as follows:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Procedures</u>
Six months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (First dose)
Eight months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Second dose)
Fourteen months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Third dose)
Sixteen months	Measles vaccination.
Eighteen months	Smallpox vaccination.
Five years	Diph/Tet. and oral polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine. Smallpox re-vaccination.
Eleven to twelve years	B.C.G. Vaccine.
Fifteen years	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox re-vaccination.

Children born on or after 1st April, 1968, have been dealt with under this schedule. All the appointments and follow-up procedures are dealt with by the County Council computer at Wakefield.

Immunisation against German Measles (Rubella) commenced in October, 1970, and this was offered to all girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthday.

The immunity which it gives lasts a considerable time, and through the usual child bearing life. That is the important fact, for although Rubella is usually a mild disease in childhood and adolescence it can cause miscarriages or handicaps in the baby if the disease occurs in the early months of pregnancy. Some of these handicaps (including blindness, deafness and heart disease) are very serious indeed.

Due to the shortage of vaccine, priority in the first instance was given to those girls in their fourteenth year. As supplies become more freely available all girls between 11 and 14 years of age will be offered vaccination.

The following tables show the number of children in the Divisional area vaccinated or immunised against the various diseases during the year.

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966-1963	Others aged under 16	
Diphtheria							
Primary	32	1,271	405	21	153	7	1,889
Reinforcing	-	25	26	10	969	69	1,099
Whooping Cough							
Primary	32	1,262	402	20	15	1	1,732
Reinforcing	-	12	14	4	44	2	76
Tetanus							
Primary	32	1,271	405	21	150	13	1,892
Reinforcing	-	25	26	13	982	151	1,197
Poliomyelitis							
Primary	32	1,274	407	24	216	128	2,081
Reinforcing	-	25	25	12	762	170	994
Measles							
Primary	1	528	683	157	204	26	1,599
Rubella							
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	484	484

Smallpox	Age at Date of Vaccination				Total
	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	
Primary	11	1,019	209	81	1,320
Revaccinations	-	-	5	18	23

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children in Accordance with
the Provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 19/64

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination				<u>3</u>
2. <u>Acceptances</u>				
(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously				<u>1,386</u>
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously				<u>39</u>
(c) No. of acceptances				<u>1,194</u>
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b)				<u>88.64%</u>
3. <u>Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test</u>				
(a) No. of children 2(c) tested				<u>1,143</u>
(b) Result of test:		<u>Heaf Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>	
(i) Positive		<u>82</u>	-	
(ii) Negative		<u>1,040</u>	-	
(iii) Not ascertained		<u>21</u>	-	TOTAL <u>1,143</u>
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...		<u>7.31%</u>	-	TOTAL <u>7.31%</u>
4. <u>Vaccination</u>				
No. vaccinated:-				
(a) Following negative Heaf Test				<u>1,024</u>
(b) Following negative Mountoux Test				-
			TOTAL	<u>1,024</u>

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School Health Service

The basis of the School Health Service has traditionally been founded on the routine medical inspection of all pupils at certain stages of their school life. Changing social patterns and the ready availability of medical attention through the National Health Service have induced many authorities to concentrate the efforts of school doctors more on the ascertainment and follow-up of children with special handicaps or about whom nurses, teachers or parents are concerned.

In September, 1968, it was decided to retain as routine examinations only the first (entrants) and the last (leavers) for all children. In the intervening years the parents are asked to complete a Health Questionnaire and only those children thought to require examination are dealt with. The following tables show the number of examinations carried out and the defects found.

Classification of the Physical Condition of Children
examined at periodic medical inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		Number	Number				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later	219	219	-	-	2	54	56
1965	575	575	-	-	11	109	116
1964	656	655	1	-	21	95	111
1963	86	86	-	67	3	17	19
1962	259	257	2	435	14	76	86
1961	132	132	-	161	6	27	32
1960	36	36	-	90	-	4	3
1959	85	83	2	92	2	8	9
1958	94	94	-	215	5	17	20
1957	48	48	-	112	2	3	5
1956	330	330	-	-	15	114	119
1955 and earlier	432	432	-	-	21	94	115
TOTAL	2,952	2,947	5	1,172	102	618	691

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) 99.49%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) 0.51%

Defects found by periodic and special Medical
Examinations during the Year

Defect Code Number	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection	
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total		
4	Skin	T	49	107	20	176	24	
		O	37	26	28	91	14	
5	Eyes - a. Vision	T	36	36	30	102	13	
		O	76	100	44	220	36	
	b. Squint	T	20	-	8	28	5	
		O	38	22	24	84	20	
	c. Other	T	2	-	2	4	2	
		O	2	1	3	6	3	
6	Ears - a. Hearing	T	37	12	28	77	25	
		O	30	6	24	60	13	
	b. Otitis Media	T	7	4	3	14	1	
		O	62	13	21	96	17	
	c. Other	T	7	7	5	19	7	
		O	6	2	3	11	3	
7	Nose and Throat	T	42	13	20	75	7	
		O	162	11	37	210	46	
8	Speech	T	16	-	7	23	11	
		O	59	1	9	69	16	
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	2	-	1	3	-	
		O	45	1	9	55	6	
10	Heart	T	7	1	1	9	1	
		O	21	6	27	54	51	
11	Lungs	T	39	9	8	56	9	
		O	54	10	29	93	27	
12	Developmental a. Hernia	T	4	-	1	5	1	
		O	5	-	2	7	3	
	b. Other	T	16	30	13	59	22	
		O	62	16	32	110	51	
	13	Orthopaedic a. Posture	T	1	-	-	1	-
			O	8	9	12	29	4
b. Feet		T	41	11	6	58	25	
		O	16	16	13	45	17	
c. Other		T	1	4	2	7	1	
		O	22	21	13	56	19	

Defect Code Number	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
14	Nervous System	T	2	1	1	4	3
		O	11	2	11	24	11
	a. Epilepsy	T	6	4	15	25	15
		O	75	6	23	104	56
15	Psychological	T	4	-	8	12	4
		O	35	1	37	73	9
	a. Development	T	2	2	3	7	6
		O	107	18	67	192	41
16	Abdomen	T	1	3	1	5	-
		O	6	1	11	18	3
17	Other	T	8	7	5	20	3
		O	35	3	29	67	7
18	TOTALS	T	350	251	188	789	185
		O	974	292	508	1,774	473

T = Requiring Treatment

O = For observation only

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine and request inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 54,779 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Six hundred and seventy-seven individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours.

Consultant Orthopaedic Clinics

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. During the year 7 sessions were held, 41 children were seen who made 43 attendances.

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

A special clinic is held at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract, by Mr. K. M. Mayall each fortnight. Details of these clinics are as follows:-

1. Number of sessions held during the year - 49		
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Number of individual children seen by consultant including those continuing attendance from previous year	5	132
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	2	64
4. Number of children:		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year	1	65
(b) treated at school clinics	2	38
5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	16	385

Consultant Paediatric Clinics

Dr. J. D. Pickup holds a clinic at the Divisional Health Office, Castleford, as and when required.

Details of the clinics held are as follows:-

1. Number of sessions held during year - 3

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Number of individual patients seen:		
(a) new cases	-	2
(b) cases attending from previous year(s)	1	21
3. Total number of attendances at clinics	1	23

Ophthalmic Clinics

These are held at the Divisional Health Office, Castleford, and Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract.

Total number of attendances	2,000
Number of pupils for whom glasses prescribed	575

Child Guidance Clinic

A Child Guidance Clinic is held every Wednesday at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. Dr. K. N. Maxwell, Psychiatrist, is in charge of the clinic and has the assistance of Mr. P. W. Atkinson, Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Harris, Social Worker in Psychiatry. The following table gives details of work undertaken during the year:-

Number of sessions held during year - 95

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of new cases during year	41	28	69
Total number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	48	31	79
Number of cases carried forward	36	15	51

Speech Therapy

Special clinics are held in the Division at the Sagar Street Clinic, Castleford, Central Clinic, Pontefract, Health Centre, Knottingley, and at the Castle Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children.

I give below details of the work undertaken:-

1. Number of half-day sessions held during the year	...	...	...	336
2. (a) Number of children seen for the first time during the year...	...	...	...	100
(b) Number of children attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	132
Total number of children treated $\sqrt{2(a) + 2(b)}$ to agree with Form 8M (iii)F7	...	...	...	232
3. Number of children awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	39
(a) Interviewed and placed on waiting list	...	...	...	3
(b) Not seen	...	...	...	36
4. Children Discharged during the year:			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Total	...	...	51	38
Analysis	...	...	-	-
Speech normal	...	...	19	13
Speech improved	...	...	19	8
Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	-	1
Non co-operation	...	...	7	11
Admitted to special schools	...	...	2	2
Left school	...	...	3	2
Left district	...	...	-	1
Other reasons (private treatment)	...	...	1	-
5. Number of visits made to schools	...	...	...	46
6. Number of home visits	...	...	...	58
<u>Analysis of Children Treated</u>			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammerers (Dysrhythmia)	...	...	29	2
2. Defects of Articulation due to:				
(a) Cleft palate	...	...	5	2
(b) Cerebral palsy	...	...	2	1
(c) Other structural malformations	...	...	8	10
(d) Other causes, e.g. neurological	...	...	15	11
(e) No specific cause found	...	...	48	42
3. Disorders of Language due to:				
(a) Retarded language development (non-specific)	...	...	20	11
(b) Retardation with associated subnormality	...	...	11	6
(c) Retardation associated with deafness	...	...	5	2
(d) Dysphasia	...	...	-	1
(e) Aphasia	...	...	1	-
(f) Other reasons	...	...	-	-
4. Dysphonia	...	...	5	-
5. Other defects	...	...	-	-

Examination of Handicapped Children

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

Section 13

Miscellaneous Services

Mass Radiography

The Mobile Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visits the area each year. The policy of the Board is to concentrate their efforts on examining work people in industries where there is a greater risk in contracting chest diseases rather than holding sessions for members of the general public.

During the year the following figures relate to this area:-

Total number of persons x-rayed	4,624
Number of active cases of Tuberculosis found	2
Number of inactive cases of Tuberculosis found	14
Number of non-Tuberculous abnormalities	23

Family Planning

The County Council allows free use of clinic premises and equipment to the Family Planning Association and in addition provides an annual grant to the Association.

In this area the Association holds weekly sessions at the Castleford Hightown Hospital and the Central Clinic, Pontefract.

It is anticipated that additional sessions will be started in 1971 at the Knottingley Health Centre and Normanton Clinic.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act

Under this Act the County Council is required to control the registration of nurseries, play groups and child minders. Each application for registration is carefully considered and a full inspection of premises is carried out to verify that satisfactory standards are maintained.

At the end of the year, seven play groups were registered and these were authorised to accept a total of 163 children. Three daily minders were registered to receive a total of seven children.

Regular visits of inspection were made to the premises during the year.

Co-ordinating Committees on Problem Families

Within most communities there are a number of families who present special problems which fall to the lot of social workers over a wide sphere of activity to deal with. Occasionally, and often tragically, circumstances lead to the break-up of families, and young children being taken into permanent care by the Children's Authorities. Usually with this type of family a number of social agencies are involved and for this reason, periodic meetings are convened to share information, concert action, avoid overlapping or conflicting advice, and to strive to the utmost of endeavour to prevent family break-up, consistent of course with the physical and mental well-being of the children.

The responsibility for the conduct of these meetings devolves upon the Divisional Medical Officer. Quarterly meetings were held separately in the Castleford and Pontefract area during the year.

Battered Babies

Early in 1970, Ministry Circular C.M.O. 2/70 drew attention to the problem of young children who are injured by their parents. It was felt that local discussion should take place amongst all agencies concerned with child care so that a definite course of action should be planned for dealing with this problem.

A committee was therefore established in the Divisional area involving the Consultant Paediatrician, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Divisional Medical Officers, Children's Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Nursing Officers and Police. The need for early recognition of the problem was discussed and a policy formulated for dealing with any case or suspected case of the syndrome. Following the original meeting subsequent committee meetings have been called to deal with individual cases. These have proved most helpful and excellent liaison has been established between the Hospital Service, the Local Authority services and the N.S.P.C.C.

Medical Examination of Staff

During the year the following medical examinations were carried out on behalf of the County Council:-

Entrants to Teacher Training Colleges	130
Entrants to Teaching Profession	14
School Meals Service	101
Superannuation	90

Section 14

General Provisions of the Health Services

A. HOSPITALS

Facilities for patients from this area are provided at the following hospitals.

1. General Hospital Accommodation

Castleford Hightown Hospital
Pontefract General Infirmary
Ackton Hospital, Featherstone

2. Maternity Homes

Castleford Maternity Home
Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth

3. Chronic Sick

Headlands Hospital, Pontefract
Southmoor Hospital, Hemsworth

4. Mental Hospitals

Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield

5. Isolation Hospitals

Burntwood Hospital, Brierley
Seacroft Hospital, Leeds

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provide the ambulance service and there is a depot situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, Telephone Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield, (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Department of Health and Social Services) accepts bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and the Public Health Department.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1970

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

Castleford - Vacancy

Pontefract - S. F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(on leave of absence)

Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services

Full-time

Vacancies

Part-time

D. Atkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. M. Brearley, M.B., Ch.B.

D. J. Haiste, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

M. Mason Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

J. L. Mabbott, M.B., B.S.

F. J. Penrose, M.B., Ch.B.

Wm. C. Palmer, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.G.

