

**[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Sowerby Bridge (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1965

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/k3vmcfvd>

**License and attribution**

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

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

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



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

SOWERBY BRIDGE  
Urban District Council

---

Library



# **Annual REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the year

**1965**

---





**SOWERBY BRIDGE**

**Urban District Council**



**Annual  
REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)**

and the


**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)**

for the year

**1965**







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3012153x>

URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1965-66

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W.L. PARKER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor C. UTTLEY

Members of the Council:

Coun. D.E. Akroyd

" Mrs. E. Bagshaw

" G.W. Barnard

" G.A. Benbow, J.P.

" C.F. Beverley

" W. Crossfield, J.P.

" G. Edwards

" E. English

" Mrs. E. Gaskell, J.P.

" L.E. Godfrey

" A.G. Greenwood

Coun. C. Grenshaw

" W. Hardy

" Miss E. Judson

" G.A. Knott

" T.H. Longbottom

" E. Lumb, J.P.

" T. Mallinson

" L. Moran

" G. Parkin

" A. Pettengell

" B. Riley

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. A. Pettengell (Chairman)

" G. Edwards (Vice-Chairman)

" C.F. Beverley

" G.A. Benbow, J.P.

" W. Crossfield, J.P.

" Mrs. E. Gaskell, J.P.

" W. Hardy

" G.A. Knott

" W.L. Parker

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.

Medical Officer of Health:

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (resigned 31.8.65)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. GOULDEN, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. (resigned 5.9.65)

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

P. HOPKINSON, M.P.H.I.A. (commenced 1.11.65)

I. HOYLE (Student)

Technical Assistant:

C. PICKERING (resigned 31.10.65)

B. EDWARDS (commenced 8.11.65)

Clerical Staff:

Miss B. GARSIDE

Miss C. ROBSON (resigned 2.4.65)

Mrs. V. WILSON (commenced 26.4.65)

---

West Riding County Council

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Staff with duties in the Sowerby Bridge District:-

Divisional Medical Officer:

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

\* GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (resigned 31.8.65)



Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to Sowerby Bridge Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

\* W.C. McKERR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Dental Officer:

Miss J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

\* D.M.E. GOLDTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse (transferred away 20.9.65)  
\* C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse (commenced 21.9.65)

Health Visitors:

\* M.O. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
M. SOUTHWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
P. HIRSTWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
M. LUNN, S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (commenced 20.7.65)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

\* B.G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

\* E. KIRKWOOD  
\* S.M. HORSFALL (resigned 30.9.65)

Midwives:

\* A.B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.  
\* I. MUSGROVE, S.C.M.  
R. KWICH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 10.3.65)

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse.  
\* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N.  
\* E.S. SIDDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.  
\* E.M. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse. (Relief Home Nurse for whole Divisional Area)

\* Also have duties in other parts of this Division.

Clerical Staff:-

Senior Divisional Clerk:

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk:

Miss J. SUTCLIFFE

Clerks:

Miss P. JACKSON

Mrs. M. REDFERN

Miss M.J. CROWTHER

R. WILD

Miss J.E. HORSFALL

Miss D.M. SMALLWOOD (resigned 2.12.65)

Miss S.M. HORSFALL

Miss A. FIELDEN

Miss S.E. DAVIES

Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician:

BERTRAM MANN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

W.M.S. IRONSIDE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.



November, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the nineteenth Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban Districts of Hebden Royd and Ripponden, and the Rural District of Hepton. The County Council is now proposing to amalgamate the Todmorden and Brighouse Divisions to form a larger unit, which would have eight constituent district councils and would include all the county area served by the Halifax Hospital Group.

The vital statistics for 1965 show a slight fall in the birth rate, as compared with the previous four years. The infant mortality rate was high this year, but it fluctuates widely as it is based on relatively small numbers. Twelve babies died under the age of one year, most of them on account of either prematurity or congenital malformation. The death rate of 13.1 per thousand population was average for the district. The commonest causes of death were again diseases of the heart and circulation, and in particular coronary disease, which alone accounted for 81 deaths, 31 of them being under the age of 65 years.

Last year a considerable increase in the number of illegitimate births was reported, and this year there has been a further rise and the Registrar General's returns show that 34 babies were born out of wedlock, representing 11.6 of total births in the district. The parents of many of these babies, however, are living as man and wife, and in fact only 22 babies were known to this Department as illegitimate. Of these, the mothers of 15 were single women (3 were subsequently married), 5 were married and 2 were divorced. 20 of the known illegitimate babies were kept by their own mothers, and only 2 were placed for adoption. Only 8 of these unmarried mothers were under 20 years of age.

Measles was again prevalent in Sowerby Bridge, and 272 cases were notified. Vaccination was offered to one age group in 1964 in a scheme sponsored by the Medical Research Council, and this year the remainder of the children who had registered received their two doses of vaccine as supplies were made available. There was a good response, but we shall now have to wait until the results of the follow-up investigations have been assessed before embarking on a more comprehensive programme. In the meantime, vaccine is available through the Executive Council's services for any child whose doctor recommends protection against measles.

In the past, tuberculosis has been one of the most serious infectious diseases, with a particularly high incidence in this district. For instance, in the five year period 1950-54,



an average of 30 cases were notified each year, and it was also a significant cause of mortality, being responsible for 19 deaths in this period. Improvements in treatment, the availability of hospital beds and preventative measures have all contributed to a steady decline in notifications. In the five year period ending in 1964 there was an average of 12 cases a year, and this year only 2 cases were notified, the lowest number on record.

A very important factor in improving the health of the district, in addition to the control of tuberculosis, is a better standard of housing. Sowerby Bridge has made good progress in the last five years, and the achievements are set out in detail in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. Already 700 houses, over 10% of the houses in the district, have been re-presented and a large proportion have now been replaced. Rows of depressing substandard back-to-back houses are now giving way to bright new buildings with modern amenities, and overcrowding is no longer a serious problem. The Council would like to encourage the improvement of as many as possible of older houses not scheduled for clearance. Grants are readily available for this purpose, but many owners are still reluctant to modernise, either because of lack of financial incentive or because elderly people do not wish to be disturbed. In this district, property suitable for improvement tends to have a very high proportion of owner-occupiers, and it is unlikely that "Improvement Areas" could be declared under the present legislation.

There is an active Old People's Welfare Committee, with representatives from all the old people's clubs in the district. It has organised a very successful meals-on-wheels service in co-operation with the Welfare Department of the County Council, and some 100 meals a week are now distributed to housebound old folk. A further development this year has been the introduction of a luncheon club, at which 20 old people living on their own can be sure of a cooked meal each week.

The chiropody service, which was inaugurated by the Old People's Welfare Committee, continues to be appreciated, and in the course of the year 376 patients received 1,898 treatments at the clinic or chiropodist's surgery, and a further 141 patients who could not attend received 603 treatments at home.

The first appointment of a warden to supervise groups of old people's dwellings has proved such a success that a further scheme was introduced in new Council property in 1965, and in addition 2 wardens were employed to give oversight to old people living in their own homes in 2 districts of the town. This latter scheme cannot be as comprehensive as its purpose-built accommodation, but it has proved to be most helpful and gives a great sense of security to old people living alone.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their consideration, patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Foster, Public Health Inspector, for his kindness and efforts to give me the sanitary circumstances of the area, and indeed to all your Officials with whom I made contacts, personal and official.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N.E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION I

Vital StatisticsSTATISTICS

Area .. .. .	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, mid-1965 .. .. .	16,930
Population (Census, 1961) .. .. .	17,350
Number of dwellinghouses .. .. .	6,774
Rateable Value (1.4.65) .. .. .	£376,965
Product of a Penny Rate (year 1965-66) .. .. .	£1,510

## Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F		
Live Births	294	139	155	Birth Rate per 1,000 population:	17.4
Still Births	2	-	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births:	6.8
Total Live & Still Births	296	139	157		
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	
Under 1 year (total)	12	8	4	total	40.8
Under 1 year (legitimate)	11	8	3	legitimate	42.3
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	1	-	1	illegitimate	29.4
Under 4 weeks	7	4	3	Neo-natal mortality rate	23.8
Under 1 week	7	4	3	Early neo-natal mortality rate	23.8
Illegitimate Live Births	34	15	19	Percentage of total live births:	11.6
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child- birth)	1	-	1	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:	3.38
All Deaths	222	110	112	Death Rate per 1,000 population:	13.1



CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

	1964		1965	
	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	1	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	1	-	1	-
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough .. .. .	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	4	4	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus .. .. .	14	2	5	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	-	3	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	-	2	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	8	9	8	6
15. Leukaemia, aieukaemia .. .. .	-	-	1	2
16. Diabetes .. .. .	-	1	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	13	16	17	17
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	50	31	43	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	1	3	-	3
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	11	12	5	13
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	4	5	3	5
22. Influenza .. .. .	-	-	1	-
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	1	7	2	3
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	3	2	5	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	-	-	1	-
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .. .. .	2	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	-	1	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	1	1	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	2	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformation .. .. .	3	-	-	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	5	9	8	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	1	-	4	1
34. All other accidents .. .. .	5	2	3	5
35. Suicide .. .. .	2	2	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	132	112	110	112



Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1965

Based on Registrar General's Figures

	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Hepton R.D.	Todmor- den M.B.	Aggregate W. Riding U.D.	W. Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures
BIRTH RATE:- (per 1,000 estimated population) .. ..	17.4	13.4	14.2	11.7	15.2	18.0	18.2	18.0
DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated home population)								
All Causes .. ..	13.1	13.2	15.6	12.2	15.6	12.3	11.6	11.5
Infective and parasitic diseases * .. ..	0.06	-	0.11	-	0.06	0.03	0.04	+ +
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis .. ..	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.01
Cancer .. ..	1.77	2.20	2.75	3.06	3.55	2.19	2.07	1.67
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	2.01	1.60	1.87	2.22	1.93	1.95	1.82	+ +
Heart and circulatory diseases ** .. ..	6.05	4.99	7.91	4.44	6.87	4.83	4.48	+ +
Respiratory Diseases:- *** (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	0.83	1.80	0.77	0.28	1.27	1.39	1.30	+ +
INFANT MORTALITY:- (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	40.8	29.9	15.5	47.6	7.9	21.0	20.7	19.0
MATERNAL MORTALITY:- (Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still-births)	3.38	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.16	0.25

\* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (Items 3 - 9 incl. on page 8).

\*\* Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (Items 18 - 21 incl. on page 8).

\*\*\* Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (Items 22 - 25 incl. on page 8).

+ + Figures not available.

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### (A) Hospitals

There is no hospital in Sowerby Bridge. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are only available at the Halifax General Hospital. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospitals Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

#### (B) Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service (Divisional Depot at Brighouse - telephone Brighouse 840) covers this district. Arrangements also exist with the Halifax County Borough Health Department for the use of their ambulances for the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals in Halifax.

#### (C) Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Services (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds.

#### (D) Issue of Anti-Toxin, etc.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Divisional Health Office, The Medical Centre, Todmorden, for the use of local medical practitioners in the Division.



(1) A supply of re-agents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's scheme of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

SECTION III

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Clinics and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Tuesdays	}	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Thursdays		
The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot	Fridays		

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Mondays	}	10 a.m. to 12 noon
The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot	Alternate Fridays		

Chiropody (for Pensioners, etc.):

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	}	By appointment
The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot		

Dental Clinic:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	By appointment
-----------------------------	----------------

School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	}	As required
(a) Minor Ailments		
(b) Ophthalmic		
(c) Ear, Nose and Throat		
(d) Artificial Sunlight		

Smallpox Vaccination:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Tetanus Immunisation:

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge  
 The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot  
 At any Minor Ailments or Welfare Clinic, by arrangement with Medical Officer.



(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year	..	..	..	148
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	692

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	595
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	4,185

Home Visiting of Infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers	..	..	..	294
Number of first visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	243
Total number of visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	926
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years	..	..	..	1,081
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years	..	..	..	1,984

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.:

National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres, and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Care of Premature Infants:

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

(C) Professional Nursing in the Home

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing and midwifery services in Sowerby Bridge. There were four full-time Home Nurses and three full-time Midwives employed in 1965. Three of the Home Nurses and two of the Midwives, however, did not work wholly in the Sowerby Bridge area, also having duties in other parts of the Divisional area.

Midwifery Service:

Number of home confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Number of hospital confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212

The Sowerby Bridge midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia, and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

(D) Health Visiting

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(E) Home Helps

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1965, 107 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 94 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 10,626.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Of the 107 cases attended in 1965, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:- 6 maternity and 101 chronic sick.

(F) Care and After Care

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or subnormality, venereal disease, and other illness.

Tuberculosis

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is employed in the Division. She attends the chest clinics at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and at Todmorden, and has helped to forge a valuable link with the hospital services. She is also responsible for visiting patients at home and helps to trace and supervise their contacts. In 1965 930 visits were paid to 293 households in the Division.

Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1965

(a) Mental illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare	253
Officers .. .. .	
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 5 (voluntary admission) .. .. .	76
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 25, for observation .. .. .	3
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 26, for treatment .. .. .	2



(a) Mental illness (continued)

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 29 (emergency admission) .. .. .	41
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 60 (from Court) .. .. .	-
Number of new patients seen from this Division .. .. .	133
Number of patients from this Division offered after care .. .. .	35
Number of visits made to mentally ill patients .. .. .	2,045
Number of patients dealt with under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (prevention, care and after care) .. .. .	109

(b) Care of subnormal patients

Number of patients attending day training centres .. .. .	23
Number awaiting places in training centres .. .. .	-
Number of patients in hospitals .. .. .	69
Number awaiting admission to hospital .. .. .	1
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1965 .. .. .	6
Number receiving care from the local health authority .. .. .	71
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases .. .. .	320

(G) School Health Service

Number of schools in district .. .. .	17
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1965 .. .. .	2,851
Number of children examined at school during 1965 .. .. .	1,154
this figure being made up as follows:-	
Routine examination .. .. .	895
Re-examination .. .. .	259
Number of children referred for treatment .. .. .	103

(H) Immunisation and Vaccination

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.



### Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1965

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	0-1 1965	1 1964	2 1963	3 1962	4 1961	5 1960	6 1959	7 1958	8 1957	9 1956	10-14 1951-55	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1965	79	96	6	2	2	5	26	7	6	7	2	238

Children born in the years:-	1961-64	1956-60	1951-55	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1965	2	189	29	220

#### (ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31.12.65

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1 1964	2 1963	3 1962	4 1961	5 to 9 1956-60	10 to 14 1951-55	Total under 15
Number immunised	79	197	182	196	211	1,111	1,251	3,227

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1965

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 year 1965	1 year 1964	2 years 1963	3 years 1962	4 years 1961	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	78	95	6	2	2	2	185

## (ii) immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1965, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1 1964	2 1963	3 1962	4 1961	5 - 9 1956-60	10 - 14 1951-55	Total
Number Immunised	78	195	179	180	224	861	451	2,168

During the year there were 7 notified cases of Whooping Cough; 4 of these had previously been immunised.

Vaccination against Smallpox, 1965

During 1965, vaccinations against Smallpox were notified as follows:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Number vaccinated	1	55	8	1	65
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	1	2

The West Riding County Council does not request records in respect of persons over 16 years of age.

SECTION IVINFECTIOUS DISEASESSummary of Notifications received in year 1965

Disease	Total cases notified
Scarlet fever .. .. .	10
Whooping cough .. .. .	7
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-
Measles .. .. .	272
Diphtheria .. .. .	-
Dysentery .. .. .	-
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	-
Acute pneumonia .. .. .	1
Smallpox .. .. .	-



Disease	Total cases notified
Acute encephalitis .. .. .	-
Enteric or Typhoid fever .. .. .	-
Paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-
Food poisoning .. .. .	-
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	-
Ophthalmic neonatorum .. .. .	-
Pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	2
Other forms of tuberculosis .. .. .	-
	292

### Tuberculosis

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Sowerby Bridge in 1965

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1965 ..	74	35	109	8	9	17	126
Number first notified during 1965 .. .. .	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number of cases restored to Register .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Number removed from Register during 1965:-							
(a) Died .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Removed from district .. .. .	8	4	12	-	-	-	12
(c) Recovered .. .. .	7	4	11	4	5	9	20
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.65	60	28	88	4	5	9	97



REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ending 31st December 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on (a) the sanitary conditions of the area, (b) the housing conditions including overcrowding, (c) the inspection and supervision of food, for the year ending 31st December 1965, and for the cleansing services for the year ending 31st March 1966.

The report which is now presented to you is my twenty-ninth Annual Report. Much of the information is far from spectacular, and may be read as a matter of course, and on comparison from one year to another does not appear to show anything outstanding, merely steady progress.

It is, however, quite remarkable what this steady progress has meant over even the short period of the past 5 years. For example, in housing more than 70 clearance areas have been declared, involving the representation of more than 700 houses. The public water supplies have been extended to such an extent that a further 460 householders have available a wholesome supply of water. The sanitary accommodation has been so improved that more than 160 pails have been either abolished or converted to the water carriage system, leaving less than 200 in the district. The paper sack system of refuse collection has been introduced, and smoke control has become reality, 2 areas being in operation and 1 awaiting confirmation. The industrial smoke nuisance has almost disappeared and the district is already looking much cleaner. So although there is still a long way to go, some progress has been achieved.

A number of the duties detailed in the report are deserving of special mention. Housing has been one of the more important duties which has received special attention, and this year the Department has concentrated for the most part on the inspection and representation of property within Sowerby Bridge.

Housing is a subject with which 2 major Committees are deeply concerned; the Housing Committee and the Health Committee. It would be no use condemning substandard houses if suitable alternative accommodation was not available, and vice versa. It is therefore pleasing to record the close co-operation which exists between these 2 Committees.

One need only look around the district to see the re-development taking place on cleared sites. In planning clearance and re-development, every effort is made to represent the worst properties, but in planning for developable sites, and in an endeavour to re-house the families in close proximity to former surroundings (the West End development for the re-housing of the Chapel Street



families is a typical example) efforts are made to phase the clearance programme to provide sites that can be developed as speedily as possible, and so avoid the areas becoming an unsightly, depressing scar on the landscape.

Unfortunately, it is not possible, due to a variety of reasons, to develop every clearance area, either for road improvements, amenity purposes or housing; and whilst it would be much more convenient to take every clearance area as a Compulsory Purchase Order, and so clear the sites satisfactorily and relieve the owners of this cost and inconvenience, again this procedure is not always legally possible.

Of the 15 Orders made during the year, as both Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders, only 8 Inquiries have been held; the remaining Orders have been unopposed. There have been suggestions that inquiries are mere formalities, and no matter what evidence is produced the outcome is invariably the same. This is not the case. At the close of every Inquiry, the Ministry Inspector visits and inspects the properties in question and makes his own assessment, bearing in mind the evidence presented at the Inquiry. In this district the Minister has excluded quite a number of houses from certain Clearance Orders, or alternatively has placed properties in different categories. It is, however, true that the majority of houses which are scheduled are confirmed for clearance. This is because they fall short of the standard prescribed by law for a fit house.