J. R. Scholey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A. Vaux, M.B., B.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff

Paediatrician

J. D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Ophthalmologists

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

L. Wittels, M.D., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

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

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist

K. M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S.G., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

Child Guidance Clinic

Psychiatrist - Dr. K. N. Maxwell

Psychologist - P. W. Atkinson

Social Worker - Mrs. P. Harris

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. M. Craig

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Mrs. J. Allsopp
Mrs. M. E. Bedford
Mrs. P. M. Brice
Miss L. O. I. Day
Mrs. S. N. Dinsdale
Miss A. Elsley
Mrs. M. Faulkner
Mrs. M. D. Fisher
Mrs. P. Grindel
Mrs. S. A. Izon
Mrs. V. M. Newby
Mrs. C. M. Parry
Miss P. S. Patterson
Miss M. Reading
Miss I. J. Robinson
Mrs. M. P. Sawyer
Mrs. M. B. Toplis
Mrs. E. M. Vipurse
Mrs. P. N. Wadsworth
Mrs. M. K. Walsh
Mrs. M. A. Ward
Mrs. L. Whiteley

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. Clarkson
Mrs. L. Hudson

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. A. Eades

Midwives

Mrs. C. Apperley

Miss F. Baker

Mrs. K. Berry

Mrs. K. Clarkson

Mrs. E. Glover (relief)

Mrs. P. Green

Miss C. Norton

Mrs. J. R. Pearson

Mrs. A. M. Randall

Mrs. M. Richardson

Mrs. D. Tomlinson

Mrs. A. Watson

Mrs. S. Whitehead

Mrs. M. Wylie

Home Nurses

Full-time

Miss M. Andrew

Mrs. M. Bennison

Mrs. M. Berwick

Mrs. C. P. Bowler

Mrs. J. E. Busson

Mrs. S. Calvert

Mrs. S. Cumming

Mrs. S. G. Cousins

Mrs. S. Eaton

Mrs. M. L. Etherington

Mrs. K. Frain

Mrs. M. Golding

Mrs. F. Green

Mrs. P. Howes

Mrs. M. A. E. Jewitt

Mrs. V. McVeigh

Mrs. S. Megson

Mrs. A. Pearce

Mrs. J. M. Pycock

Mrs. P. Tinker

Mrs. D. Vause

Mrs. M. Yates

Part-time

Mrs. M. R. Moore

Home Help Organiser

Miss K. Duker

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. G. V. Byett

Miss M. Horsley

Mr. T. Perrins

Mr. G. F. G. Townend

Training Centre Supervisor

Mrs. M. Stone

Speech Therapists

Mrs. N. Hepworth (part-time)

Miss M. M. Ind

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Divisional Administrative Officer W. Carver

Deputy Divisional Administrative Officer - C. R. Pickering

Senior Clerk - W. R. Wood

Mrs. A. Ball

Mrs. D. Camp (part-time)

Mrs. M. H. Carver (part-time)

Miss N. Cawthra

Mrs. B. Chapman

Mr. T. Crook

Mrs. J. M. Williamson

Mrs. C. Hardy

Miss S. M. Hill

Mrs. G. Hutchinson

Miss J. Littlewood

Mrs. L. Murgatroyd

Miss M. Nicholls

Mrs. P. Ramsdale (part-time)

Mrs. J. Sampson

Mrs. E. Slack (part-time)

Mrs. S. A. Smith (part-time)

Miss M. Steels

Mrs. M. Tate

Miss J. M. Wallace

Mrs. B. Whittingham (part-time)

Mrs. F. Wilson (part-time)

Mrs. J. L. Windmill

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 sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	2	4	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by L.A.	89	67	1	-
(c) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	4	4	-	-
Totals	95	75	1	-

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 (sec.7)					
Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	26	20	-	-	-
Other defects	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	28	20	-	-	-

APPENDIX

Factories in which inspectors appointed by Section 12(1)

No. of factories in which inspectors appointed by Section 12(1)	No. of inspectors appointed by Section 12(1)	No. of factories in which inspectors appointed by Section 12(1)	No. of factories in which inspectors appointed by Section 12(1)
2	2	2	(a) factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in force enforced by L.A.
0	0	0	(b) factories in which section 7 is enforced by L.A.
4	4	4	(c) Other factories in which section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-stations provisions)
6	6	6	Totals

Cases in which factories were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act

No. of cases in which factories were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act	No. of cases in which factories were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act	No. of cases in which factories were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act	No. of cases in which factories were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act
1	1	1	Other defects
10	10	10	Sanitary conditions
1	1	1	Out-stations
1	1	1	Other defects
13	13	13	Totals

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 unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-
All other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-

J.F. Fraser,
 Medical Officer of Health

December, 1971.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

1900-1901

<p>1. <i>Aspergillus</i></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>2. <i>Penicillium</i></p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>3. <i>Trichoderma</i></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>4. <i>Botrytis</i></p>	<p>110 (1) (e)</p>	<p>the quantity of spores in the air is estimated to be 100,000 per cubic foot</p>	<p>the quantity of spores in the air is estimated to be 100,000 per cubic foot</p>	<p>the quantity of spores in the air is estimated to be 100,000 per cubic foot</p>	<p>the quantity of spores in the air is estimated to be 100,000 per cubic foot</p>	<p>the quantity of spores in the air is estimated to be 100,000 per cubic foot</p>

BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended Thirty-first December, 1970

S.C.L. WILSON

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

BOURNE OF PORTFOLIO

ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended Thirty-first December, 1970

S.O.L. WILSON

M.A.P.H.L., M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Officer,

Portsmouth.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	
Section 1. Housing Conditions	4
2. Atmospheric Pollution	11
3. Food Hygiene	15
4. Occupational Hygiene - Safety and Welfare	25
5. Hygiene in Places of Public Resort	30
6. Public Health Services	31
7. Prevention and Abatement of Nuisance	33
8. Pest Control	36
9. Administration Records	38

	Introduction
1	Section 1
11	Atmospheric Pollution
13	Food Systems
23	Occupational Safety and Health
25	Systems in Place of Public Health
27	Public Health Services
33	Prevention and Assessment of Risks
35	Pest Control
39	Administration Records

Borough of Pontefract

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Gentlemen,

I present for your consideration the Annual Report on work carried out by the Department's inspectorate and ancillary staff during 1970. As in previous years the statistical content of the report is accompanied by narrative intended not only to stimulate the further interest of members but to explain the deeper objectives that lie behind figures. The report is essentially in four parts each allocated roughly the same amount of Departmental time; Housing, Air Pollution, Food Control and Environmental Hygiene.

The sheer volume of work has continued to increase and out of necessity this report is prepared towards the end of 1971. From an efficiency point of view and in recognition of the growing complexity of the work load the Council's agreement in 1969 that two of its senior inspectors should have special responsibilities for Housing and Environmental Improvement and administration of Food and Drugs Act including the promotion of Health Education has proved timely and fortuitous.

The degree of specialisation practised within the department has meant that not only could the extra work load be absorbed, but in the food control sector activities in health education have expanded albeit that much of the work is carried on out of normal office hours. However at the time of preparing this report it is abundantly clear that there must inevitably be some staff increase in the forthcoming year if duties cast upon us by legislation are to be fully implemented. Not least is the pressure brought about by the increased throughput and consequent meat inspection duties at the central abattoir.

This century has thus far seen unprecedented advances in the social, economic and educational fields and with it an expanding, if at times somewhat fluid local government responsibility. In recent years many important local government responsibilities have been overshadowed by national economic problems coupled with stringent and fluctuating financial policies of central government, reverberating through to local authorities. Emerging from these shadows is the long promised reform bill on local government, and it is significant that the future metropolitan district councils will be founded in large measures on environmental health services.

In a more particular vein the autumn years of this ancient Borough will likely witness many changes for the benefit of its townfolk involving central area re-development, initiation of new roadways together with important social and cultural extensions to community life through the provision of a new library and sports complex.

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Continued

I present the year's activities in the Annual Report on work carried out by the Department's inspectors and sanitary staff during 1970. As in previous years the statistical content of the report is accompanied by narrative intended not only to illustrate the further progress of work but to explain the major activities that the health officers have carried out. The report is essentially in four parts each allocated roughly the same amount of Departmental time: Health, Sanitation, Food Control and Environmental Hygiene.

The above volume of work has continued to increase and out of necessity this report is prepared towards the end of 1971. From an efficiency point of view and in recognition of the growing complexity of the work load the Council's agreement in 1969 that two of the public inspectors should have special responsibilities for Housing and Environmental Improvement and administration of Food and Drugs Act including the promotion of health education has proved timely and fortuitous.

The degree of specialization provided within the Department has meant that not only could the extra work load be absorbed, but in the food control sector activities in health education have expanded since that much of the work is carried on out of normal office hours. However at the time of preparing this report it is abundantly clear that there must inevitably be some staff increase in the forthcoming year if duties cast upon us by legislation are to be fully implemented. Not least is the pressure brought about by the increased throughput and consequent cost inspection visits at the central abattoir.

The Ministry has taken a number of important decisions in the social, economic and educational fields and with it an expanding list of responsibilities. In recent years many important local government responsibilities have been transferred by national government to local government, particularly in the fields of housing, education, health and social services. The transfer of these responsibilities through to local authorities, bringing them under their own control, is the long promised reform bill on local government, and it is anticipated that the future responsibilities for district councils will be founded in large measure on environmental health services.

In a more fundamental vein the entire scope of the ancient Borough will have to be reassessed for the benefit of the town's inhabitants. The traditional, dilapidated or non-existent together with important social and cultural extensions to community life through the provision of a new library and sports complex.

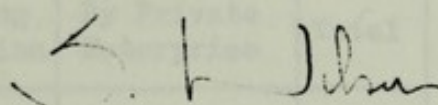
My department will complement these physical changes by earlier completion of the slum clearance programme and a concurrent drive to improve as many pre-war houses in the Borough as practicable. Whilst these matters will reflect some of the practical and visual endeavours of a local authority, there remains the challenge of achieving clean air through the extension of smoke control areas. Suffice to say at this juncture that perhaps the forthcoming year will be one of decision and sensible progress.

In conclusion it would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the co-operation and encouragement extended to me personally both by my fellow officers and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

For my part I am thankful and deeply appreciative for having a loyal and hardworking staff, whose efforts and enthusiasm sustain the viability of the department. Whilst this compliment is brief it is non the less sincere.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Year	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	Total	Total
	Permanent	Temporary			
1966					
1967					
1968					
1969					
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973			173		
1974			526		
1975					
1976					
1977					
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Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

December, 1971.

The Department will continue to support the progress of the new science program and a constant drive to improve as many new-born houses in the Borough as possible. While these matters will require some of the practical and visual assistance of a local authority, there remains the challenge of achieving them through the extension of mobile control areas. It will be my aim this year to perhaps the forthcoming year will be one of decision and decisive progress.

In conclusion it would be wrong if I did not acknowledge the co-operation and encouragement extended to me personally both by my fellow officers and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee. For my part I am thankful and deeply appreciative for having a loyal and energetic staff, whose efforts and enthusiasm maintain the vitality of the department. While this compliment is paid it is not the least yours.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
[Handwritten Signature]
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Medical Officer
[Faint text]
[Faint text]

HOUSING CONDITIONS

House Provision - Slum Clearance - Fitness of Dwellings - Houses in Multi-Occupation - Improvement Grants - Common Lodging Houses

House Provision

Since post-war house building began 25 years ago, some 6,108 dwellings have been erected in the Borough - 175 of these during the year under review - as detailed in Table 1. Seven of these new dwellings have been allocated to miners displaced during 1970 from areas subject to pit closures and accords to an agreed policy between the Corporation and National Coal Board.

In 1945 the total number of dwellings in the Borough was, 5,557 of which 1,348 were owned by the Corporation. The Table depicts building progress in the last quarter of a century.

Table 1. New Housing 1946 - 1970

No. of dwellings erected*

Year	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	By Private Enterprise	Total
	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
1968	390			151	541
1969	676			120	796
1970	93			82	175
Total	2,995	25	714	2,374	6,108

*Excluding 38 temporary dwellings, subsequently demolished.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

House Provides - Since Clearance - Fifteen
 of Dwellings - Houses in Multi-Occupancy
 Improvement Grants - Common Lodging Houses

House Provides

Since post-war house building began 25 years ago, some 6,108 dwellings have been erected in the Borough - 175 of these during the year under review - as detailed in Table 1. Seven of these new dwellings have been allocated to miners displaced during 1970 from areas subject to pit closures and accords to an agreed policy between the Corporation and National Coal Board.

In 1985 the total number of dwellings in the Borough was, 5,257 of which 1,348 were owned by the Corporation. The Table depicts building progress in the last quarter of a century.

Table 1. New Dwellings 1946 - 1970

No. of dwellings erected*

Year	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	By Private Enterprises	Total
	Permanent	Temporary			
1946	6	25		23	24
1947	159			30	198
1948	161			26	187
1949	174			11	185
1950	104			12	116
1951	86			9	95
1952	105			11	116
1953	108		178	19	305
1954	73		230	41	650
1955	35			47	82
1956	26			62	91
1957	68			76	164
1958	6			140	146
1959	68			164	232
1960	107			182	289
1961	91			185	276
1962	108			174	282
1963	63			183	246
1964	34			180	214
1965	65			209	274
1966	156			174	330
1967	33			122	155
1968	350			121	241
1969	676			120	796
1970	92			65	157
Total	2,992	25	714	2,374	6,108

*Excluding 38 temporary dwellings, subsequently demolished.

At the end of 1970 the number of applicants for Corporation dwellings living in the Borough was 844 many of whom, when due for investigation by the Housing Department, may well have found other accommodation.

Of these 844 applicants, 91 were persons living in lodgings at the time of application, and 189 elderly persons seeking accommodation more suited to their needs; this latter group therefore represents something approaching a quarter of the total applicants which is marginally better than the previous year. Only 22 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 satisfy the general housing needs. Some 262 bungalows and 32 purpose built flats already provided for elderly persons, supplemented by 121 bedsitter flats - mainly let to elderly persons, are clearly inadequate and further units are either under construction or in the pipeline at advanced planning stages particularly for the Eastbourne and Ladybalk areas.

The Monument Mews project for the elderly was completed in the early part of the year and officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P. provides an exciting and splendid example of care and concern shown by the local authority towards meeting the needs of the elderly.

Table 2 depicts progress since the war - a period covering a quarter of a century. It is of course unfortunate that statistics do not in any way portray the quality and environmental provision of dwellings erected in more recent years.

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
1945	18	1.3
1950	32	1.7
1960	85	3.2
1963	217	7.5
1965	273	8.8
1966	357	11.2
1968	368	9.7
1969	383	10.1
1970	415	10.5

At the end of 1970 the number of applicants for Corporation dwellings living in the Borough was 844 many of whom, when due for investigation by the Housing Department, may well have found other accommodation.

Of these 844 applicants, 91 were persons living in lodgings at the time of application, and 189 elderly persons seeking accommodation were added to their needs; this latter group therefore represents something approaching a quarter of the total applicants which is marginally better than the previous year. Only 25 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 satisfy the general housing needs. Some 268 dwellings and 35 purpose built flats already provided for elderly persons, supplemented by 121 bed-sitter flats - mainly let to elderly persons, are already in existence and further units are either under construction or in the pipeline at advanced planning stages particularly for the Heathrow and Ladybain areas.

The Monument House project for the elderly was completed in the early part of the year and officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P. provides an exciting and splendid example of care and concern shown by the local authority towards meeting the needs of the elderly.

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1968	275	8.8
1969	327	11.2
1969	368	9.7
1969	397	10.1
1970	412	10.2

Slum Clearance

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. At the outset some 592 dwellings were scheduled in potential clearance categories.

The half way stage was reached by 1970, and the target set for the first five years had been considerably exceeded. If progress continues apace there is no reason why the clearance programme should not be completed by 1973.

In the year under review the most significant change to occur in housing legislation came with the advent of the Housing Act 1969. This Act has brought about a change of attitude towards life expectancy of dwellings. The improvement grant section of the Act provides the incentive and drive to re-habilitate dwellings before deterioration renders them unfit; thus providing a major compensatory factor in preventing unnecessarily premature clearance.

This Act also provides for substantial increases in the slum clearance compensation payable to many of those owner occupiers, who have occupied their homes for more than two years at the time of representation. In these cases the compensation is based on the market value of the property. Furthermore, tenanted houses subject to slum clearance action can claim an enhanced 'well maintained payment', provided a genuine and reasonable attempt has been made to keep the house in a satisfactory state of repair despite its general unfitness.

No one is likely to argue against fair compensation. However, as the full impact of these new costs for slum clearance come more fully into play, then local authorities will find an additional financial burden to contend with and the corollary could well be a slowing down of the rate of clearance.

Reference to Table 3(a) and (b) shows that during 1970 action was initiated in respect of 66 unfit dwellings. This brings the total number of dwellings represented since the commencement of the programme to a total of 337.

In addition certain dwellings scheduled for future clearance were purchased in advance of formal action in order to expedite anticipated re-development particularly in the Tanshelf area.

The year 1970 witnessed the confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of 42 dwellings at Love Lane Terrace and the commencement of formal action in respect of 54 unfit dwellings by declaration of the Pontefract (Tanshelf No.7) Compulsory Purchase Order. At the time of writing this Order has been confirmed without amendment.

During 1964 a survey of other projects 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. At the outset some 300 dwellings were scheduled in potential clearance categories.

The half way stage was reached by 1970, and the target set for the first five years had been considerably exceeded. If progress continues apace there is no reason why the clearance programme should not be completed by 1975.

In the year under review the most significant change to occur in housing legislation came with the advent of the Housing Act 1969. This Act has brought about a change of attitude towards the responsibility of the improvement grant section of the Act provides the incentive and drive to re-habilitate dwellings before deterioration renders them unfit; thus providing a major complementary factor in preventing unnecessarily premature clearance.

This Act also provides for substantial increases in the size of clearance compensation payable to many of those owner occupiers who have occupied their homes for more than two years at the time of requisition. In those cases the compensation is based on the market value of the property. Furthermore, tenanted houses subject to a clearance action can claim an enhanced 'well maintained payment', provided a genuine and reasonable attempt has been made to keep the house in a satisfactory state of repair despite its general weariness.

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Reference to Table 3(a) and (b) shows that during 1970 action was initiated in respect of 68 dwellings. This brings the total number of dwellings represented since the commencement of the programme to a total of 337.

In addition certain dwellings scheduled for future clearance were purchased in advance of formal action in order to expedite anticipated re-development particularly in the Tinseltown area.

The year 1970 witnessed the continuation of compulsory purchase Orders in respect of 42 dwellings at Love Lane Terrace and the commencement of formal action in respect of 24 dwellings by declaration of the Tinseltown (Tinseltown No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order. At the time of writing this Order has been confirmed without amendment.

Table 3. Slum Clearance

(a) Individual Unfit Houses	1970
Number of Houses represented	12
Number of Closing Orders	2
Number of Undertakings accepted	-
Number of Closing Orders revoked	16
Number of Demolition Orders made	26
Totals	44
Number of houses vacated -	
(a) By Council rehousing	17
(b) Otherwise	3
Totals	20
Number of Families displaced	17
Number of Persons displaced	52
Number of houses closed and not subsequently demolished	1
Number of houses demolished	40
Totals	41

(b) Clearance Areas	1970
Number of Areas represented	1
Number of houses involved	54
Number of houses vacated -	
(a) By Council rehousing	26
(b) Otherwise	11
Totals	37
Number of families displaced	27
Number of persons displaced	91
Number of houses demolished	41

Table 3. Area Clearance

1970	(a) Individual Unit Houses
12	Number of houses represented
5	Number of houses at Clearance Orders
-	Number of Undertakings accepted
10	Number of Clearance Orders revoked
20	Number of Sanction Orders made
44	Totals
	Number of houses vacated -
17	(a) By Council revoking
3	(b) Otherwise
20	Totals
17	Number of families displaced
22	Number of persons displaced
1	Number of houses closed and not subsequently demolished
40	Number of houses demolished
41	Totals

1970	(b) Clearance Areas
1	Number of Areas represented
24	Number of houses involved
	Number of houses vacated -
28	(a) By Council revoking
11	(b) Otherwise
37	Totals
27	Number of families displaced
31	Number of persons displaced
41	Number of houses demolished

Fitness of Dwellings

During the year 1,495 houses were inspected as a routine measure and as a result 164 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)	1,495
(2) Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, work in progress, etc.)	2,017
(3) Number of houses (included in (1)) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	112
(4) Houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered unfit for human habitation	66
(b) Number (excluding those in (a) above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit	354

2. Remedy of defective conditions -

(1) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of informal action	159
(2) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of formal action:	
(a) Housing Act	-
(b) Public Health Act	3
(3) Other houses in which defects were remedied as a result of formal action under Public Health Act	2

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 successive Housing Acts 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. Pontefract has no problem in this respect at the present time.

Improvement Grants

Under the heading Slum Clearance I have referred to the Housing Act 1969 and its probable impact on housing problems. This Act provides a major advance in the field of environmental improvement. The more generous financial terms for carrying out house improvements has brought about a marked increase in public interest, and applications for grant.

Housing Statistics

During the year 1969, 1,000 houses were inspected as a result of action taken as a result of reports or complaints received by the Department. Particulars of housing activities are summarized below.

1. Inspection of houses -

1,000	(1) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
2,017	(2) Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, work in progress, etc.)
112	(3) Number of houses (included in (1)) above inspected and reported under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations
66	(4) Houses needing further action:
	(a) Houses considered unfit for human habitation
334	(b) Number (excluding those in (a) above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit

2. Number of defective dwellings -

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

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The problem arising primarily from multi-occupancy houses is in the larger towns, and the associated health conditions which result from the presence of multiple housing units are not so acute in the borough. The bulk of the one-time high class residential property which in old days found itself in multiple occupation, has largely disappeared as the result of slum clearance and commercial development. Consequently there is no problem in this respect at the present time.

Improvements

Under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations I have referred to the Housing Act 1969 and the probable impact on housing problems. This Act provides a major advance in the field of environmental improvement. The new extensive financial terms for carrying out house improvements has brought about a marked increase in public interest, and applications for grants.

The mere passing of an Act does not necessarily imply a wide recognition of its content from those who stand to benefit. On this occasion the coverage in national press and on T.V. was coupled to local activities. The Council have two designated 'Improvement Officers' who have a direct responsibility in ensuring the widest implementation of the Act. The results of these officers' enthusiasm are being realised in a steady but increasing number of applications for grant.

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 fifteen years and to which, without major structural alteration, there can be added those 'standard amenities' not already provided. The 'standard amenities' comprise hot water supply, a fixed bath, a wash hand basin, a sink and an inside watercloset.

It is the Department's policy 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'. There is no practical reason why this should not be achieved and special attention is being given to owners of tenanted properties to take advantage of the current 75% grant availability.

Improvement Grants

The Improvement Grant is available for more extensive improvements and is intended to apply to property with a normal life expectation of 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. In essence this type of grant provides for a complete re-habilitation scheme. It offers an excellent opportunity for a thorough life saving operation.

Whilst there were only twenty-nine applications in 1970, the more generous provisions and greater discretion allowed to the local authority by the Housing Act 1969, is beginning to pay dividends in the form of a substantial increase in this type of application. Most certainly it is a trend to be encouraged in the fullest measure.

Table 4. Improvement Grant Statistics

Type	Applications			Grants actually made	
	Made	Approved	Refused	No.	£
Standard	22	20	2	25	3,339
Improvement	29	28	1	1	293

The work program of an Ad Hoc Committee is to study the present situation of the Council and to make recommendations. The Council has two main functions: to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a central body for the Council. The Council has two main functions: to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a central body for the Council. The Council has two main functions: to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a central body for the Council.

General Remarks

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Departmental Organization

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Table 1. Departmental Organization

Department	Number of Staff			Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Part-time	
Administration	20	5	1	26
Technical	15	10	5	30
Other	10	5	2	17
Total	45	20	8	73

Since grants were first available some twenty-two years ago, 268 houses have been improved with the aid of grants from the Council. This is a poor tally so far but with this Report prepared well into 1971 there is concrete evidence of a very substantial increase in applications.

One looks forward with a sense of anticipation to the full implementation of the Housing Act 1969 which should provide the necessary incentives to owners and occupiers of properties as well as local authorities to complete the task of providing these essential amenities at a greatly accelerated pace.

Improvements - Local Authority Housing

With the advent of the Housing Act 1969 I reported in considerable detail on its content and likely effect. The Council subsequently agreed in principle to the Chief Public Health Inspector implementing the Act in the private housing sector, and requested that the pre-war Corporation houses be similarly considered for improvement.

It is the Council's confirmed policy to declare the Monkhill Estate a General Improvement Area. This will provide the means to achieve environmental improvement as well as the physical improvement of individual dwellings. Circumscribed by a railway, colliery waste, and a brickyard and quarry there lies a challenge to be bold in implementing the Act in full measure and creating an estate where people not only want to live but are proud and happy to do so. The work of estate improvement must be part of a wider concept of improvement and areaface lift, and towards this ideal it is hoped that industry and commerce will play a significant role also. Certainly they will be encouraged to do so.

In a year during which environment and environmental pollution in particular continues to be under parliamentary scrutiny, there is a need to improve the visual appearance of some of our older estates by area improvement schemes. Last year I expressed my hope that it would be possible to achieve a phased programme of improvements to our older estates. The Council is fully alive to the possibility and accordingly plans and surveys are now in hand that are likely to see these hopes turned into reality.

Common Lodging Houses

The Minister asks for information about common lodging houses. There are no such premises in the Borough, the last being 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 room for the purposes of sleeping or eating. There is no evidence of need for such premises in the Borough these days.

houses have been improved with the aid of grants from the Council. This is a good tally so far but with this money, granted well into 1951, there is concrete evidence of a very substantial increase in applications.

The local authority with a sense of indignation to the full in the light of the Housing Act 1957 which clearly provides the necessary means to assist and encourage the progress of private as well as local authorities to complete the task of providing these essential services at a greatly accelerated pace.

Private Housing

With the advent of the Housing Act 1957 I reported in considerable detail on its content and likely effect. The Council subsequently agreed in principle to the Chief Public Health Inspector implementing the Act in the private housing sector, and requested that the private housing houses be actively considered for improvement.

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Private Housing

The Minister asks for information about council lodging houses. There are no such premises in the Borough, the last being demolished over a decade ago.

Section 25 of the Public Health Act 1936, defines a common lodging house as a house provided for the purpose of accommodating by night four persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one room for the purpose of sleeping or eating. There is no evidence of need for such premises in the Borough these days.

Section Two

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

General Conditions - Industrial Pollution -
Smoke Control Areas - Suspension of Smoke
Control Orders - 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. The Council have always acknowledged the desirability of achieving clean air as evidenced by a long association and membership of the West Riding Clean Air Council.

Industrial Pollution

Industrial plant in the Borough should no longer present a major problem. There are twenty industrial and commercial chimneys, and with one or two exceptions call for no special attention. During the year approval was given to the installation of two new furnaces and similar approval to chimney heights in one case.

During 1970, 57 observations were made and the information collected was particularly useful in forming a basis for representations to those premises requiring to improve upon standards of combustion.

Recent Clean Air legislation has been added to the statute book providing for greater control over chimney heights, grit and dust emissions, and installation of boiler plant in many different kinds of premises. This more extensive control now exercisable by the local authority should greatly help to prevent excessive pollution in the years ahead.

Smoke Control Areas

There are 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 1969/70.

Table 5. 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	2,205	137	2,342	20	981	20

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

General Conditions - Industrial Pollution -
Smoke Control Areas - Management of Smoke
Control Orders - Atmospheric Pollution Records

General Conditions

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This involves a disturbing level of atmospheric pollution, and calls
for concerted action by all classes of local users to minimize pollution,
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years ahead.

Smoke Control Areas

There are eight smoke control areas in operation in the Borough.
The following table gives particulars of surveys involved and the number
of buildings or dwellings of all current housing commitments in 1970/71.

Table 2. Smoke Control Area Progress

No. of operative dwellings etc.	Number of premises		No. of houses in the Borough controlled	Area in Acres	No. of houses in the Borough
	Industrial Commercial etc.	Total			
8	2,208	1,177	1,031	281	20

The first smoke control order became operative in 1959 and the last orders in 1966. There have been innumerable set-backs to the original planned programme of which the most decisive was the short fall in solid smokeless fuel supplies in winter months of 1969 and 1970.

In common with other local authorities in the West Riding where the basic industry is closely connected with coal mining, actions have been tempered by 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. Although extension of smoke control areas has suffered ~~its~~ set-backs the Council have promoted the clean air concept by utilising district heating at Horsefair Flats and more recently at the Monument Mews housing development.

Suspension of Smoke Control Orders

The severest set-back to progress towards securing complete clean air occurred during the winter months of 1970 and 1971. The shortage of solid smokeless fuel became so acute that a large number of occupiers in smoke control areas were unable to obtain supplies of fuel. Every effort was made to have supplies diverted into the Borough but to no avail. Meetings between the Council and fuel producers and merchants failed to achieve a solution and approval for suspension of the existing orders was sought and given by the Minister.

To try and apportion blame for the shortages in fuel supplies at local level would achieve little. The problem is one of complexity brought about in large measure by the rapid technological changes taking place in all sectors of the fuel industry. At the time of preparing this Report however assurances have been given as to the future availability of solid smokeless fuel, and coupled with increased grants there is now an added incentive to press on with a planned smoke control programme.

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 wide 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.

The histogram on page 14 compares the degree of pollution, firstly in a smoke control area during winter months, and secondly in the same area during an equivalent part of the year when orders were suspended. The import of the histogram is evident.

The first smoke control order became operative in 1955 and the last order in 1966. There have been considerable cut-backs to the original planned programme of which the most decisive was the short fall in solid fuel supplies in winter months of 1967 and 1970.

In order to assist local authorities in the West Midlands where the basic industry is closely connected with coal mining, actions have been taken by local councils and economic factors involved in introducing a programme of smoke control. In this context reference is made to the encouragement of continued use of solid fuel stoves which attain a high degree of efficiency. Although extension of smoke control areas has followed the cut-backs the Council have provided the plan and concept by utilizing district heating at Northwick Works and some control in the momentary New Building Development.

Suppression of Smoke Control Orders

The Council has been unable to progress towards securing complete elimination of smoke control areas during the winter months of 1970 and 1971. The shortage of solid fuel supplies has meant that a large number of occupiers in smoke control areas were unable to obtain supplies of fuel. Every effort was made to have supplies distributed but the Council and local authorities failed to achieve a satisfactory and approved for suspension of the existing order was sought and given by the Minister.

To try and expedite plans for the shortage in fuel supplies at local level would achieve little. The problem is one of complexity brought about in large measure by the rapid technological changes taking place in all sectors of the fuel industry. At the time of reporting this report further enquiries have been given as to the future viability of solid fuel stoves and control of the increased grants there is not an added incentive to proceed with a planned smoke control programme.