Much has been said and written about "well maintained" payments. Firstly, it must be appreciated that such payments are recommended by the Ministry Inspector after inspection of the property, and not by the Local Authority, although the latter are called upon to allocate. These payments are assessed on one of 2 scales, (a) the amount of money spent on the maintenance of the property over the past 5 years, or (b) on the rateable value; the larger of these 2 amounts being the compensation paid. Complaints have arisen on low payments. This is usually due to the failure of the owners to produce the accounts, resulting in the rateable value formula being applied. Perhaps one of the most disturbing features relating to these payments is that they are recommended by different Inspectors, and whilst the Ministry make every effort to obtain uniformity, discrepancies are bound to arise in borderline cases.

In examining housing over the past few years, it will be noticeable that in Mill Bank, Triangle and Norland very few houses have been represented for clearance. This is not because the areas possess no unfit properties, in fact some of the worst within the Urban District are within these areas. Experience in the past has, however, shown that where properties are represented and areas confirmed before re-housing accommodation is provided, the families invariably drift from these condemned properties, leaving very few families for re-housing. In the outer districts, where certain families prefer to live, or where they have always lived, it is most essential that the availability of alternative housing accommodation should coincide with the confirmation of the Order. The housing wastage is then reduced to a minimum. The properties in these areas will therefore be represented as and when suitable sites have been obtained for re-housing.

The work on the extension of water supplies to properties in the outer districts is continuing, and the time is now rapidly approaching when all the larger blocks of property will have the public supply available. Only the smaller and more isolated groups will be relying on the private supplies. Whether it will be possible to supply all properties in the Urban District, irrespective of position, is highly debatable. High costs will be involved, and



whilst costs should not always be the deciding factor, it is one that must be taken into account when assessing the practicability of any scheme.

There is perhaps one redeeming feature of the smaller private supply. Usually we find that these are more remote and consequently less liable to contamination. Also the owners, usually farmers, appear to be very jealous of their water rights and therefore make every effort to see that the water continues to flow uninterrupted, not only into the storage tanks but also into the cattle troughs. These supplies are usually much better maintained than the larger private supplies, in which several owners are interested.

In the section dealing with Smoke Control, the progress here has been very satisfactory. The first area has become operative, and a further area confirmed. It is hoped to continue with the confirmation and operation of one or two areas each year, depending of course upon the number of properties involved.

There is no doubt that with the removal of the engine sheds of British Railways, and the almost complete conversion of the industrial plant, coupled with the improvement of the domestic fire, there is a great improvement in the atmospheric condition of the area. This improvement will continue as more Smoke Control Areas are brought into operation.

Perhaps the only discordant note is the continued reduction in the availability of gas coke. This has been foreseen for some time, with the technological changes in gas production. This is unfortunate, as the fuel was reasonably priced and quite satisfactory. This fuel is now being replaced by other premium fuels, and here difficulties have been experienced in the availability of certain of these fuels. We are informed that this will improve. There is, however, no doubt that these premium fuels are efficient, but unfortunately are much more expensive, and with the apparently ever increasing price, many of the older residents need a considerable amount of convincing that they are getting value for money.

Food preparing establishments, shops and the market, have received regular inspection and although contraventions, mainly in relation to washing facilities and general decorative condition, have been observed, the standard in the food shops is generally very satisfactory. There is an increasing number of mobile shops, mostly travelling on the estates. These are now carrying all types of food, including grocery, greengrocery, fish, poultry, confectionery, etc. All these food shops are examined before registration, and all fully comply with the legal requirements in force.

In the last report dealing with Public Cleansing Services, reference was made to negotiations which were taking place with Unions for the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme. This was finalised and introduced during September. The scheme is working reasonably satisfactorily, and so far has had the desired effect - the regular cleansing of the district, with an increased monetary return, the average incentive bonus amounts to £2 per week. All employees are covered by the scheme, and those carrying out non-measurable work are taking the minimum bonus earned by any one team.

One aspect of cleansing which has been most noticeable has been the continuing change in the composition of refuse. With the introduction of Smoke Control Areas and the conversion of industrial plant, the ash content is steadily decreasing, and the lighter and bulkier refuse such as container waste is increasing. Less domestic and industrial waste is being burnt, with the



result that this is now finding its way to the tip, which is presenting ever increasing difficulties. There is no doubt that with domestic refuse, much more waste paper can be extracted, and the resultant refuse would not be difficult to control.

The main difficulty arises with the industrial and trade waste (e.g. plastics, wool waste, latex, carpet waste, etc.). This refuse is collected separately, and as far as possible is worked in layers into the controlled tip. This makes the tip much more difficult to consolidate, and increases the fire risk. The answer, no doubt, is in the complete incineration of all such waste. I have referred to this on numerous occasions. Such plant would be very costly. Other Authorities have similar problems in the disposal of this type of waste, and the answer surely is in the setting up of a central plant at a joint cost. A considerable amount of research must go into such a project, in order to obtain quantities, types of material, etc., but with the future of Local Government in the balance and so uncertain, little headway at the present time is being made.

The Department has in the past been most fortunate in being able to retain its Inspectors. Over the past 30 years there have only been 2 changes, and I was therefore extremely sorry to see the departure of Mr. Goulden to a neighbouring Authority, after more than 11 years excellent service, and also the departure of Mr. Pickering, the Council's first Smoke Control Officer, who has achieved such good results in the introduction of Smoke Control.

Although qualified staff is most essential in a Public Health Department, the duties are such that local knowledge is also very essential. The knowledge, therefore, that is built up over the years is invaluable to the completion, speedily and efficiently, of so many public health duties.

The Department was fortunate, with such a shortage of qualified Inspectors, especially in the more industrial areas, to recruit the services of Mr. P. Hopkinson, and also to obtain the services of Mr. B. Edwards, who took over the Smoke Control duties. My thanks are due to these gentlemen, and also to Mr. P. Neills, for the efficient way in which the duties of the Department have been carried out; also to the members of the Clerical Staff, who have been responsible for the setting out of reports, etc. May I record my thanks to the Foreman and Employees of the Cleansing Department, who have carried out the objectionable work of cleansing and disposal of the refuse in such an efficient manner.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman, Councillor A. Pettengell, and the Members of the Public Health Committee, for their support and assistance; also the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. N.E. Gordon, for his help and guidance whenever the occasion has arisen.

In addition, I should like to record my appreciation to all the Officials of the Council who have so kindly co-operated in supplying general information for this report.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLIES

#### Public Supply

The Calderdale Water Board control the distribution of the public water supply throughout the majority of the Urban District, with the exception of parts of Triangie, Mill Bank and isolated pockets in Sowerby. These areas are served by the Wakefield and District Water Board, by arrangement with the Calderdale Water Board.

Samples of water have been taken in various parts of the district, and upon bacteriological examination proved to be highly satisfactory.

The approximate number of houses connected to the public supply at the year end was as follows:-

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax	.. .. .	5,502
Calderdale Water Board - Norland	.. .. .	225
Wakefield and District - Ripponden	.. .. .	183

This total of 5,910 represents approximately 87.2% of the total number of houses in the area.

It has been pleasing to report, over quite a considerable period, the extension of the public main to cover groups of properties in the more rural parts of the district, and this year is no exception. The extensions, however, have for the most part been confined to the provision of mains in the areas where housing development is taking place, although works have commenced in parts of the more rural areas where unsatisfactory water supplies have been located. Details of the extensions are as follows:-

Housing development at:-	West End, Sowerby Bridge	}	1,738 yds. 4" main
	St. Peter's Avenue, Sowerby		
	Towngate, Sowerby		
	Yew Trees, Midgley	}	810 yds. 6" main
	Kershaw House, Luddendenfoot		
	Towngate, Midgley		
	Bairstow Lane, Sowerby Bridge	)	

The extension of the public supply should be considered to cover the properties at (1) Blackwood Hall, Luddendenfoot - 90 houses; (2) the upper parts of Towngate, Midgley - 50 houses; (3) Ivy Houses and Saw Hill, Mill Bank - 35 houses.

#### Private Supplies

With the extension of the public mains and the clearance of unfit houses in the outer district, many with polluted and inadequate private supplies, the number of houses served



from this source is steadily decreasing. The number of houses still relying on the private water supplies was approximately 865, a decrease of approximately 135.

Within the next few years all the larger blocks of properties should have the public supply available, and only the more isolated blocks will rely on private supplies.

It has been the policy of the Committee to recommend the extension of the public water supply, to cover as many properties as possible, and so offer an adequate and wholesome water supply. In many instances this has been necessary for housing improvement (provision of bath, W.C., etc.), and so has given additional life to this type of property.

In extending the main and so condemning the private water supply, we should not lose sight of the fact that in the past these private supplies have been invaluable to the more rural parts of our area. The small communities, which have come to rely on these supplies, were very jealous of their water rights and maintained their supplies in a very satisfactory state, paying great attention to the cleanliness of storage tanks, supply pipes and the like.

It has been most unfortunate that over the past 20 years or so there has been a serious deterioration in the quality and quantity of many of the larger private supplies. This may have been due to interference of pipe runs in the open field, or by the use of heavy agricultural plant, thus exposing many of these to serious pollution, mainly in the nature of surface water and field drainage. There is, however, no doubt that many of the smaller supplies will be with the Authority for a considerable time, and providing that they continue to prove suitable and sufficient, as many of them have done, then the Authority has no intention of substituting the town's supply.

At the present time there are approximately 165 small private supplies, serving 865 houses. These are sampled from time to time, and during the past year 80 samples were obtained for bacteriological examination, details of which are set out in the table below:-

District	Bacteriological Examination		
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total
Luddenden Foot .. .. .	5	13	18
Midgley and Luddenden .. .. .	4	8	12
Triangle and Mill Bank .. .. .	8	20	28
Sowerby .. .. .	5	12	17
Norland .. .. .	2	3	5
Calderdale Water Board Public Supply .. .. .	2	-	2
Morley Corporation Supply .. .. .	1	-	1
Totals ..	27	56	83



## Drainage and Sewerage

At the end of the year there were approximately 6,399 houses connected to the Council's sewers; and of those that relied on septic tanks and filters, etc., 183 appear to have satisfactory private drainage, whilst 192 properties had unsatisfactory drainage.