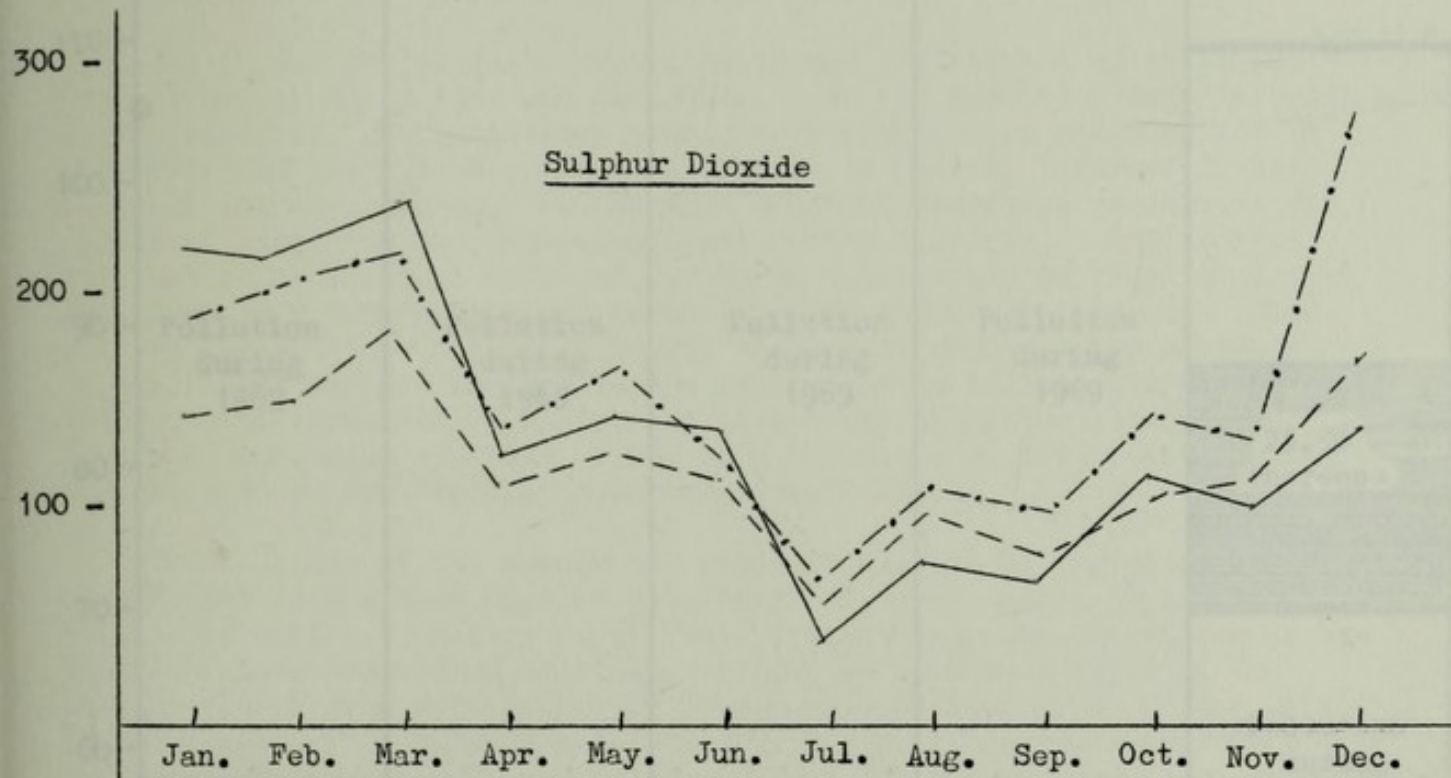
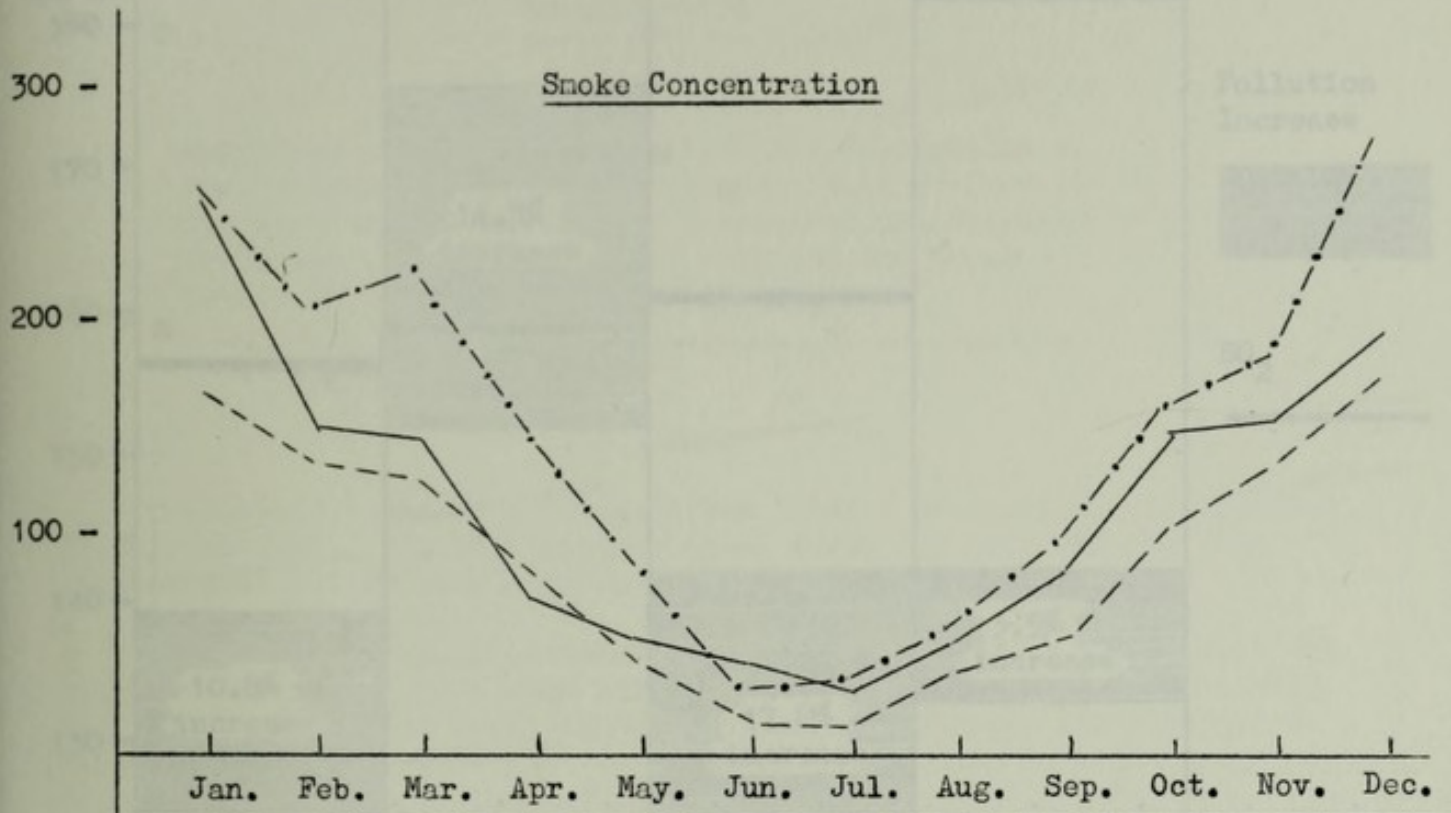
Atmospheric Pollution Research

The monitoring of atmospheric pollution was re-commenced in 1964 after a lapse occasioned by the cessation of scientific activities regarding the accuracy of old types of instruments formerly in wide use.

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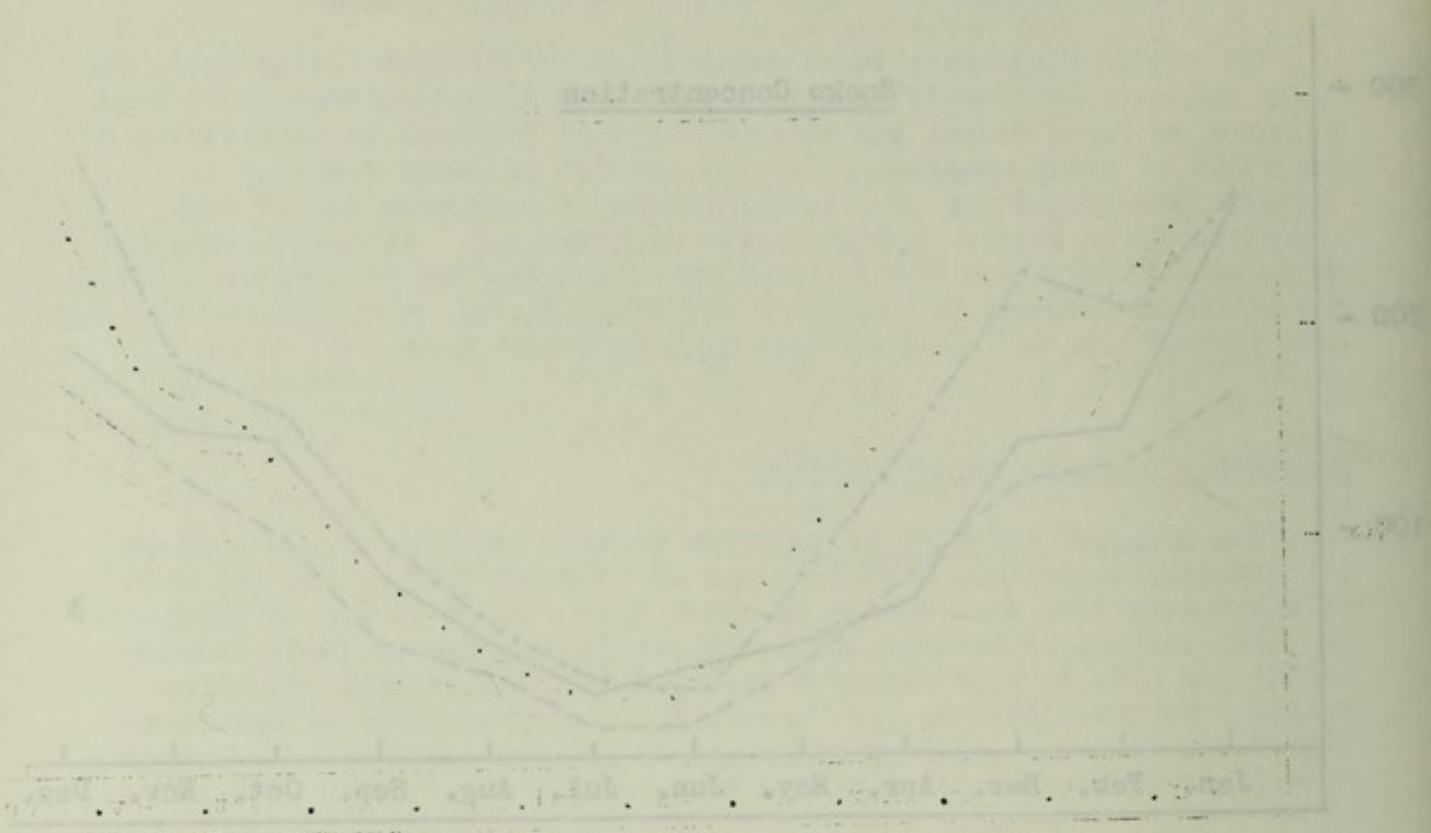
The data on page 14 compares the degree of pollution. Firstly in a smoke control area during winter months, and secondly in the same area during an equivalent part of the year when orders were suspended. The impact of the changes is evident.

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

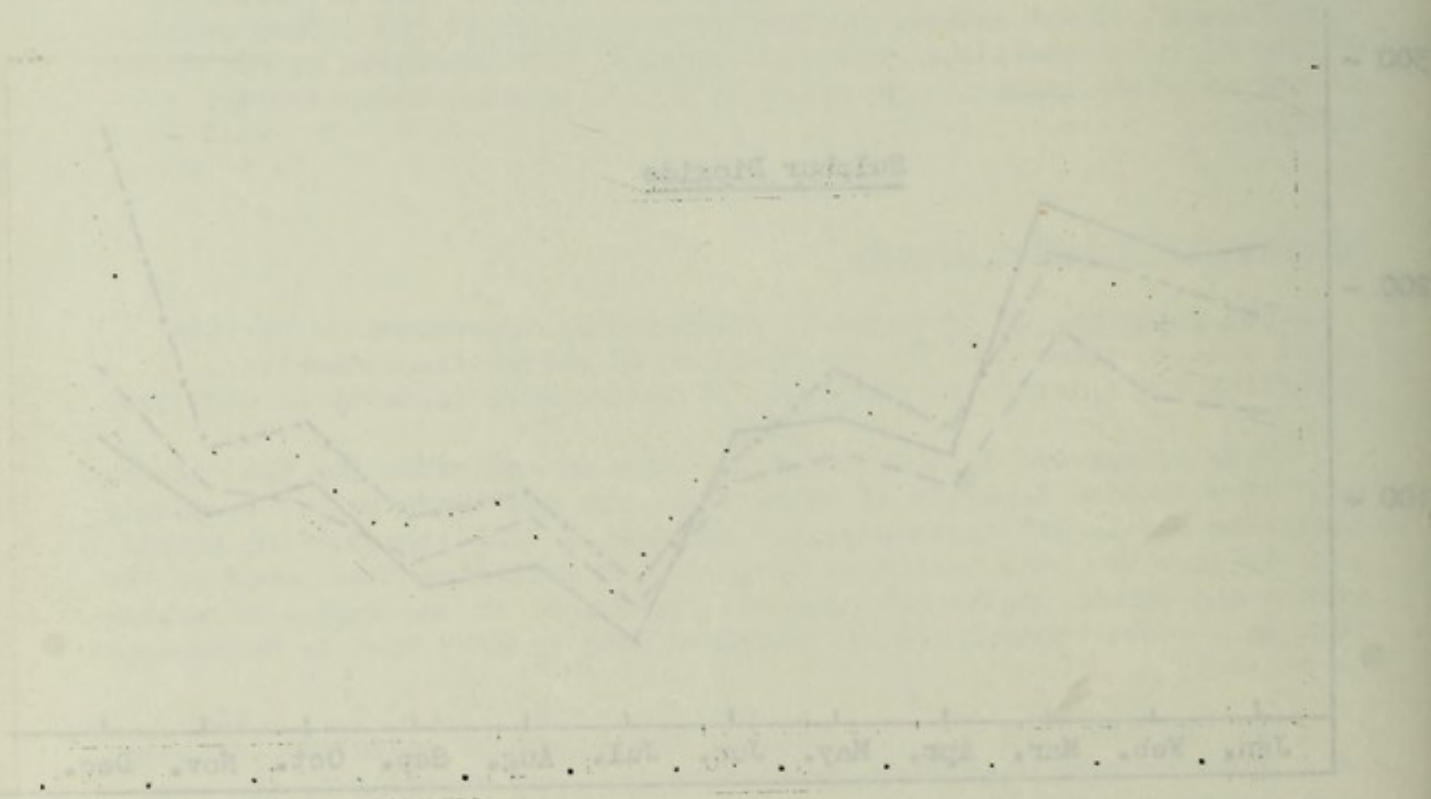


———— Municipal Office
 ———— City Engineer
 ———— Board of Health

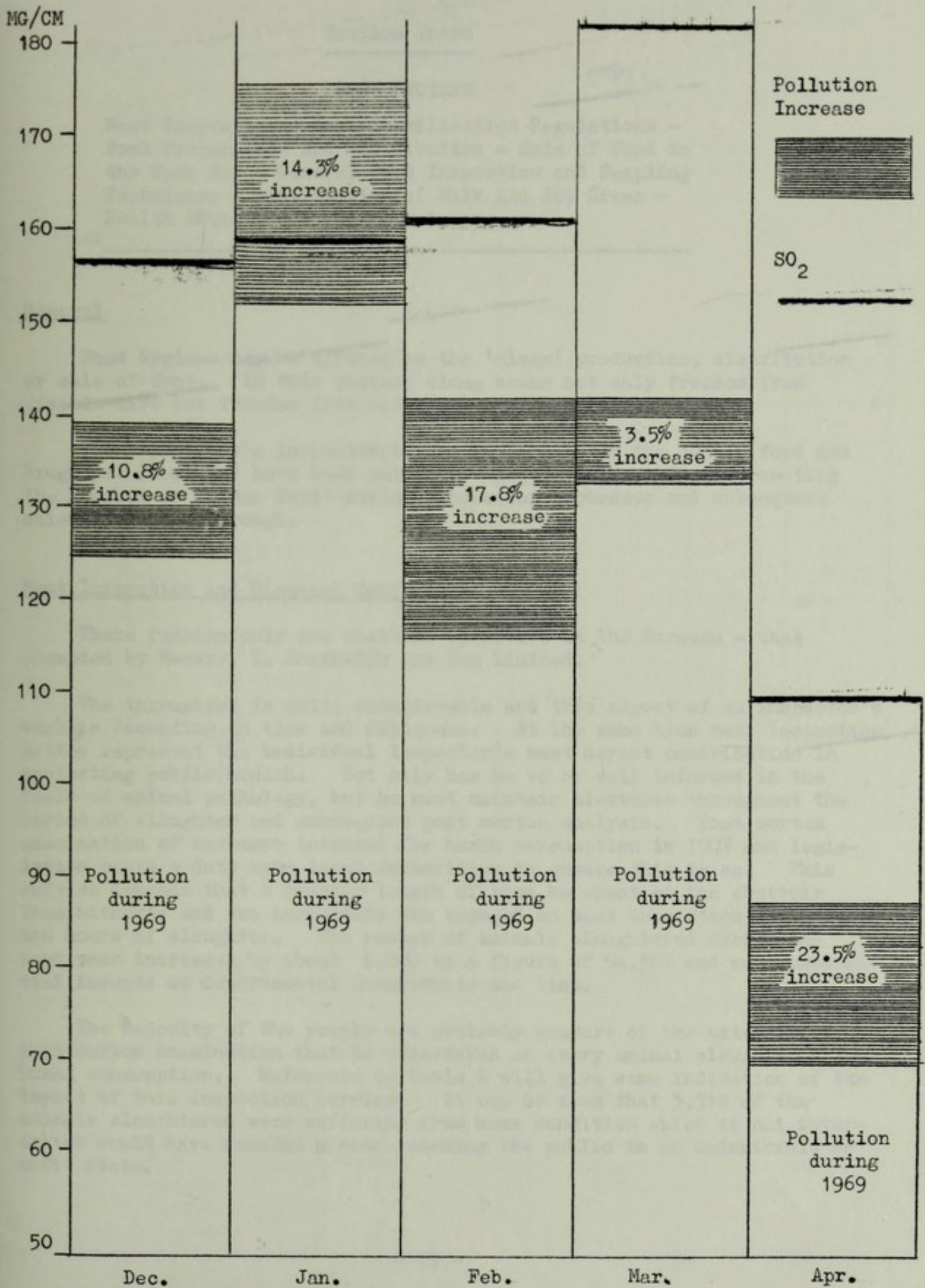
Water Concentration



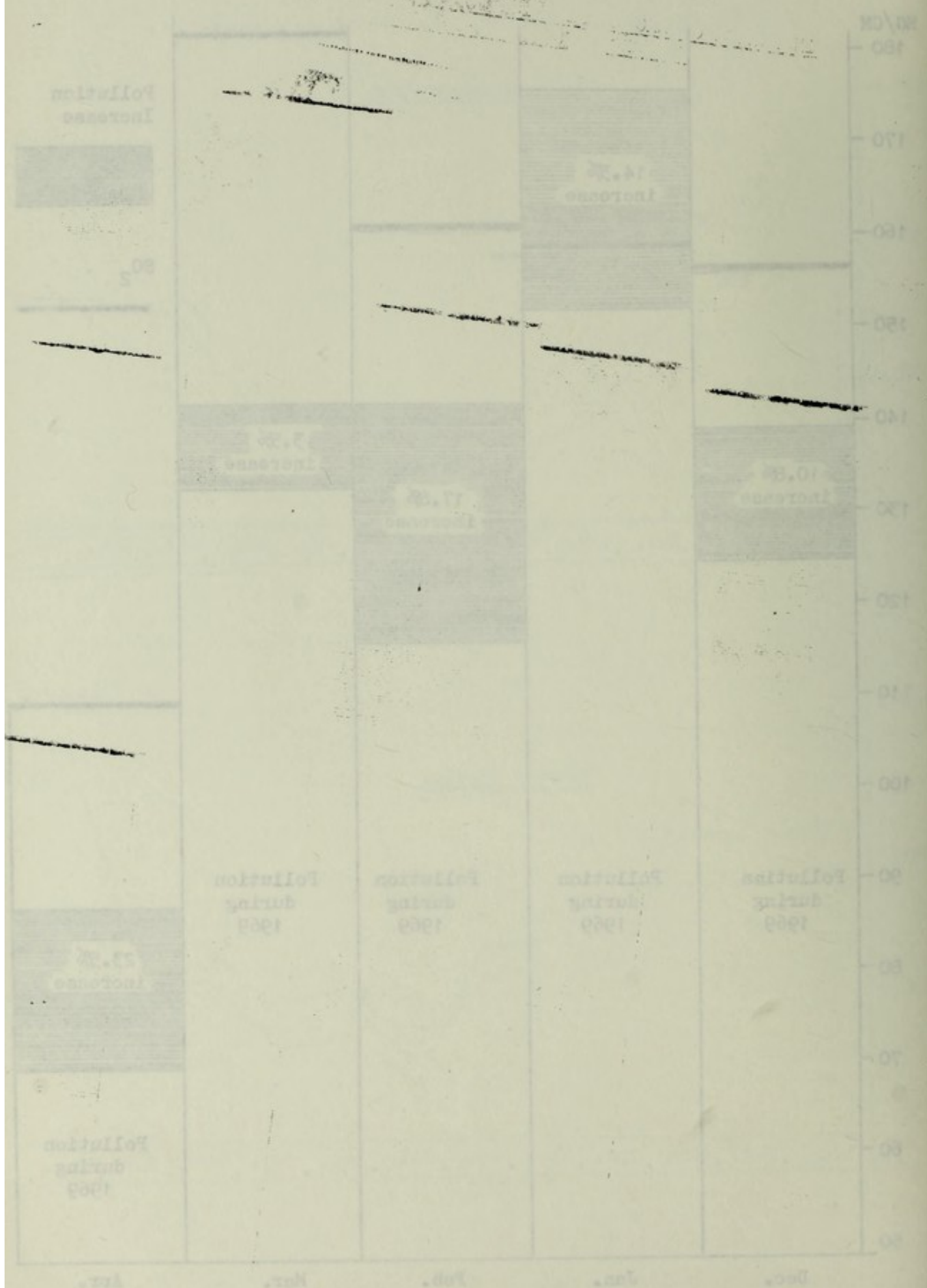
Water Quality



INCIDENCE OF SMOKE POLLUTION FOLLOWING SUSPENSION OF
THE SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS - 1970



INCIDENTS OF BARK COLLISION FOLLOWING SUBMERSION OF
THE BRIDGE DURING 1929 - 1930



Section Three

FOOD HYGIENE

Meat Inspection - Meat Sterilisation Regulations -
Food Preparation and Distribution - Sale of Food in
the Open Air - General Food Inspection and Sampling
Techniques - Distribution of Milk and Ice Cream -
Health Education - Food Complaints

General

Food Hygiene may be defined as the 'clean' production, distribution or sale of food. In this context clean means not only freedom from visible dirt but freedom from bacterial contamination.

The Department's inspectorate and in particular the Senior Food and Drugs Act Inspector have been actively engaged during 1970 in promoting the concept of 'clean food' during production processes and subsequent sale within the Borough.

Meat Inspection and Diseased Conditions

There remains only one abattoir operative in the Borough - that occupied by Messrs. T. Borthwick and Son Limited.

The throughput is quite considerable and this aspect of an inspector's work is demanding in time and diligence. At the same time meat inspection duties represent the individual inspector's most direct contribution in protecting public health. Not only has he to be well informed in the field of animal pathology, but he must maintain alertness throughout the period of slaughter and subsequent post mortem analysis. Post mortem examination of carcasses intended for human consumption is 100% and legislation casts a duty upon local authorities to ensure this is so. This service demands that a greater length of time be spent at the abattoir than hitherto and two inspectors are engaged on meat inspection during the hours of slaughter. The number of animals slaughtered during the past year increased by about 1,000 to a figure of 54,307 and made substantial inroads on departmental commitments and time.

The majority of the people are probably unaware of the extensive post-mortem examination that is undertaken on every animal slaughtered for human consumption. Reference to Table 6 will give some indication of the impact of this inspection service. It can be seen that 3,314 of the animals slaughtered were suffering from some condition which if not intercepted would have resulted in meat reaching the public in an undesirable or unfit state.

Section Three

Food Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations -
Food Preparation and Distribution - Sale of Food in
the Open Air - General Food Inspection and Sampling
Regulations - Distribution of Milk and Ice Cream
Meat Inspection - Food Inspection

General

Food Hygiene and Sanitation are defined as the 'clean' production, distribution
or sale of food. In this context clean means not only freedom from
contamination but freedom from bacterial contamination.
The Department's inspectors and in particular the Senior Food and
Drug Act Inspector have been actively engaged since 1970 in promoting
the concept of 'clean food' during production processes and subsequent
sale within the Borough.

Meat Inspection and Slaughter Conditions

There are two main slaughter premises in the Borough - that
occupied by Messrs. J. Borthwick and Son Limited.

The throughput in terms of carcasses and this aspect of an Inspector's
work is demanding in time and diligence. At the same time meat inspection
duties require the individual Inspector's best direct contribution to
protecting public health. Not only has to be well trained in the
field of animal pathology, but he must maintain alertness throughout the
course of slaughter and subsequent post-mortem analysis. Post-mortem
examination of carcasses intended for human consumption is 100% and Inspectors
exercise a duty upon local authorities to ensure this is so. This
exercise demands that a greater amount of time be spent at the abattoir
than hitherto and two inspectors are engaged on meat inspection during
the hours of slaughter. The number of animals slaughtered during the
past year indicated by about 1,000 to a figure of 54,300 and with
this increase in departmental commitments and staff.

The majority of the people are probably unaware of the extensive
post-mortem examination that is undertaken on every animal slaughtered for
human consumption. Inspectors in fact will give some indication of the
scope of this inspection service. It can be seen that 5,316 of the
animals slaughtered were suffering from some condition which is not later
noted would have resulted in meat being fit for human consumption or
meat being fit for human consumption.

Table 6. Record of Meat Inspection and Incidence of Disease

Class of Animal	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,131	2,127	91	33,803	11,155
Number inspected	7,131	2,127	91	33,803	11,155
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	6	6	39	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,601	80	-	742	707
% of animals inspected affected with disease	22.5	4.04	6.6	2.3	6.4
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	87
% of animals inspected affected with disease	-	-	-	-	0.78
Cysticerci only:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	28	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total of all Animals inspected

54,307

During 1970 some 69 whole carcasses together with part carcasses and organs were condemned for a weight of 16 tons, 9 cwts and 58 lbs.

Causes of Condemnation of Whole Carcasses

3 Beasts - Septic Metritis and Johnes Disease	1 Heifer - Inefficient Bleeding
2 Beasts - Acute Septic Pneumonia	1 Calf - Acute Bacillary Diarrhoea
1 Beast - Pathological Emaciation	3 Calves - Immaturity with Oedema
1 Beast - Oedema	1 Calf - Umbilical Pyaemia
1 Beast - Oedema and Fever	1 Calf - Immaturity
1 Beast - Jaundice	

Table 6. Report of Meat Inspection and Laboratory of Diseases

Year	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Total	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Class of Animal
1972	32,803	31	32,834	1,131	Number killed
1973	32,803	31	32,834	1,131	Number inspected
6	30	6	36	10	All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis
707	742	-	80	1,401	Whole carcasses condemned
6.4	2.3	6.6	4.04	25.7	Carcasses of which some part or organs were condemned
-	-	-	-	-	% of animals inspected affected with disease
-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis only:
87	-	-	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned
0.78	-	-	-	-	Carcasses of which some part or organs were condemned
-	-	-	-	-	% of animals inspected affected with disease
-	-	-	-	28	Cysticercosis only:
-	-	-	-	28	Carcasses of which some part or organs were condemned
-	-	-	-	-	Carcasses submitted to State Dept. of Agriculture
-	-	-	-	-	Refrigerated and totally condemned

Total of all animals inspected: 54,307

During 1970 some 69 whole carcasses together with part carcasses and organs were condemned for a weight of 16 tons, 9 cwt and 58 lbs.

Summary of Condemnation of Whole Carcasses

- 1 - Bovine Tuberculosis and Johne's Disease
- 2 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 3 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 4 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 5 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 6 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 7 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 8 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 9 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 10 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 11 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 12 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 13 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 14 - Bovine Tuberculosis
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- 65 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 66 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 67 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 68 - Bovine Tuberculosis
- 69 - Bovine Tuberculosis

1 Sheep - Multiple Tumours	1 Pig - Acute Peritonitis
22 Sheep - Emaciation	1 Pig - Spinal Abscesses
1 Sheep - Metritis and Emaciation	1 Pig - Decomposition
5 Sheep - Parasitic Emaciation	1 Pig - Emaciation
7 Sheep - Pathological Emaciation	1 Pig - Pyaemia
1 Sheep - Decomposition	1 Pig - Swine Erysipelas
1 Sheep - Lympho - sarcoma	1 Pig - Extensive and Severe Bruising
1 Sheep - Emaciation and Contusions	1 Pig - Acute Septic Pneumonia

Tuberculosis

The following Table shows the remarkable low incidence of tuberculosis which must objectively be measured against the background of increased throughput. For interest I have reproduced comparative figures for 1950 and 1960, and it would be remiss if I did not mention the effective measures taken by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry to eradicate this disease at herd level.

Table 7. Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals

% of animals effected	1950	1960	1970
Cattle excluding cows	17.8	0.7	-
Cows	50.8	4.1	-
Pigs	5.9	0.7	1.7

Should the disease be 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 for further detailed examination to take place.

Cysticercus Bovis

Twenty-eight carcasses were found to be affected with cysticercosis. In all cases cysts were found to be viable and localised in extent and were subsequently treated by refrigeration. Table 8 gives comparative figures of incidence over the past five years. The significance of this parasitic infection is that a viable cyst in undercooked meat can give rise to tapeworm in man following ingestion. Refrigeration for specific periods of time at pre-determined temperatures will effectively destroy viable cysts, hence refrigeration treatment after detection.

Table 8. Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis

Year	No. of cases	% Incidence
1966	6	0.40
1967	4	0.30
1968	15	0.55
1969	17	0.30
1970	28	0.30

- 1 Sheep - Meningitis
- 2 Sheep - Meningitis
- 3 Sheep - Meningitis and Mastitis
- 4 Sheep - Meningitis
- 5 Sheep - Meningitis
- 6 Sheep - Meningitis
- 7 Sheep - Meningitis
- 8 Sheep - Meningitis
- 9 Sheep - Meningitis
- 10 Sheep - Meningitis
- 11 Sheep - Meningitis
- 12 Sheep - Meningitis
- 13 Sheep - Meningitis
- 14 Sheep - Meningitis
- 15 Sheep - Meningitis
- 16 Sheep - Meningitis
- 17 Sheep - Meningitis
- 18 Sheep - Meningitis
- 19 Sheep - Meningitis
- 20 Sheep - Meningitis

The following table shows the remarkable low incidence of tuberculous which must objectively be secured against the background of increased tuberculosis. For interest I have reproduced comparative figures for 1950 and it would be noted that I did not mention the tuberculous cases as shown by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry to establish this disease as hard level.