There was 1 drainage scheme completed during the year, and this was in connection with Phase 2 of the housing development at Kershaw House Estate.

At the end of the year there were 2 major schemes under construction, (a) surface water drainage at Steep Lane, Sowerby, and (b) a sewer extension to cover the property at The Breck, Triangle; and awaiting approval was the surface water sewer at Water Hill, Friendly.

The majority of the district is already covered by the public sewer, leaving only the more remote parts of the district, including isolated farms and blocks of property, that are not so provided.

Routine maintenance has continued during the year, with repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary. A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is taken in investigating drainage problems. During the year 361 visits have been made, together with 330 re-visits. In addition to the work of inspection and re-construction, 65 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951. No charge was made for this work.

## Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd continue to give satisfaction in the treatment of domestic sewage. As has been reported over the past few years, the trade effluent and main drainage schemes of the district are still under consideration.

At Luddendenfoot, where the works have been modernised, the treatment of domestic and trade effluent continues in a very satisfactory manner.

## Sanitary Accommodation

The improvement of the sanitary accommodation in the more rural parts of the district has continued reasonably satisfactorily, but it has again been observed that the number of properties receiving grant under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to decrease. As has been pointed out on numerous occasions, when the scheme was first introduced the conversions were comparatively easy and cheap to complete, and the grant of £10 was a considerable help in the completion of the work.

Over the years this type of conversion has now disappeared, leaving only the more difficult and expensive conversions to be carried out. A considerable number of these have been channelled through the full improvement Grant, but the Council have now increased the grant from £10 to £40 in order to assist in these remaining conversions. The number of pails remaining in the district is 202, and it is hoped that these will be even further reduced in the coming year.



The work of cleansing these pails is most objectionable, and it will be even more difficult in the future to obtain labour to carry out this type of work. It is therefore essential that every effort be made to abolish this very unsatisfactory type of sanitary accommodation at the earliest possible opportunity.

The number of W.C.s in the district is approximately 95%, which may appear to be a reasonably satisfactory figure, but unfortunately many of these conveniences are still jointly used. However, as in the case of joint refuse accommodation, so with joint sanitary accommodation, and with the removal of many of the unsatisfactory blocks of property joint sanitary accommodation is slowly disappearing.

The sanitary accommodation within the district is set out as follows:-

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	.. .. .	5,333
Number of Pail Closets	.. .. .	202
Number of Trough or Waste Water Closets	.. .. .	21
Number of Chemical Closets	.. .. .	15
		<hr/>
		5,571

## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

### Refuse Collection

The Department is responsible for the cleansing services of the district, excluding street cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, together with the collection of trade, market refuse, pails, etc., continues to operate satisfactorily. Waste paper and other salvageable materials are also collected, but are now proving less profitable than in the past.

On the collection side, the 7-day collection has been maintained for the majority of the year, and at no time has the collection exceeded 14 days. Sickness has not created any serious problems during the year. The greatest difficulty in maintaining a regular weekly collection has been in obtaining suitable casual labour during holiday periods. In addition, there has been approximately 30% labour turnover during the year.

The majority of the cleansing staff are very dependable employees, and without these men the cleansing services would be in a very sorry state, but it is impossible to give a regular weekly collection with depleted teams. The most important factor of an efficient cleansing service is to have established, settled teams. This has been borne out time and time again, with a return of more than 2,400 bins on a settled 3-man team per week, without any bonus payments.

It may have been that the 30% labour turnover was due to the low basic wage. Alternatively, it may have been due to full employment and the ease of transfer from one job to another, but



one thing is certain, that an efficient cleansing service cannot be maintained without an adequate staff.

With the changing pattern of housing, it is pleasing to see the disappearance of the communal ashbin pen. These places invariably were a breeding ground for flies and rodents. Efforts were made by the few to maintain such places in a tidy condition, but invariably it always fell to the lot of the willing few. It is hoped to see the conversion or the demolition of such out-dated types of refuse accommodation in the very near future.

The changing pattern of housing tends to increase quite considerably the time taken in the collection of refuse, apart from the changing pattern of the refuse itself. Each house is now having a separate bin, not on the roadside, but at approximately 30 or 40 yards away, usually at the back of the house. This, multiplied 400 or 500 times, makes a considerable difference to the actual cleansing time, especially when bins have to be brought to the vehicle and returned to the back of the premises.

Serious consideration was given to the introduction of the paper sack scheme, to reduce the walking time and weight factor, which resulted in the provision of more than 600 units in flats and on certain housing estates. This, so far, has not been extended, but consideration is being given to eventually providing a considerable number of flats and houses on the new Kershaw House Estate with this type of refuse storage.

Where the system has been introduced, almost everyone has expressed satisfaction, but there has been a small percentage who have been deeply concerned due to the paper sacks being damaged by animals and other causes, resulting in the spillage of the refuse. To overcome this difficulty, guards have been provided, which have proved quite adequate.

The paper sack method of refuse collection is quick, clean and hygienic. The bin, which can be quite offensive, is removed and a disposable container substituted. At the present time, however, there are two disadvantages with this scheme. One is the cost, because where such a system is introduced in a Department with a high return per man, the saving does not offset the cost of the paper sacks, although recently there has been a reduction in the cost of the system. Secondly, there is room for an improved holder unit; in fact when tests were carried out in this district the bin liner was found to be very successful, and it is considered that provided a suitably designed bin can be made available, with a free passage of air around the paper sack, this should prove most suitable. It would also cater for so many houses which are provided with the low bin cubicle which cannot possibly accommodate either the free standing unit or the head unit.

I have referred on numerous occasions to the bin output per man, and the fact that the Council can consider itself very fortunate that it has managed to survive for so long without any application for bonus payment. During the year, however, representations were made on behalf of the employees by the Union, for the payment of an incentive bonus scheme. Negotiations commenced at the beginning of the year, and it took approximately six months, and many meetings with Union representatives, before an acceptable scheme emerged.

It would have been an extremely easy matter to introduce the plusage, but it was the intention to give an incentive and pay each man for his efforts. For bonus purposes, the weekly



rounds were reduced from approximately 820 to 675 bins per man per week, with a bonus of 3d. per bin over this allocation. If an employee in the Department was not engaged on measurable work, as in the case of waste paper, trade refuse, waste paper collection, etc., a payment of minimum bonus earned in the Department was made. Each team submitted its own return for bonus purposes, taken from the completed register of the rounds, and from this information the lowest bonus earned by any team is paid as a minimum bonus.

Up to the present time the bonus has worked quite well. It has enabled the employees to obtain a better wage, the teams have been a little more settled, although there still is some labour movement. To increase output, the teams have from time to time introduced the skep system. This system, broadly speaking, is that of emptying one bin into another, or into a container, to increase production. This method is most objectionable, and is frowned upon.

Perhaps the greatest improvement that the introduction of the bonus has made, has been the improvement in the out-district collection, where the almost fortnightly collection has been so speeded up, partly due to bonus and partly due to a larger vehicle, that less than 10% of these houses are now on fortnightly collection. The bonus scheme has therefore achieved something.

Details of the refuse collected are set out in the following table:-

Vehicle	Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
Karrier No. 11 .. .. .	8,521	-	339	333	10
Karrier No. 12 .. .. .	32,412	14,982	628	896	10
Karrier No. 13 .. .. .	9,634	-	216	346	10
S. & D. No. 14 .. .. .	110,796	-	500	1,500	-
Dennis No. 15 .. .. .	112,771	-	513	1,539	-
S. & D. No. 16 .. .. .	25,891	-	617	748	10
Totals	300,025	14,982	2,813	5,364	-

### Transport

The Department operates 5 refuse vehicles, 4 of which are in regular use, the fifth being used as a spare vehicle, and is brought into service when the other vehicles are either off the road for repair or requiring general maintenance. The vehicle is also used for the collection of waste paper, industrial waste and for other emergency duties.

During the year the Karrier Bantam No. 11 was replaced with an 11 cu.yd. S. & D. Fore and Aft vehicle, with power press. The Karrier Bantam served the Department extremely well but its capacity, being only 7 cu.yds., was insufficient to cope with the changing character of the refuse, which necessitated frequent visits to the disposal site, seriously curtailing the effective working time.



The new rear loading vehicle is proving to be a valuable asset. With the power press, the capacity of the vehicle is approximately twice that of the side loading Karrier Bantam, resulting in improved collection with no additional labour. The small Karrier, which was depreciated over 8 years and actually worked for more than 9, has been transferred to the tip for carting covering material used in "blinding off" freshly tipped refuse.

The general trend in the design of refuse vehicles appears to be bigger vehicles with ever increasing mechanical aids for compaction. There is, however, a limit to the size of a vehicle that can be employed on the access roads with rather severe and restricted bends, which appear on many of our estates; but the aim on all rounds has been to obtain a vehicle suitable for the round with sufficient capacity for an effective working time of approximately 4 hours. With the reduction of the working week to 40 hours, the effective working time is constantly reduced, only the travelling time remains constant.

All repairs, with the exception of minor adjustments, cleaning and greasing, are carried out by a local garage or by the manufacturers in the case of S. & D. vehicles. There is no doubt that the cost of such repairs is increasing considerably from year to year. The cause of the repairs may be due to the many unmade roads which the small vehicles have to travel, or due to the increased mechanism of compaction in the larger vehicles. Perhaps the main reason is the apparent increased cost of both labour and material for vehicle repairs. The time may now be approaching when careful thought should be given to the employment of a maintenance engineer to cover all the Council's vehicles.