Table 7. Incidence of Tuberculosis in 1950

Year	1950	1951	% of animals affected
Sheep	0.7	2.9	1.7
Cows	4.1	20.8	-
Cattle excluding cows	0.7	17.8	-

Should the disease be detected in any case 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 for further detailed examination to take place.

Oxytetracycline

Twenty-eight carcasses were found to be affected with oxytetracycline. In all cases eyes were found to be viable and isolated in extent and were subsequently treated by re-inoculation. Table 8 gives comparative figures of incidence over the past five years. The significance of this particular infection is that a viable eye is understood to be one that is capable of surviving in the following manner. Re-inoculation for specific periods of time at pre-determined temperatures will effectively destroy viable eyes. These re-inoculation treatments are as follows.

Table 8. Incidence of Oxytetracycline

Year	No. of cases	% incidence
1950	6	0.40
1951	4	0.30
1952	12	0.35
1953	17	0.30
1954	23	0.30

The Meat Sterilisation Regulations, 1969

These Regulations require with certain exceptions, that unfit meat should be sterilised before entering the chain of distribution as pet food or for processing for other uses. Where no such sterilisation facilities exist at the abattoir, they may be transported to bone-fide sterilisation plants for treatment, provided the meat is enclosed in lockable, suitably labelled containers on vehicles.

During the last twelve months, experience has shown that these Regulations are most difficult to ensure compliance with. The contents of collected bins have to be tabulated and accurately recorded if the notice to be sent with bins is to be of any value. This practice is often difficult in the light of day to day duties at the abattoir, and vigilance of a high order is necessary if risk of cross infection is to be prevented. The occupier of the slaughterhouse cannot always be relied upon to ensure that notices are given to the conveyor of the unfit meat container. We are however fortunate in Pontefract in that the premises dealing with the treatment of this meat is situated nearby and consequently we are able to exercise control over both despatch and receipt.

Food Preparation and Distribution

Food Premises

There are some 280 premises within the Borough engaged in the preparation and sale of food. If food is to be prepared and sold in a 'clean' state it is essential that the efforts of those involved in its manufacture are not destroyed by those involved in distributing it at a later stage. The department's objective is to ensure that food is manufactured under the best possible conditions, and having achieved this ensure that the food article does not deteriorate by subjecting it to lower standards of cleanliness by subsequent storage in unhygienic premises or for that matter unnecessary handling at the time of sale.

Generally, I am satisfied that there are no premises within the Borough that cannot comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Unfortunately we will continue to produce and distribute 'unclean' food for as long as there are workers within the food industry who are unaware of the dangers attendant upon poor standards of personal hygiene, and engage, unwittingly, in practices which can only result in contamination of food.

More trenchantly it has been said that the annual 'incidence of food poisoning is directly proportional to the number of ignorant people working in the food industry'. Whatever the truth may be of this statement the Department have tackled the problem of food hygiene during the past year on the basis that is a useful empirical premise to commence with. Accordingly health education has been geared to meet the needs of work-people in local trade and industry.

Sale of food in the Open Air

Hawkers of Food - West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

As required by the above legislation, a register is kept of persons hawking food in the Borough and hawkers storage premises. Table 9 gives the number of these trades carried on.

These regulations together with certain exceptions, that will be made should be amended before entering the main of distribution as per food or for processing for other uses. There is no such restriction in the order of the statute, but it is suggested in some of the regulations that the government, provided the food is processed in accordance with the regulations, should be exempted from the provisions of the Act.

During the last twelve months, experience has shown that these regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. It is suggested that the regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. The regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. The regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Food Inspection and Distribution

Food Inspection

There are some 2000 premises within the borough engaged in the production and sale of food. It is not to be expected that all these premises are in compliance with the regulations. It is suggested that the regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Generally, it is suggested that there are no premises within the borough that do not comply with the regulations of the Food Inspection Act. It is suggested that the regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

It is suggested that the regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. The regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Food of Food in the Area

Food of Food - (General Provisions) Act 1954

It is suggested that the regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. The regulations should be amended so as to be more effective. This suggestion is made in the light of the fact that the regulations are not sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Table 9. Food Hawkers according to Trade

Trade	Number
Butcher	10
Butcher and Grocer	3
Greengrocer	13
Greengrocer and Fishmonger	4
Greengrocer and Confectioner	1
Grocer and Confectioner	6
Bread and Confectioner	7
Ice-Cream	17
Fishmonger	6
Hot-dogs	17
Grocer, Butcher and Fishmonger	1
Pies and Peas	1
Raw Vegetables	1
Total	87

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

It is now some four years since the introduction of these Regulations, and I can say without reservation that the activities of the department in this field have enabled us to ensure so far as practicable that a very large percentage of the hawkers within the Borough, maintain satisfactory hygiene standards. A task which is necessary, yet cannot be achieved without expense of time and effort, due to the difficulty in keeping track of mobile shops.

Returning to the open market traders, one cannot look back on the year with any feeling of satisfaction. A number of stallholders have repeatedly fallen below the standards required of them, and a radical improvement is necessary. Intimately bound up in this problem is the eventual re-deployment of stalls when the Central Area Re-development project takes place. This will present the ideal opportunity to create a compact but 'model' open food market. The whole question of satisfactory stalls and sanitary arrangements is under very active consideration at the time of writing.

General Food Inspection and Sampling Techniques

In addition to the inspection of meat at the abattoir, the department's food inspector is called upon to inspect meat and other foods at retail and wholesale premises in order to ascertain their fitness for human consumption. Where the food is found to be unfit the inspector organises the disposal of the food and issues a certificate of unfitness.

During the period under review the following quantities of food were found to be unfit and were disposed of.

Table 2. Food handlers according to Trade

Trade	Number
Butcher	10
Butcher and Grocer	3
Groceryman	13
Groceryman and Fishmonger	4
Groceryman and Confectioner	1
Groceryman and Confectioner	4
Bread and Confectioner	7
Ice-cream	12
Fishmonger	2
Hot-dish	17
Grocer, Butcher and Fishmonger	1
Ice and Beer	1
Hot Vegetables	1
Total	87

Food handlers (Butcher, Bakers and Grocers) in 1935

It is now one year since the introduction of these regulations and I can say without reservation that the activities of the department in this field have enabled us to ensure as far as possible that a very large percentage of the handlers within the district, within satisfactory hygienic standards. A task which is necessary, yet cannot be achieved without assistance of time and effort, due to the difficulty in keeping track of mobile shops.

Referring to the open current traders, one cannot look back on the year with any feeling of satisfaction. A number of establishments have repeatedly fallen below the standards required of them, and a radical improvement is necessary. Fortunately however, as in the majority of the events, the majority of stalls when the Central Area Improvement Project takes place, this will present the ideal opportunity to create a compact but mobile food market. The whole question of satisfactory stalls and satisfactory arrangements is under very active consideration at the time of writing.

General food inspection and sanitary techniques

In addition to the inspection of meat at the district, the department's food inspector is called upon to inspect meat and other foods at retail and wholesale premises in order to ensure their fitness for human consumption. Where the food is found to be unfit the inspector organizes the disposal of the food and issues a certificate of unfitness.

During the period under review the following quantities of food were found to be unfit and were disposed of:

438 lbs. carcass meat	
259 lbs. tinned meat	
174 lbs. flour	
312 lbs. butter	33 Chickens
53 lbs. tinned vegetables	506 packets of various frozen foods.
21 lbs. salt	
20 lbs. tinned fruit	
10 lbs. margarine	
41 lbs. cooked meat	

1,328

Bacteriological Examination of Food

Throughout the year samples of food products have been taken.

The purpose of such sampling has been twofold; firstly it has enabled the Department to ascertain which if any samples were below standards. On the occasions that positive or otherwise unsatisfactory samples have been found, a full investigation of the circumstances took place.

In one instance, unsatisfactory fresh cream samples from certain premises within the Borough revealed that fresh cream was being stored at the supply point considerably in excess of requirements. As a direct result of the sampling better refrigeration facilities were introduced with a consequent improved standard of cream.

The second objective and benefit to accrue from sampling is that it has enabled food handlers to see at first hand practical examples of what can happen to food products when handled incorrectly. Where a poor result has occurred a return visit has been made to the premises to explain the probable reasons for the unsatisfactory result.

Table 10. Articles of Food Submitted to Bacteriological Examination

	No. of Samples	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Meat or Meat Products	27	25	2
Fresh Cream Products	27	18	9
Sea Foods	13	11	2
Misc. Foods	10	10	-

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.

450 lbs. canned meat	100
250 lbs. canned meat	50
100 lbs. flour	20
75 lbs. butter	15
50 lbs. canned vegetables	10
25 lbs. salt	5
25 lbs. canned fruit	5
10 lbs. margarine	2
45 lbs. cooked meat	9

1,200

Microbiological Examination of Food

Throughout the year samples of food products have been taken. The purpose of such sampling has been twofold: firstly to determine the department to ascertain which of our samples were being stored in the conditions that positive or otherwise microbiological results have been found, a full investigation of the circumstances took place.

In one instance, microbiological fresh green samples from certain premises within the Borough revealed that fresh green was being stored in the supply plant consistently in excess of requirements. As a direct result of the sampling better ventilation facilities were introduced with a consequent improved standard of growth.

The second objective and benefit to secure from sampling is that it has enabled food workers to see at first hand practical examples of what has happened to food products when handled incorrectly. Where a poor result has occurred a return visit has been made to the premises to explain the specific reasons for the microbiological result.

Table 10. Analysis of Food Samples to Microbiological Examination

No. of Samples	Results	
	Positive	Negative
Meat or Meat Products	27	25
Fresh Green Products	21	18
Condiments	13	11
Misc. Foods	10	10

General Remarks

From time to time the sweeping of equipment and working surfaces in food premises is undertaken and previous instructions on the effectiveness of cleaning operations in those premises. Any microbiological results are followed up by advice and further visits to ensure compliance with requirements.

Table 11. Equipment Swabbing

No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
18	18	-	100

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 Service Laboratory. These are removed after 48 hours and examined for evidence of pathogenic organisms.

Table 12 shows that of the 46 swabs submitted for examination all but one proved satisfactory. In the latter case Salmonella Anatum organisms were detected in the discharge from food premises. An intensive investigation followed and coupled with improved practices there was no recurrence.

Table 12. Sewer Swabbing

No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
46	45	1	98

Milk Supply

Generally, the standard of distribution is satisfactory. Nineteen samples of pasteurised milk ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year for examination for compliance with the standards laid down by the Regulations. Only one sample failed the Methylene Blue test.

No untreated or raw milk producers retail in the Borough and no investigations for the detection of Brucella Abortus organisms were undertaken.

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 13 gives particulars of the changes made during the year and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 11. Equipment Sampling

No. of samples	Results	
	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
100	0	100

Water Sampling

It has become an established practice in the department to place in covers and dyes in the borough, water specially prepared by the Public Health Service Laboratory. These are removed after 48 hours and examined for bacteria and pathogenic organisms.

Table 12 shows that of 40 samples submitted for examination all but one were satisfactory. In the latter case *Salmonella* was observed. In the former case *Salmonella* was detected in the drainage from the premises. In the latter case *Salmonella* was not detected and control with improved practices there was no recurrence.

Table 12. Water Sampling

No. of samples	Results	
	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
40	1	39

Milk Sampling

Generally, the standard of distribution in satisfactory. Nineteen samples of pasteurized milk ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year for examination for compliance with the standards laid down by the Department. Only one sample failed the Nattyslaw Bisc test.

No unbranded or raw milk products retail in the Borough and no investigations for the detection of *Brevelia abortus* were made during the year. As required by Article 5 of the Milk and Dairy (General) Regulations 1933, a register is kept of all persons carrying on the trade of milk dealers from premises in the Borough, and of all premises in the Borough which are used as dairies (except dairy farms) which are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Table 13 shows particulars of the changes made during the year and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 13. Registration of Dairies and Milk Distributors

Particulars of changes	Dairies	Distributors	
		From Shops	Others
No. on Register at 1st January	3	40	9
No. in respect of which new applications were made	-	5	10
No. removed from register - Trading ceased	-	6	-
No. on register at 31st December	3	39	19

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 storage for sale of ice-cream. Table 14 sets out the position during the year.

Table 14. Registration of Ice-Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and Storage	Manufacture, sale and storage
No. on register at 1st January	80	1
No. in respect of which new applications were made	1	-
No. of registrations cancelled	1	-
No. of changes in occupation	2	-
No. on register at 31st December	80	1

There is now only one ice-cream manufactory 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 standards 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 statutory test for bacteriological grading of ice-cream which is considered completely satisfactory, but on the Provisional Grading at present in operation the samples of ice-cream taken during the year may be grouped as follows:-

Table 13. Registration of Dealers and Milk Distributors

Particulars of changes	Dealers	Distributors	
		Types	Others
No. on register at 1st January	5	40	9
No. in respect of which new registrations were made	-	5	10
No. of registrations cancelled	-	6	-
No. on register at 31st December	5	39	19

Ice-Cream Manufacturers and Sales

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 storage for sale of ice-cream. Table 14 sets out the position during the year.

Table 14. Registration of Ice-Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and Storage	Manufacture, Sale and Storage
No. on register at 1st January	30	1
No. in respect of which new registrations were made	1	-
No. of registrations cancelled	1	-
No. of changes in occupation	2	-
No. on register at 31st December	30	1

There is now only one ice-cream manufactory in the Borough and the number of premises during the year are as follows:

The manufacturers are registered to sell their ice-cream from premises in the Borough. Such vehicles must carry the standard label, and are included in the register of hot water for hand washing and other measures for preventing contamination of ice-cream.

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

Table 15. Ice-crean Grading (Methylene Blue Test)

Grades	Official standard	Local figures for year 1970	
		No.	Percentage
1	Not less than 50%	5	45%
1 and 2	Not less than 80%	7	63%
3	Not more than 20%	4	37%
4	Nil	-	-

Health Education

As stated in the earlier part of this section it has been the policy of the Department not merely to implement legislation but to attempt to 'widen the horizons' of those employed in the handling of food. During the year the Department has endeavoured to achieve this in several ways.

Firstly during routine inspection, time has been set aside to advise food handlers of their responsibilities. Explanations have been given as to why legal requirements must be met; more often than not this has involved the inspector dealing with principles of basic bacteriology; including vectors of bacterial contamination and subsequent multiplication.

The overall effect of such an approach has been not only to improve standards within the premises, but also to give the food handlers an awareness and sense of responsibility that previously may not have been evident.

Towards the latter part of the year it became possible with the aid of the Further Education Department of the West Riding County Council to establish a series of lectures at the local Further Education Centre. The series enabled those whose appetite had been wetted by conversation during routine inspections, and members of staff of larger food establishments to attend the centre and to study food hygiene in greater depth. The overall effect of such courses must in the long term lift the standard of hygiene in premises within the Borough. To date some 50 food handlers employed in the Borough have attended the course, and it is anticipated that more will be attracted to future courses.

Throughout the year, the larger food manufacturers and retailers have been encouraged to allow the Department's Senior Food and Drugs Act Inspector to address members of their staff during working hours. A number of the establishments have taken advantage of this offer and several talks and film shows have been held.

Table 11. Ice-cream Sampling (Netherlands East Indies)

Grade	No. of samples	Local figures for year 1950	
		No.	Percentage
Grade 1	1	1	100
Grade 2	2	2	100
Grade 3	7	7	100
Grade 4	4	4	100
Grade 5	1	1	100

Health Education

As stated in the earlier part of this section it has been the policy of the Department to help to implement legislation but to attempt to advise the business of those engaged in the handling of food. During the year the Department has endeavored to achieve this in several ways.

Firstly, the Department has endeavored to advise the business of those engaged in the handling of food. During the year the Department has endeavored to achieve this in several ways. The inspector dealing with the supervision of public catering, including the inspection of public restaurants, has been given an advisory service to help to improve the standards of their establishments. This has been done by means of visits to these establishments and the giving of advice on the various points of food handling, including the inspection of public catering and the supervision of public catering.

The overall effect of such a system has been not only to improve standards within the premises, but also to give the food handlers an awareness and sense of responsibility that previously may not have been evident.

Secondly, the Department has endeavored to advise the business of those engaged in the handling of food. During the year the Department has endeavored to achieve this in several ways. The inspector dealing with the supervision of public catering, including the inspection of public restaurants, has been given an advisory service to help to improve the standards of their establishments. This has been done by means of visits to these establishments and the giving of advice on the various points of food handling, including the inspection of public catering and the supervision of public catering.

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Food Complaints

Throughout the year, the Department was involved in the investigation of complaints, particularly where food had been purchased in an unfit state, or was below the quality demanded. Each one was fully investigated and successful legal proceedings undertaken in two cases.

The Department shares responsibility for hygiene and welfare in places of employment with the Factory Inspectorate. As far as non-industrial premises are concerned recent legislation in the form of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1953 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 your inspectors.

Implementation of the Act calls for a special report to be submitted to the appropriate Minister 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 Factory Acts, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain.

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 5(5) of the Act, contains particulars of 25 factories and building sites and Table 16 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects noted and remedied.

Table 16. Factories Records - 1950

	No. on Register	Inspected	Nos. of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Factories without mechanical power	2	4	-	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	23	27	21	26	20
Building sites	4	3	-	-	-
Totals	29	34	21	26	20

Food Control Act

Throughout the year, the Department was involved in the investigation of companies which had been purchased in an entire state or was being sold. Each one was fully investigated and successful legal proceedings instituted in the cases.

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. 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 your Inspectors.

Implementation of the Act calls for a special report to be submitted to the appropriate Minister 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 Factory Acts, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain.

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(3) of the Act, contains particulars of 95 factories and building sites and Table 16 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects found and remedied.

Table 16. Factories Records - 1970

	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Factories without mechanical power	2	4	-	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	89	67	21	28	20
Building sites	4	4	-	-	-
Totals	95	75	21	28	20

COMMERCIAL ENGINE - SAFETY AND HEALTH

Factories - 12
Other Establishments - 1

The Department shares responsibility for hygiene and welfare in place of employment with the Factory Inspectorate. So far as non-industrial premises are concerned recent legislation in the form of the Factories and Railway Premises Act of 1963 has introduced considerably more stringent requirements. Standards have been prescribed by Act and Regulations made thereunder and in the year under review were primarily concerned with ensuring that all registered premises complied with the requirements of the Act based on advice given by your Inspectorate.

Regulation of the Act calls for a special report to be submitted to the appropriate Minister annually on matters of importance and work carried out by the local authority inspectors, in enforcing the Act and its Regulations and a more comprehensive report was given under separate cover earlier this year.

Statistics

The word 'factory' as used in the Factory Acts, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of sale.

The register of factories, kept by the General Purposes Commission (G.P.C.) of the Act, contains particulars of premises and buildings which are subject to the provisions of the Act. Table 10 gives information relating to the register, factories and buildings found and corrected.

Table 10. Factories Register - 1970

Date	No. of		Inspected	No. of	No. of
	Factories	Buildings			
1970	10	10	10	10	10
1969	10	10	10	10	10
1968	10	10	10	10	10
1967	10	10	10	10	10
1966	10	10	10	10	10
1965	10	10	10	10	10
1964	10	10	10	10	10
1963	10	10	10	10	10
1962	10	10	10	10	10
1961	10	10	10	10	10
1960	10	10	10	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During 1970 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.

As in previous years plans submitted to the local authority are examined and matters likely to be affected by the Act are made the subject of consultation with architects and developers before they come into useful occupation. This action prevents practical difficulties arising at a later date, and avoids un-necessary resentment. I would only add that with local architects there exists a splendid degree of co-operation.

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 so far precluded recourse to statutory enforcement and only in one case was it necessary for a formal warning to be issued in connection with a retail shop. The effect of the warning was salutary, and the necessary compliance achieved.

Table 17. Registration and General Inspection

(a)

	Premises newly registered during the year	Registered premises at end of year	Registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	5	84	84
Retail Shops	1	184	154
Wholesale shops, warehouses	--	8	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	47	29
Fuel storage depots	--	-	-
Totals	7	323	273

(b)

No. of Premises on register at end of year	No. of premises receiving a general inspection	Total No. of rooms inspected	No. of offences recorded during year	No. of premises found to comply with the Act
323	273	1,092	203	119

During 1953 detailed general inspection consisted as follows: -
 - 100% of the work in progress was checked by inspectors.
 - The only technical problem that has occurred is a general
 - one in the work in progress which special inspection will
 - be required to be completed.

It is proposed that plans submitted to the local authority are
 prepared and checked by the local authority and the subject
 of generalization with inspectors and development before any
 work is done. This will provide general inspection during
 the work and will provide an early warning of any
 technical problems that may arise.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to inspection of
 the work and it is proposed to reduce the number of inspectors
 to the minimum necessary to provide adequate coverage and only in
 the event of a technical problem to be issued in connection with
 the work. The effect of the change is to reduce the number
 of inspectors to a minimum.

Table 11. Reduction in General Inspection

Year	Number of inspections per year	Number of inspections per year	Number of inspections per year
1953	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100
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2017	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100

Year	Number of inspections per year	Number of inspections per year	Number of inspections per year
1953	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100
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2019	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

342

Table 18. Summary of Offences

Relevant Section of the Act	Subject	Offences recorded during year
4	Cleanliness	94
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	18
7	Ventilation	7
8	Lighting	18
9	Sanitary Conveniences	30
10	Washing Facilities	15
11	Supply of Drinking Water	3
12	Accommodation for Clothing	-
13	Sitting Facilities	1
15	Eating Facilities	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	14
17	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	1
18	Avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	-
19	Training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines	-
20	Regulations for securing health and safety (Hoists and Lifts Regulations)	2
24	First-Aid - general provisions	20
27	Penalisation of dangerous acts and interference with equipment, etc.	-
48	Notification of Accidents	-
49	Notification of fact of employment of persons	3
50	Information for employees	21
Total		248

Table 18. Summary of Offences.

Offences reported during year	Subject	Number of instances
34	Classification	4
-	Overcrowding	5
10	Temperature	6
7	Ventilation	7
10	Lighting	8
20	Sanitary Conveniences	9
12	Working Facilities	10
2	Supply of Drinking Water	11
-	Accommodation for Clothing	12
7	Sitting Facilities	13
7	Eating Facilities	14
14	Floors, Passages and Stairs	15
7	Repairing of exposed parts of machinery	17
-	Avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	18
7	Training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines	19
2	Provisions for securing health and safety (Boats and Life Raft Provisions)	20
20	First-aid - General provisions	24
7	Removal of dangerous cuts and interference with equipment, etc.	27
-	Notification of accidents	28
2	Notification of loss of employees	29
11	Information for employees	30
248	Total	

Table 19. Analysis of recorded particulars of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace		No. of persons employed
Offices		860
Retail Shops		1,016
Wholesale departments, warehouses		80
Catering establishments open to the public		253
Canteens		-
Fuel storage depots		-
Total		2,209
Total Males		933
Total Females		1,276

During the year 18 accidents were reported and duly investigated. Table 20 gives the principal causes of accidents and the relative age and sex distribution.

Table 20. Accident Analysis (Principal Categories)

Cause of Accident	Males under 18	Males over 18	Females under 18	Females over 18	All workers
Handling Goods	1	1	2	1	5
Hand Tools	3	1	2	-	6
Falls from fixed Stairs	-	-	-	2	2
Injury on machines	-	1	-	-	1
Falls on same level	1	1	1	-	3
Parts of machinery falling under gravity	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	6	4	5	3	18

The nature of injuries sustained was as follows:-

Fractures and dislocations	2
Burns and scalds	1
Bruising	3
Open wounds and surface injury	6
Sprains and strains	6

Reference to the Table indicates a fairly even distribution of accidents amongst the four age and sex groups. One slight yet potentially dangerous accident occurred whilst an employee was cutting meat with a mechanically operated band saw in a butcher's shop. The guard was in position but due to the size of the meat the guard had to be raised slightly thereby losing its safety factor. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers in order to secure a modified guard capable of taking any large cuts of meat.

A further accident occurred again in a butcher's shop when an overhead pulley became derailed and a forequarter of beef struck an employee who luckily escaped with only slight bodily injury. The employers were advised to contact the manufacturers of the overhead rail system and seek a modification to the runners in order to obviate the possibility of further accidents.

Five other accidents occurred in butcher's shops involving cutting tools or implements, none of which were of a serious nature.

On a general note it has become necessary on occasion to rebut the claim of some employers that the use of guards on slicing machines slows down trade at busy periods. It has to be made abundantly clear that the degree of responsibility by employers is absolute and towards this end explanatory leaflets were distributed during the year particularly to shopkeepers using slicing machines. The leaflets illustrated the prime cause of accidents and types of guards and methods likely to prevent a serious mishap.

Age and Sex Group	No. of Accidents	No. of Fatalities	No. of Injuries
Under 15	1	0	1
15-24	2	0	2
25-34	3	0	3
35-44	4	0	4
45-54	5	0	5
55-64	6	0	6
65-74	7	0	7
75 and over	8	0	8
Total	26	0	26

Reference to the table indicates a fairly even distribution of accidents among the four age and sex groups. One might yet point out that the most serious accident occurred while an employee was cutting meat with a mechanically operated hand saw in a butcher's shop. The guard was in position but due to the size of the meat the guard had to be moved slightly thereby losing the safety factor. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer in order to secure a modified guard capable of covering the saw blade. On June 1, 1934, the manufacturer advised that a guard had been designed and a foreman of the plant advised that the guard was being tested with only slight delay. The engineer was advised to contact the manufacturer of the overhead rail system and suggest modifications to the system in order to obviate the possibility of further accidents.

Five other accidents occurred in butcher's shops involving cutting of meat. These accidents, none of which were of a serious nature, were:

1. A general note is here made of the fact that the use of guards on sliding machines is not always made at busy periods. It has to be made abundantly clear that the degree of responsibility by employers in absolute and towards their employees is not always distributed during the busy periods. The incidents listed below are examples of accidents and types of guards and methods likely to prevent a serious injury.

1. A general note is here made of the fact that the use of guards on sliding machines is not always made at busy periods. It has to be made abundantly clear that the degree of responsibility by employers in absolute and towards their employees is not always distributed during the busy periods. The incidents listed below are examples of accidents and types of guards and methods likely to prevent a serious injury.

Section Five

HYGIENE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT

Swimming Baths - Paddling Pool

Public Swimming Baths - Bacterial Control of Water

The two indoor swimming baths (adult's and children) 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. Fortyfour samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results in Table 21 along with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, indicate the standards attained during the year. This is despite the continued use of much old equipment and a layout and design which no longer accords to modern practice. It is to the credit of the Baths Manager and his staff that they continue to secure results which are relatively satisfactory.

Table 21. Swimming Baths' Water: Results of Examination

	Standard recommended by Ministry	Results from Baths	
		Large	Small
No. of samples taken	-	22	22
No. of samples containing coli-form organisms in 100 ml. water	None	1	1
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -			
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	Not less than 75%	77%	77%
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	Not more than 25%	18%	23%
(c) Over 100 colonies	None	5%	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 Pool

Swimming Bath - Bathing Pool

The two indoor swimming baths (Table 1 and 2) are fitted with...
The results which are relatively satisfactory.

Table 2: Swimming Bath, Water: Results of Examination

Swimming Bath	Bacteria from Bath		Standard recommended by Ministry	Percentage of number of bacteria which are viable count and remaining in 1 ml water -
	Large	Small		
1	10	10	100	(1) 0 - 10 colonies
2	10	10	100	(2) 11 - 100 colonies
3	10	10	100	(3) Over 100 colonies

The bathing pool in the Valley Gardens has proved to be a popular...
The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage...
The Department of Health, through the Public Health Officer...

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Water Supply - Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage DisposalWater Supply

On 1st April 1962, the Corporation's Water Undertaking was transferred to the then newly-formed Pontefract, Gole 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 197 samples of piped water were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported upon as satisfactory.

All of the 10,528 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, there was no difficulty in maintaining water pressure. Difficulties in recent years 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:

	<u>Parts per million</u>			
Total solids	220
Chloride	40
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	111
Total Hardness	140
Permanent Hardness	29
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Iron	Nil
Manganese	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	5.0
Fluorine	Nil
			pH	7.6

WATER SUPPLY - BIRMINGHAM

Water Supply - Birmingham and Environs District

On 1st April 1922, the Corporation's Water Undertaking was transferred to the newly formed Trust, Birmingham and Solihull Water Board. Before the transfer it had been the practice of the Chief Engineer to supply samples at the several works and record and analyze the results in his reports. Whilst the Corporation no longer supplies water, it is still very much the concern that the water supplied within the Board's area should be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. Samples within the Board's area are therefore continued, and all water taken for chemical analysis was reported upon as being of good quality.

During the year under review some 127 samples of piped water were analyzed for bacteriological examination and all were reported upon as satisfactory.

All of the 10,250 well-heads in the Board's area continue to be supplied with good water within each locality there being some supplied by mains.

In the matter of supply there was no difficulty in obtaining water pressure. Difficulties in recent years have been resolved with virtual completion of major development schemes proposed by the Water Board.

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

Analysis of water

100	...	...	...	...	Total solids
40	...	...	...	...	Chloride
111	...	...	...	...	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃
150	...	...	...	...	Total hardness
29	...	...	...	...	Temporary hardness
121	...	...	...	...	Permanent hardness
111	...	...	...	...	Total Copper, Iron
111	...	...	...	...	Iron
111	...	...	...	...	Manganese
0.01	...	...	...	...	Free ammonia
0.01	...	...	...	...	Ammonia nitrogen
111	...	...	...	...	Nitrate nitrogen
1.0	...	...	...	...	Total nitrogen
111	...	...	...	...	Fluorine
111	...	...	...	...	...

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

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

Offensive trades within the meaning of Section 107(1)(a) 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 miller, tallowing, shoe maker and shoe maker. A further trade carried on is the manufacturing and distribution of vegetable and animal waste collected by the Council as well as offensive trades pursuant to their powers under paragraph (1)(b) of the sub-section.

These trades provide a necessary and valuable public health service without the presence of these trades the disposal of organic waste would be a matter of considerable concern to the local trader and a potential nuisance to the community. Large quantities of waste animal material, some of it already in an advanced state of decay, are brought to these premises and not only stored in bulk, but also subjected to careful inspections which frequently find a way into the export market.