The vehicles operated by the Department, together with the duties for which they are employed, are set out in the following table:-

No.	Make	Year of Purchase	Capacity	Service
11	Karrier Bantam (taken out of service July)	1956	7 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage, Trade Refuse.
12	Karrier Bantam (with tank)	1959	7 cu.yds. 150/200 gall. tank	Refuse Collection Pails
13	Karrier Bantam (dual tip)	1961	11 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage.
14	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (with power press)	1962	18 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
15	Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader	1964	25 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
16	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (with power press) (commenced service July)	1965	11 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage, Trade Refuse.
	J.C.B. Shovel	1963	Shovel	Refuse Disposal



## Accidents

During the year the vehicles have been involved in 10 accidents. Details of these are set out as follows:-

Austin Van	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Karrier No. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
S. & D. No. 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
S. & D. No. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

The accidents, for the most part, were of a minor nature with perhaps one exception, where a child was involved. Fortunately, the injuries received were very slight. The majority of the remainder of the accidents were in connection with damage to walls on narrow and unmade roads in the outer district.

It is rather distressing to find that there has been such an increase in the accident rate, but on the other hand I feel that every credit should be given to the drivers for the manner in which they handle their vehicles, not only in the narrow unmade roads, but also on the very congested thoroughfares of our district; especially when so much of the refuse, including trade refuse, has to be collected on the main roads.

## Municipal Ashbin Scheme

The ashbin scheme commenced in 1949 as a bin hire scheme, at a rate charge of 5s. 0d. per house, but in 1963 this was abolished as more than 80% of the houses were served with municipal bins, and the charge was debited directly to the rates. The scheme only covers domestic properties, and allows one bin per house, but in special circumstances additional bins are allowed. The scheme does not extend to commercial and industrial premises. Since the introduction of the paper sack scheme, a sack unit has been provided in lieu of a bin.

The Council were one of the first in the County to introduce this scheme, but it has been of tremendous value in standardising the containers; tea chests, oil drums, baths, etc., are a thing of the distant past; and for providing replacements with the minimum possible delay.

During the year 297 bins have been provided to new properties, and 124 bins have been replaced.

## Trade Refuse

The trade refuse from all food shops continues to be removed three times per week, whilst market refuse is removed twice per week, and the remaining refuse from shops, etc., is removed each Saturday morning.

The scale of charges for this collection remains the same, and has now been unchanged for quite a considerable period, the arrangement being that the first bin of trade refuse is collected free of charge, whilst the remaining bins are charged at 1s. 0d. per bin.



In addition to the trade refuse, there is an ever increasing amount of industrial waste now being collected. This is being charged for on a time basis. The increasing amount of industrial refuse is due to the improvement of the furnace plants which have been replaced or completely overhauled to comply with the Clean Air Act. There is now no means of disposing of this as in the past. Beddings and small articles are removed free of charge, but it is necessary to make a charge for the removal of larger quantities of furniture and other materials from unoccupied houses.

The total amount of trade refuse removed during the year was approximately 171 tons, bringing in a return of approximately £160, whilst the amount of rechargeable refuse from factories amounted to 387 tons, bringing a return of approximately £380.

### Refuse Disposal

The entire refuse collected throughout the Urban District is deposited at Milner Royd, on the controlled principle. The estimated amount of refuse has shown a slight decrease, at approximately 95 tons per week. This includes domestic, trade and industrial waste, the latter showing an increase, whilst the weight of domestic refuse has decreased. The amount of contractors' refuse, especially that from site works, has also shown quite a considerable increase. This is in the form of subsoil, and whilst it can be used for side dressing it is useless for tip cover. Ash and clinker are in very short supply, but we have been fortunate in the fact that a certain amount of ash and decomposed refuse used for top cover has been available, although by using this type of material glass causes a considerable hazard.

The depth of tipping continues at approximately 7 ft., which enables the refuse bays to grow at a considerable rate, thus minimising fly and rat infestation. A road has recently been constructed on the newly acquired land at the eastern extremity of the tip. This has proved to be most useful in the development of this very steep land, which has now been prepared into terraces for the purposes of extended tipping. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of the land on the eastern side of Fall Lane and immediately above the existing Department Garage. When purchased, it will provide very valuable tipping space for approximately 4 years, giving a total life to the Milner Royd tip of up to a maximum of 8 years.

Approximately 4 acres of the tip, referred to in the previous report, has finished its final level and has been roughly levelled and partly covered with topsoil. This has now been handed over to the Parks Department for development in due course.

The method of control is very satisfactory, but unfortunately far too much waste paper and other bulky waste is finding its way to the tip. Much of the industrial waste is of a highly combustible nature, as carpets, latex, plastics, paper sacking containing P.V.C. dust, container waste from shops and this, coupled with an increasing amount of old furniture, beddings, etc., creates a very serious and difficult problem, especially with the lack of adequate facilities to deal with this type of refuse.

There is no doubt that the answer is in the provision of an incinerator, with adequate capacity for the disposal of this type of material. The initial cost would be extremely high, but the running costs quite low, by reason of the fact that there would be insufficient industrial



refuse available to require the use of such an incinerator for a maximum of more than 2 days per week. As other Authorities are faced with similar problems, the answer may lie in the provision of a centrally situated plant to serve a number of Local Authorities. There is no doubt that provision will have to be made to deal with this problem, either separately or collectively, in the near future.

### Salvage

The salvage returns have been very disappointing, especially in the disposal and collection of waste paper, which has shown a reduction of approximately 50 tons of the various grades of waste paper, with a reduction in the income of more than £350. There is no shortage of waste paper, in fact a considerable quantity which should have found its way to the depot and the paper mills unfortunately has been deposited with the refuse on the tip. A contributory factor to these disappointing results was the difficulty in obtaining suitable labour for this type of work. For a considerable period no paper presser was available, and at other times the output was most disappointing.

The Council have been salvaging all kinds of material, mainly waste paper, for a considerable time, with very satisfactory results. There is no doubt that the material is still available, and it is therefore doubly disappointing to see the returns, which at one time were so high, drop to such a very low level.

The salvage bonus is still in operation, but on the last occasion was extremely low. Maybe the introduction of the bin bonus has had a detrimental effect, but the conditions of this bonus are such that the collection of waste paper should at least be maintained at previous levels. Every effort will be made to increase the output in the coming year, and it is sincerely hoped that the picture will be considerably brighter. Details of the salvage recovered during 1965 are set out in the following table:-

Materials Salvaged	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper .. .. .	97	17	2	851	8	5
Newspaper .. .. .	38	15	6	348	19	9
Fibreboard .. .. .	49	11	-	508	8	1
Top Paper .. .. .	6	17	3	82	13	-
Bitumen Boxes .. .. .				9	7	11
Ferrous Metals .. .. .	3	15	-	15	-	-
Non-Ferrous Metals .. .. .			1	1	5	-
Carpets .. .. .		9	2	1	18	-
Rags .. .. .		7	-	4	4	8
String .. .. .		6	-	1	4	6
Totals ..	198	-	2	1,824	9	4



## Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread of infectious disease continued during the year. 33 visits have been made in this connection, and 2 in relation to disinfection. Due to the very low number of notifications which are received, the enquiries and visits in this connection are very low. Disinfection is extremely rare, but is always carried out if requested. Details of visits are set out as follows:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits .. .. .	33
Visits re Disinfection .. .. .	2

## Factories Act, 1961

During the year 19 inspections were made in relation to the factories of the district. These included inspections of defective or unsuitable sanitary accommodation, which were reported in 1964 and remedied in 1965, which accounts for the figures in the table setting out the defects found.

Details of the factories now on the register, together with the defects found, are set out in the following tables:-

### Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Factories	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
In which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	20	7	-
Where Section 7 is enforced .. .. .	125	12	-
Totals ..	145	19	-

### Defects Found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Inadequate ventilation .. .. .	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors .. .. .	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	4	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .. .. .	1	1	-
Totals ..	6	4	-

The following table sets out the factories on the register operating in the district at the end of the year:-

Aerated Waters .. .. .	1
Bakehouses .. .. .	5
Bedstead Manufacturers .. .. .	2
Boot and Shoe Repairers .. .. .	6
Brass Foundry .. .. .	1
Brass Finishing .. .. .	1
Building Operations .. .. .	4
Cloth Carbonising .. .. .	3
Caravan .. .. .	1
Carpet Manufacturers .. .. .	6
Diecasting .. .. .	1
Coffee Grinding .. .. .	1
Dressmaking, etc. .. .. .	3
Dry Cleaning .. .. .	1
Dyers .. .. .	2
Dyeworks .. .. .	3
Electrical Generating and Transforming .. .. .	2
Engineering (light) .. .. .	5
Flour Milling .. .. .	1
French Polishing .. .. .	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers .. .. .	10
Knitting (machine and garments) .. .. .	2
Leather Goods .. .. .	1
Machine Tools .. .. .	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs .. .. .	5
Plumbing .. .. .	8
Plastic Mouldings .. .. .	2
Paper Baling and Sorting .. .. .	1
Portable Buildings .. .. .	1
Pre-cast Concrete .. .. .	1
Printers .. .. .	1
Provender .. .. .	1
Sheet Metal Working .. .. .	5
Sugar Confectioners .. .. .	3
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1
Steel Tubular Furniture .. .. .	1
Tailoring .. .. .	1
Textiles - Cotton .. .. .	6
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted .. .. .	25
Textile Machinery .. .. .	2
Tin Smith .. .. .	1
Upholstery .. .. .	1
Warehouses .. .. .	3
Wholesale Clothing .. .. .	3
Wire Manufacturers .. .. .	1
Wool Sorting (including waste, etc.) .. .. .	6



### Outworkers

There were 6 outworkers on the register, all of whom were engaged in textile manufacture or repair. The lists are submitted to the Council twice per year under Section 110 of the Factories Act. This number includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority. 2 inspections have been made during the year.