During 1970 special and regular attention was given to the two premises in these trades and some 45 inspections were undertaken. There can be few towns in the country where the offensive trades of this character are to be found in such close proximity. The last few years has seen large housing developments take place in the vicinity of the larger of the two premises. Whilst this adds further pressure upon the department to ensure that the premises are free from nuisance, the necessity lies more heavily on management at such premises.

As the planning conditions which we live in it is likely that offensive trades will not be permitted to become established in residential areas. Where however they are being established and can only be removed by dilute the possibility of nuisance arising by lack of inspection.

I understand that research into ways and means of eliminating such as currently being undertaken by industrial and trade concerns both in this country and America, and one can not hope that the day is not far off when offensive trades can be operated in a manner free from nuisance.

Animal Disease

Apart from the nuisance potential of animals kept under unsanitary conditions, animal disease 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 does concern the Department.

... in the event of a ...
... of public ...
... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE

Control of Offensive Trades - Animal Hygiene - Noise
Abatement - Moveable Dwellings - Rag Flock 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, 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 the disposal of organic waste would be a source of acute embarrassment to the meat trades and a potential disease hazard to the community. 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 a way into the export market.

During 1970 strict and regular attention was given to the two firms concerned in these trades and some 63 inspections were undertaken. There can be few towns in the country where two offensive trades of similar character are to be found in such close proximity. The last few years has seen large housing developments take place in the vicinity of the larger of the two factories. Whilst this added factor causes concern to the department to ensure that the premises are free from nuisance, the necessity lies more heavily on management at such premises.

In the planning conscious world we live in it is likely that offensive trades would not be permitted to become established in residential areas. Where however they are long established one can only endeavour to mitigate the possibility of nuisance arising by dint of inspection.

I understand that research into ways and means of eliminating malodours is currently being undertaken by industrial and trade concerns both in this country and America, and one can but hope that the day is not too far hence when offensive trades can be operated in a manner free from all nuisance.

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.

PROVISIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS OF STATUTES

Officially Organized - Animal Husbandry - Milk
Dairies - Dairies - Milk - Milk and Cream
Milk - Dairies

Control of Officially Organized

Officially organized within the meaning of section 107(1) of the
Public Health Act 1936, are carried on at the premises in the possession
of the holder concerned being those of a public house, the extractor, the
holder, the holder, the holder and also other. A further trade carried
on at the concentration and sterilization of vegetable and animal wastes
carried by the Council to be an officially organized pursuant to their
powers under paragraph (1)(b) of the sub-section.

These trades provide a necessary and valuable public health service
without the presence of these trades the disposal of organic waste would
be a source of acute embarrassment to the host trades and a potential
source of acute embarrassment to the community. Large quantities of waste organic
material, some of it already in an advanced state of decay, are brought
to the premises and not only rendered innocuous, but converted into
valuable fertilizers which are sold to the export market.

During 1930 strict and regular attention was given to the two lines
mentioned in these trades and some 67 inspections were undertaken.
There can be few towns in the country where two official trades of this
kind operate and to be found in each large locality. The fact that
there are now large local developments taking place in the vicinity of
the former of the two factories. While this about factor causes concern
to the department to ensure that the premises are free from nuisance
the department has been heavily engaged in management of such premises.

In the planning committee would we live in it is likely that
officially organized trades would not be permitted to become established in residential
areas. Their however they are long established and can only be removed
by the possibility of nuisance arising by that of inspection.
I understand that research into ways and means of eliminating nuisance
is currently being undertaken by industrial and trade concerns both in
the country and overseas, and one can only hope that the day is not too
far off when officially organized trades can be operated in a manner free from all
nuisance.

and Dairies

From the various points of view it is not surprising that
the animal diseases are either directly or indirectly the
control of conditions, therefore under which animals
are kept, and that they be animals on sale in hot houses, or food stalls
which themselves be animals in commercial conditions, is a matter
of great concern to 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 among animals, and that steps will be taken in the 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.

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.

In connection with this latter aspect some 11 investigations were made during 1970. In only two cases was it necessary to require the abatement of industrial noise nuisance and this was secured informally at two factories concerned.

Several cases of nuisance from barking dogs occurred and the Good Rule and Government Byelaws were used to secure abatement of the nuisance by their owners. In practice the complaints tended to arise through animals being left un-attended for lengthy periods whilst the owners were out at work.

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

This act provides for the licensing of pet shops by the local authority who, before granting a license must be satisfied that certain conditions will be kept in accordance with the provisions of the act. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the provision of suitable intervals for the animals to be kept in the shop, the provision of suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) suitable intervals for the animals to be taken to prevent the spread of disease among animals, and that steps will be taken in the event of fire or other emergency. There are two licensed premises in the borough, of which satisfactory conditions obtained during the year.

The Animal Welfare Act 1963

Provisions of the act are somewhat similar to those contained in the Animal Act. Additional provisions of the act in regard to the local authority who must be satisfied that animals will be kept in accordance with the provisions of the act, include, but are not limited to, the provision of suitable intervals for the animals to be kept in the shop, the provision of suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) suitable intervals for the animals to be taken to prevent the spread of disease among animals, and ensure that suitable steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

During the year one license 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 premises was found to be well conducted.

Amusement Machines

In addition to the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1960, there are provisions in the act relating to the licensing of premises for the use of amusement machines. The act provides that no person shall use any premises for the purpose of playing or operating any amusement machine unless a license has been granted in respect of the premises. The act also provides that the local authority may require the licensee to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the premises are kept in a clean and tidy condition and that the machines are maintained in good working order.

The department is equipped with sound monitoring equipment and has a number of inspectors assigned to the amusement machines section.

In connection with this section several investigations were made during the year. In only two cases was it necessary to require the licensee to take any steps to improve the premises or the machines.

Several cases of nuisance from playing machines were reported and the local authority took steps to secure abatement of the nuisance. In practice the complainants appear to arise through the fact that the machines are often placed in unsuitable positions and are often in a state of disrepair.

Public Houses

Control of premises is exercised by the Licensing Act and Control of Premises Act of 1960 and the Licensing Act (General Powers) Act of 1961. In the former case control can be exercised by the local authority.

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.

Sporadic problems occurred during the year with itinerant dwellers parking their vehicles on the periphery of the Borough. Informal action subsequently resolved the problems. A total of 34 visits and inspections were made under this heading during the year.

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.

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.

Table 22. Rag Flock Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of properties in the district	11,400	37
Total properties (including all local properties) inspected following notification	505	2
No. informed by - rate	306	-
" " notice	199	-
No. of properties inspected for this and advice for reasons other than notification	199	2
No. informed by - rate	37	-
" " notice	162	2

During 1970 treatment of all samples by the Borough was undertaken. It is indicated that the average number of relatively fine dust particles and minor infest of rodents were dealt with by following the following "various".

Reports in certain parts of the country show that specimens of rats in other towns to be "various" probably the best work.

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Section Eight

PEST CONTROL

Rodent Control Service - Verminous Infestation

Rodent Control Service

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pest 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 infestations, 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 22 gives statistics relating to known incidence of infestations and to disinfection measures taken during 1970.

Table 22. Rodent Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of properties in the district	11,800	37
No. of properties (including adjacent properties) inspected following notifications	565	-
No. infested by - rats	306	-
mice	184	-
No. of properties inspected for rats and or/mice for reasons other than notification	159	7
No. infested by - rats	32	-
mice	17	-

During 1970 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

Robert Control Service - Vermont Valuation

Robert Control Service

The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System. The Robert Control Service was established by Act No. 100 of the Vermont Legislature in 1949. The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont. The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont. The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont.

Table 22. Robert Control Statistics

Type of Property	Properties	
	Number	Value
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The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont. The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont. The Robert Control Service is responsible for the administration of the Vermont Valuation System, which is a system of property valuation for the State of Vermont.

method of control exercised at the present time. 'Warfarin' is an anticoagulant 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 eight houses were treated for vermin. This low rate of incidence illustrates the pattern which has emerged in the post-war years.

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

Category of Inspection	Number
<u>General Inspections</u>	
For defects, repairs or demolition of walls, floors (including surveys under Housing Act 1947 - Sec. 70)	7,452
Improvement with grant aid	731
Area Improvement	1,090
Following applications for Sanitary Certificates	70
Overseeing and supervision of 'permitted work'	11
<u>Air Pollution Inspections and Sampling</u>	
Industrial smoke observations	30
Inspection of boiler plant	25
Investigation of smoke nuisances (Clean Air Act - Sec. 16)	10
Smoke control area enquiries	55
<u>Food Hygiene Inspections and Sampling</u>	
Visits to shops for meat inspection	796
Number of carcasses examined	54,301
Visits to shops for meat inspection	2
Other food examination and surrender	136
Investigations into sale of food to the open air	207
Investigations under Milk and Dairy Regulations	5
Visits to food premises -	
Investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations	237
Miscellaneous food enquiries	34

...of animal exposure at the present time. 'Vaccines' in an
...and has been very successful in reducing the total
...in recent years. There is no evidence in the reports that
...and its use as outlined elsewhere also
...techniques.

European Countries

During the year eight houses were treated for vermin. This low
...the pattern which has changed in the past
...years.

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

ADMINISTRATION AND RECORDS

Tabular Statement of Inspections made and Notices Served

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 23. Nature and Number of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors and Assistant staff during 1970.

<u>Nature of Inspections</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<u>Housing Inspections</u>	
For unfitness, repair or demolition of unfit houses (including surveys under Housing Act 1969 - Sec. 70)	2,162
Improvement with grant aid	731
Area Improvement	1,030
Following applications for Qualification Certificates	10
Overcrowding and computation of 'permitted numbers'	11
<u>Air Pollution Inspections and Enquiries</u>	
Industrial smoke observations	58
Inspection of boiler plant	25
Investigation of smoke nuisance (Clean Air Act - sec. 16)	10
Smoke control area enquiries	55
<u>Food Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries</u>	
Visits to Abattoir for meat inspection	788
Number of carcasses examined	54,307
Visits to shops for meat inspection	2
Other foods examination and surrender	138
Investigations into sale of food in the open air	207
Investigations under Milk and Dairies Regulations	5
Visits to food premises -	
Investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations	233
Miscellaneous food enquiries	54

INSPECTION AND RECORDS

Statement of Inspection and Record

The following is a statement of the inspection and records of the various plants, the preparation of a detailed statement relating to the number and nature of cases, to notices served and the results obtained. I have given as accurate a picture as possible in the above statement, but when, in any case, the number and nature of cases, to notices served and the results obtained are not as stated, the same will be stated in the following table.

Inspector and Name of Inspected Plant by
Name of Inspected Plant and Assistant
Date during 1930.

Name
Date

General Inspection

General Inspection

2,163	For written report on condition of mill house
721	Inspection of mill house (see 1929 - Dec. 10)
1,030	Improvement with credit aid
10	Improvement
11	Following applications for Certificate of Registration
	Investigation and completion of 'permitted' matters'

Special Inspection and Reports

20	General mill operations
25	Inspection of boiler plant
40	Investigation of work methods (Class A - Dec. 16)
25	Water control area inspection

Food Hygiene Inspection and Reports

788	Visits to factory for meat inspection
2,307	Number of carcasses examined
2	Visits to shops for meat inspection
135	Other food examination and sampling
201	Investigation into sale of food in the open air
2	Investigation under Milk and Butter Regulations
	Visits to food premises -
233	Investigation under Food Hygiene Regulations
24	Investigations food premises

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:</u>	
All enquiries and inspections	342
<u>Occupational Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries:</u>	
For staff welfare in Factories	67
Other Works (building sites)	4
Outworkers premises	2
<u>Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act:</u>	
All enquiries and inspections	13
<u>Visits to Places of Public Resort:</u>	
Sanitary Accommodation, inspection under s.89 of Public Health Act 1936	13
Inspection of Hairdressing Establishments (West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951)	3
<u>Hygiene and the Public Health Services:</u>	
Water Supply	10
Refuse Collection and Disposal, inspections and enquiries	84
Sewerage and Sewage disposal and general drainage inspections (excluding housing defects)	49
Sewerage and general drainage inspections (including housing defects)	358
<u>Investigations connected with the prevention and abatement of nuisances, et cetera:</u>	
Offensive Trades	63
Moveable dwellings and sites	26
Noise nuisances	11
Statutory nuisances (including housing defects)	1,146
Infectious diseases and food poisoning enquiries	62
For verminous conditions	39
<u>Inspections and Enquiries connected with Pest Control:</u>	
For rodent infestation (mainly by Rodent Control Staff)	2,006
For other pests	158
<u>Pet Animals Act 1951</u>	7

Table of Contents

212

All chapters and inspections

67
2
2

General and special inspections
The staff welfare in 1954
Other work (including other)
Other work program

13

Inspection (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act
All chapters and inspections

13
3

Inspection (Food of Public Places)
Health Administration, inspection under a.69 of
Public Health Act 1950
Inspection of Bacteriological Establishments (West
Swedish County Council) (General Powers) Act 1951

10
81
83
85
358

Inspection and the Public Health Services
Other duties
Between collection and disposal, inspection and control
Inspection and control (general and general design)
Inspection (excluding housing defects)
Inspection and control (general inspection) (including
housing defects)

87
36
11
148
62
33

Inspection of premises with the provisions and inspection
Inspection of premises
Ottobrunn Tishon
Housing dwellings and other
Other premises
Inspection by municipalities (including housing defects)
Inspection of premises and food poisoning outbreaks
The working conditions

206
158

Inspection and control connected with food control
The report inspection (mainly by Food Control Staff)
For other parts

7

Act 1951

Nature of Inspection

Number
made

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

1

Miscellaneous Enquiries and Visits (including site meetings with architects, builders, etc. and giving of advice to public in their homes and delivery of samples to laboratories, etc.)

372

Sampling:

Water (bacteriological and chemical samples)

284

Swimming Baths water

44

Paddling Pool water

20

Milk

22

Other Foods

86

Ice-Cream

11

Equipment Swabs

18

Sewer Swabs

46

Abattoir Specimens

12

Sampling in connection with infectious diseases

45

Sampling in connection with Atmospheric Pollution:

Volumetric Smoke Filters

905

Sulphur Dioxide Estimation

1,088

Table 24. Number of Notices Served and the Result of Service

Act or Section under which or, in the case of informal notices, preliminary to which, notice was served	No. of Informal Notices					No. of Statutory Notices					
	Outstanding from 1969 (a)	Served in 1970 (b)	Total of these (c)	Complied with (d)	Outstanding at end of 1970 (e)	Outstanding from 1969 (f)	Served in 1970 (g)	Total of these (h)	Complied with in 1970 (i)	Work done by L.A. (j)	Outstanding at end of 1970 (k)
Public Health Act 1936: Housing:											
Sections 39, 40, 44 45 and 51	98	77	175	96	79	-	5	5	3	-	2
Section 93	34	101	135	107	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health Act 1936: Other Premises:											
Section 39	2	10	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 93	2	11	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health Act 1961:											
Section 17	-	15	15	15	-	-	6	6	3	3	-
Housing Act 1957:											
Section 9	-	12	12	12	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949:											
Section 4	7	211	218	209	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 6	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