### Public Swimming Bath

The equipment at the Public Swimming Bath, Princes Hall, which was completely renewed a few years ago, continues to give satisfaction. The swimming bath is used quite extensively by children and schools, not only of this district but also of the surrounding areas. The capacity of the bath is approximately 64,000 gallons and the turnover of the bath water, with the existing equipment, takes place every 4 hours.

During the season 2 samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination, and both were satisfactory.

### Nuisances (Part 3, Public Health Act, 1936, except Smoke Nuisances)

The number of inspections for nuisances only, excluding housing inspections, was 73, and in addition 43 re-visits were made. At the end of 1964 there were 11 informal notices outstanding, all statutory notices being compiled with. During 1965, 54 informal notices were served and of these, together with 11 outstanding at the end of 1964, 49 were compiled with, leaving 16 informal notices outstanding at the end of 1965. During the year 3 statutory notices were served, and were abated. This work, almost without exception, is carried out by negotiation.

### Offensive Trades

There were no additions to the register of offensive trades during the year, and no applications were received. The only offensive trades now on the register are Fish Friers, which total 24, and during the year 15 inspections were made.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

	Visits
Camping Sites .. .. .	8
Conversions .. .. .	99
Re-visits .. .. .	48
Disinfestation .. .. .	22
Drainage, etc. .. .. .	361
Re-visits .. .. .	330
Factories .. .. .	19



Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	15
Hairstressers .. .. .	11
Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	8
Infestation (except rodents) .. .. .	18
Interviews .. .. .	1,641
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .. .. .	264
Petrol Pump Inspections .. .. .	33
Public Cleansing - Administration .. .. .	168
Public Cleansing - Refuse Collection .. .. .	6,106
Public Cleansing - Refuse Disposal .. .. .	175
Public Cleansing - Salvage .. .. .	56
Public Conveniences .. .. .	116
Sanitary Accommodation - Defects .. .. .	58
Schools .. .. .	6
Shops .. .. .	55
Stables, Piggeries and Poultry .. .. .	10
Sunday Trading .. .. .	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	6
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .. .. .	11
Water Courses - Survey .. .. .	205
Water Supplies .. .. .	117
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Drains cleansed ..	65

### Clean Air

A considerable amount of progress has been made in the field of clean air. The first Smoke Control Order was confirmed in 1964, and became operative on the 1st July 1965. The progress on conversions was quite satisfactory, but it was not surprising to find that a small number of owners had left the placing of orders with contractors so late that it was impossible to complete such conversions by the operative date.

No. 2 Order was confirmed on the 1st July, and is to become operative on the 1st September 1966. This area covers 72 acres and includes 307 dwellinghouses, 91 commercial and 20 industrial premises, together with 33 other buildings. This area, as No. 1, is a hard coke area, where the improved open fire is designated as unsuitable to burn hard coke; thus the conversion of the majority of the appliances will be necessary.

No. 3 Area is immediately north of No. 2, Hollins Lane being the dividing line. At the outset this was also to be a hard coke area but, apparently due to a substantial increase in reactive fuels, the area was submitted as a soft coke area. Fortunately, the householders had full freedom of choice of the appliances but could, if they so desired, retain the improved open fire. This area covers approximately 75 acres and includes 334 private houses, 19 commercial and 2 industrial premises, together with 2 other buildings.

The initial survey of No. 4 Area is proceeding. This is a rather congested residential area, having more than 600 Council and privately owned houses in approximately 33 acres.



The surveys to date show that there is an increasing demand for gas appliances; the percentage increasing with each area surveyed, the largest increase being amongst the younger people, whilst the older residents appear to favour the open fire. However, with the gradual reduction in the availability of the cheaper smokeless fuels, the more expensive fuels must be substituted. Whilst there is no doubt that these premium fuels are very efficient, if the price rise is allowed to continue then the move away from solid fuel will continue at an increasing rate.

The Local Authority has worked very closely with adjoining Authorities in endeavouring to maintain uniformity in grants, appliances and general procedure. So far there has been very little opposition to smoke control. Rather have the ratepayers asked when an area is to become smoke controlled. Whether this shows an increasing interest in cleaning the air of the district, or whether smoke control means to many an opportunity of providing a more attractive and efficient appliance by aid of a grant, is anyone's guess. The end product, however, is the same.

The smoke stations are now situated at Wharf Street and Beech Road. Wharf Street still continues to provide useful information regarding the position in a congested commercial and partly industrial area, whilst the apparatus at Beech Road, which has been moved from Old House previously in Area No. 1, provides information for Smoke Control Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The deposit gauge, which indicates local pollution, has now been moved from Wharf Street to Church Bank, in Area No. 2, and in close proximity to Area No. 4. It is hoped to gain valuable information from this re-siting.

The daily recordings of the instruments, showing the smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations, are set out in the tables and graphs on the following pages.

Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control

	Visits
Survey of Domestic Premises .. .. .	543
Re-visits .. .. .	115
Inspection of Installations .. .. .	200
Final Inspection for Approval .. .. .	320
Survey of Commercial Premises .. .. .	200
Re-visits .. .. .	30
Survey of Industrial Plant .. .. .	20
Re-visits .. .. .	10
General Inspections .. .. .	85
Smoke Observations .. .. .	7
Smoke Recording Stations .. .. .	600

	Beech Road						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA
January	308	524	148	263	438	151	161	424	40	137	322	10
February	265	708	64	177	455	57	218	616	32	180	409	78
March	270	588	32	273	707	122	233	576	44	272	487	148
April	178	488	60	146	548	14	115	336	28	128	290	16
May	102	177	65	83	170	20	87	143	41	87	218	18
June	79	153	39	79	192	32	68	143	31	68	179	18
July	67	164	43	59	129	31	60	110	28	45	140	9
August	78	135	44	91	203	40	63	124	27	67	139	10
September	135	224	51	99	222	32	100	188	21	81	287	32
October	213	564	94	230	675	55	204	533	50	210	544	51
November	232	972	41	197	568	68	199	727	48	169	379	83
December	260	718	75	173	459	48	207	518	54	172	390	73

	Deposit Gauge				
	pH	R	UD	DD	TS
January	4.4	4.89	6.12	25.43	31.55
February	4.3	0.75	5.23	4.73	9.96
March	3.9	2.48	10.47	6.89	17.36
April	4.2	2.52	7.23	5.96	13.19
May	3.8	2.44	4.90	4.80	9.70
June	4.3	2.09	7.13	4.56	11.69
July	4.1	5.00	4.53	7.51	12.04
August	3.8	1.97	6.28	6.02	12.30
September	4.2	4.89	4.92	6.54	11.46
October	4.4	2.01	6.08	6.73	12.81
November	3.8	3.90	5.06	11.74	16.80
December	3.8	4.81	4.01	6.77	10.78

**Explanation of Tables:-**

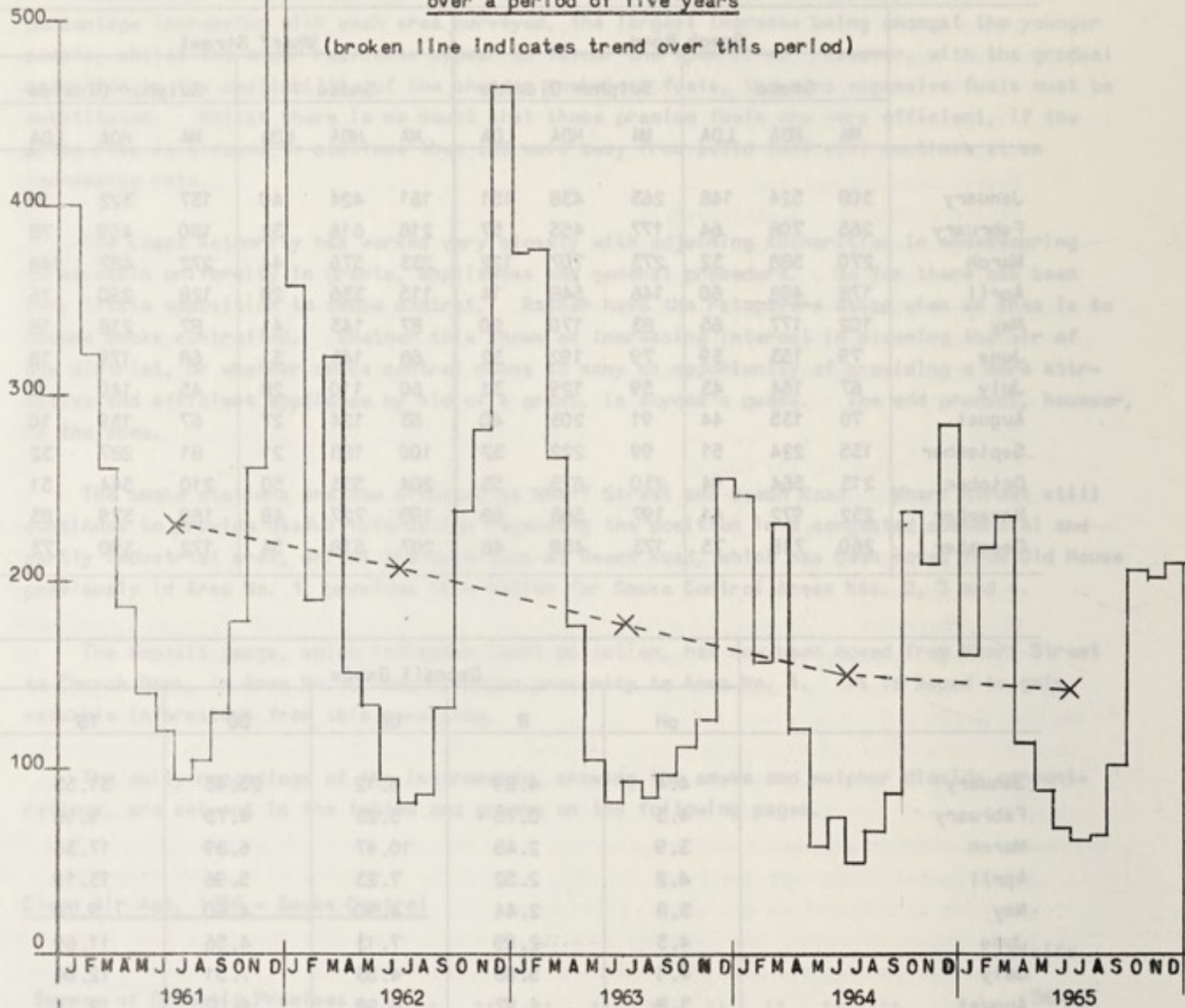
- MA - Monthly average, which is the mean of the "daily average" figures for all periods in which observations are made in the period under review.
- HDA - Highest daily average.
- LDA - Lowest daily average.
- pH - Figure of acidity or alkalinity (below 7 acid, above 7 alkali).
- R - Rainwater collected as inches per month.
- UD - Undissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- DD - Dissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- TS - Total solids, dissolved and undissolved.



Smoke recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge

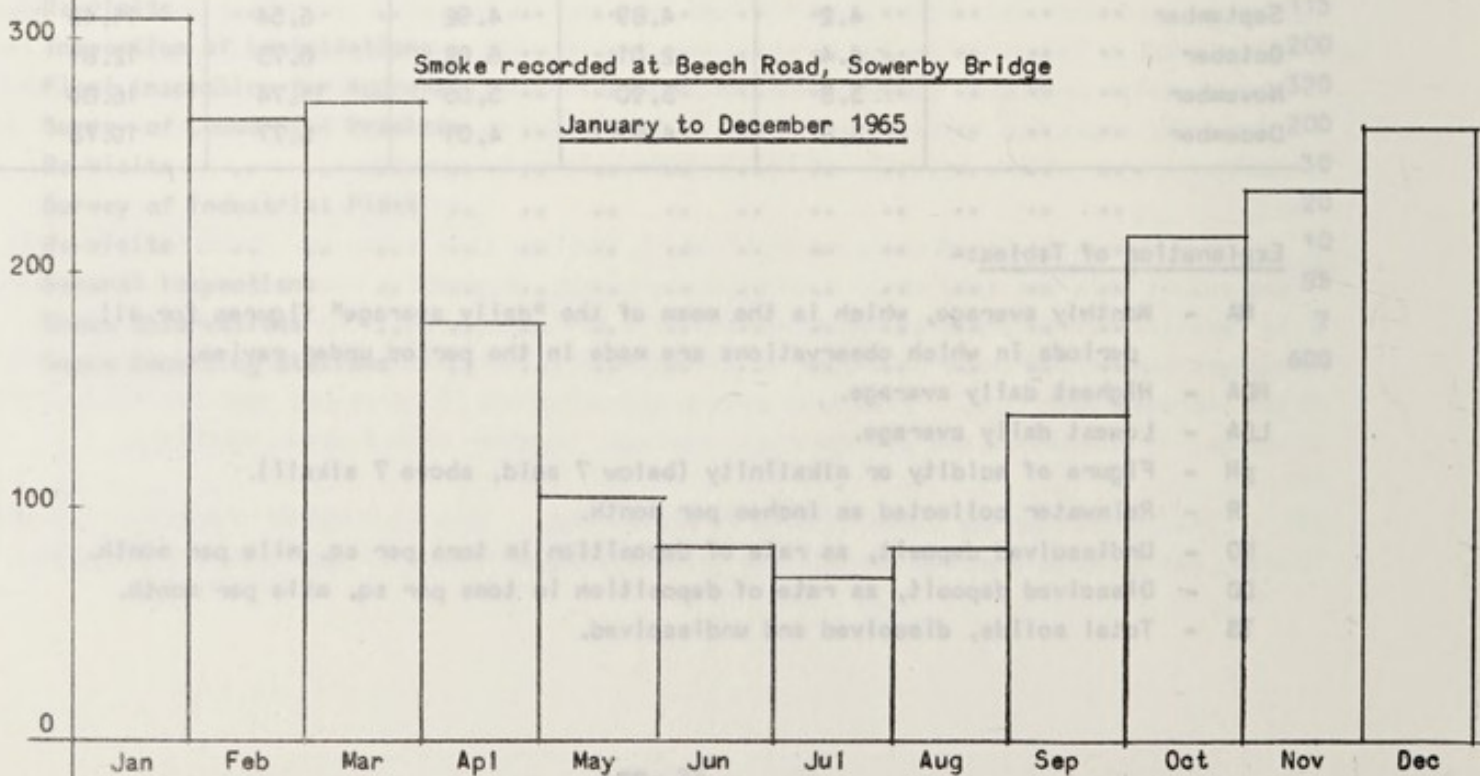
over a period of five years

(broken line indicates trend over this period)



Smoke recorded at Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge

January to December 1965

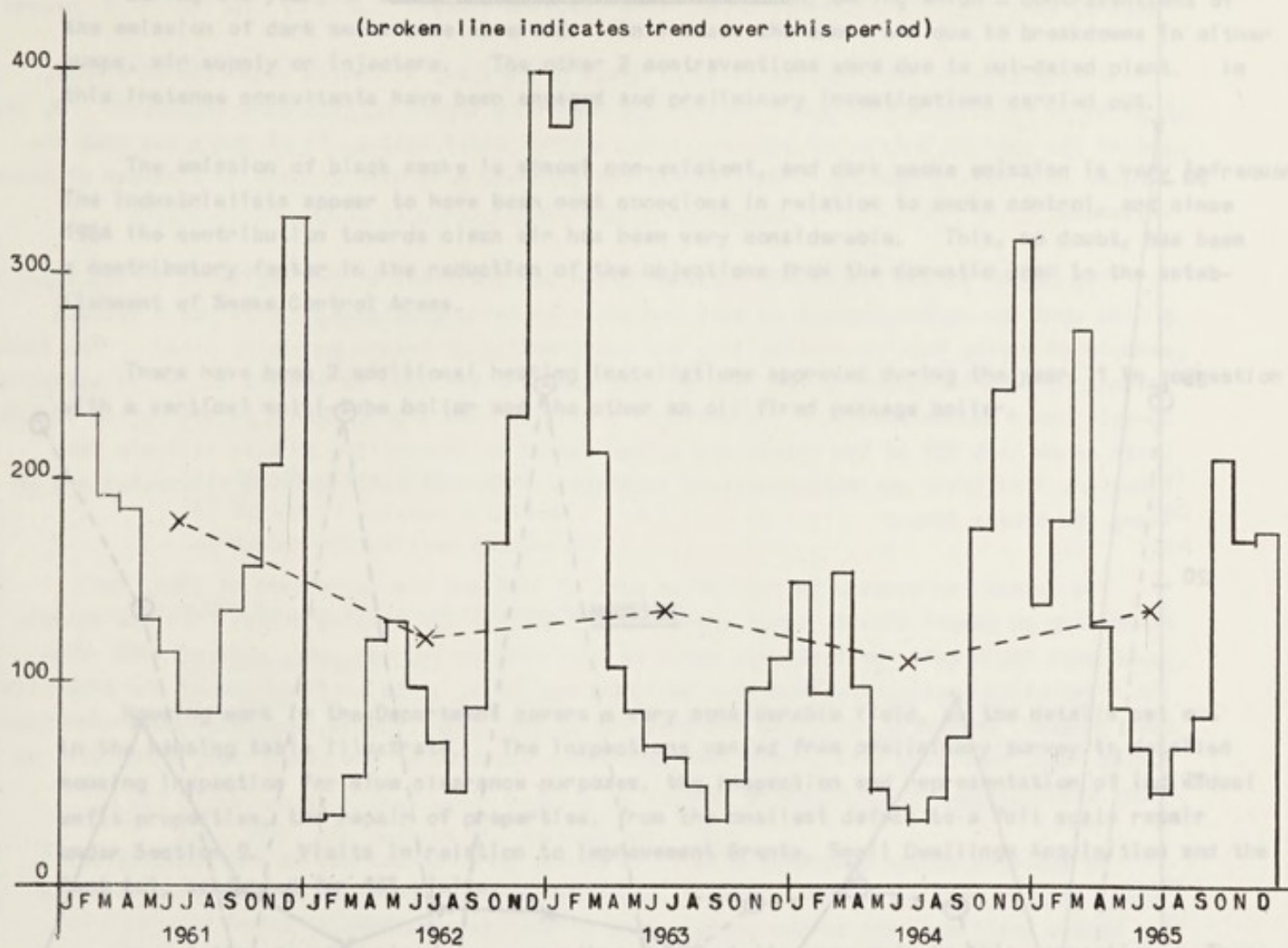


Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge

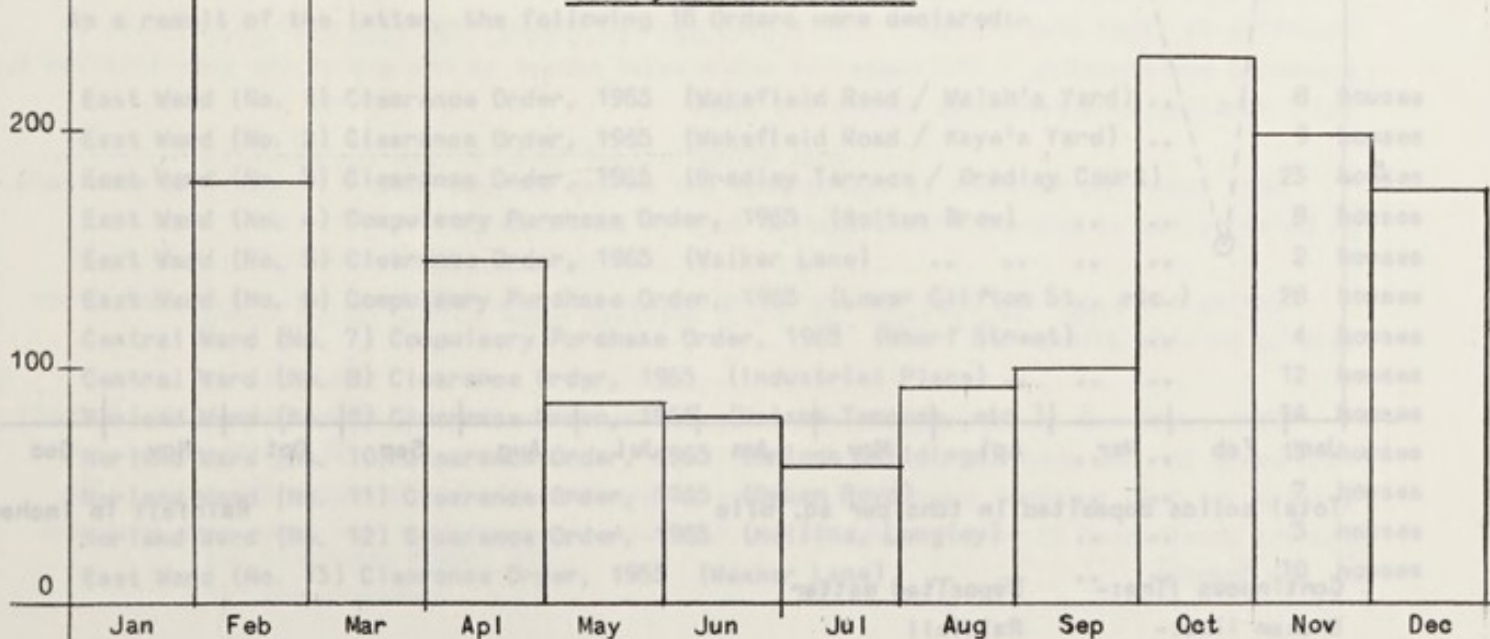
over a period of five years

(broken line indicates trend over this period)



Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge

January to December 1965

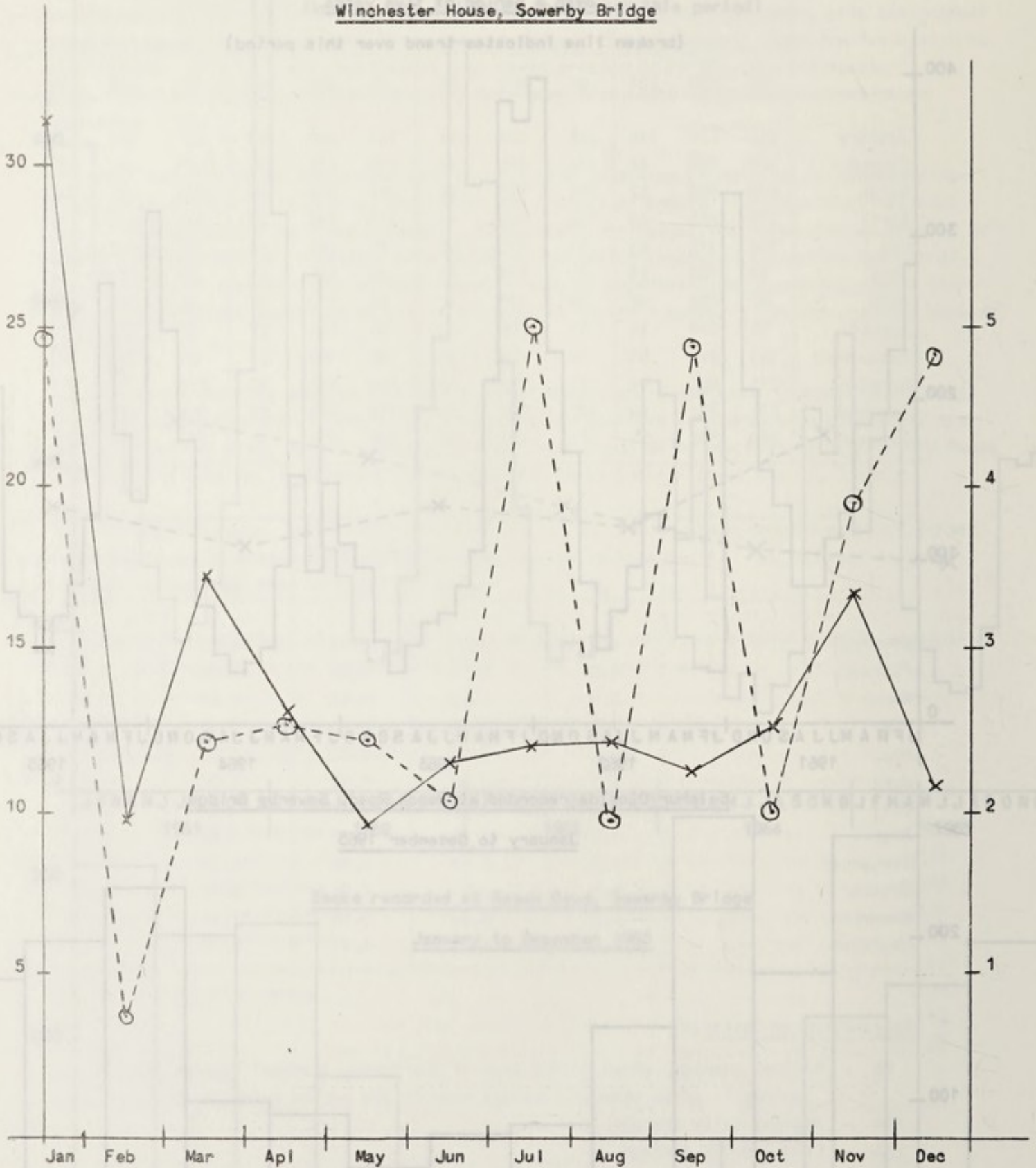


Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.



Deposit in tons per square mile from Deposit Gauge

Winchester House, Sowerby Bridge



Total solids deposited in tons per sq. mile

Rainfall in inches

Continuous lines:- Deposited matter

Broken lines:- Rainfall

## Industrial Furnace Survey

During the year, 17 smoke observations have been taken, during which 6 contraventions of the emission of dark smoke were observed. In 4 cases the cause was due to breakdowns in either pumps, air supply or injectors. The other 2 contraventions were due to out-dated plant. In this instance consultants have been engaged and preliminary investigations carried out.

The emission of black smoke is almost non-existent, and dark smoke emission is very infrequent. The industrialists appear to have been most conscious in relation to smoke control, and since 1964 the contribution towards clean air has been very considerable. This, no doubt, has been a contributory factor in the reduction of the objections from the domestic user to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

There have been 2 additional heating installations approved during the year, 1 in connection with a vertical multi-tube boiler and the other an oil fired package boiler.

## HOUSING

Housing work in the Department covers a very considerable field, as the details set out in the housing table illustrate. The inspections varied from preliminary survey to detailed housing inspection for slum clearance purposes, the inspection and representation of individual unfit properties, the repair of properties, from the smallest defect to a full scale repair under Section 9. Visits in relation to Improvement Grants, Small Dwellings Acquisition and the Rent Act, accounted for 143 visits.

In relation to slum clearance, more than 1,400 visits were made in this connection. These included preliminary surveys in the outer districts and parts of Sowerby Bridge, and a detailed survey of the properties to be represented in East, South and Central Wards of Sowerby Bridge. As a result of the latter, the following 15 Orders were declared:-

East Ward (No. 1) Clearance Order, 1965 (Wakefield Road / Walsh's Yard) ..	8 houses
East Ward (No. 2) Clearance Order, 1965 (Wakefield Road / Kaye's Yard) ..	9 houses
East Ward (No. 3) Clearance Order, 1965 (Bradley Terrace / Bradley Court)	23 houses
East Ward (No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 (Bolton Brow) .. ..	8 houses
East Ward (No. 5) Clearance Order, 1965 (Walker Lane) .. .. .	2 houses
East Ward (No. 6) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 (Lower Clifton St., etc.)	28 houses
Central Ward (No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 (Wharf Street) ..	4 houses
Central Ward (No. 8) Clearance Order, 1965 (Industrial Place) .. ..	12 houses
Norland Ward (No. 9) Clearance Order, 1965 (Watson Terrace, etc.) .. ..	24 houses
Norland Ward (No. 10) Clearance Order, 1965 (Briggs Buildings) .. ..	15 houses
Norland Ward (No. 11) Clearance Order, 1965 (Oaken Royd) .. .. .	7 houses
Norland Ward (No. 12) Clearance Order, 1965 (Hollins, Longiey) .. ..	3 houses
East Ward (No. 13) Clearance Order, 1965 (Washer Lane) .. .. .	10 houses



East Ward (No. 14) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 (Bolton Brow /	Wakefield Road) ..	28 houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 15) Clearance Order, 1965 (Bouiderclough) .. ..	..	5 houses

In addition to the representation of these properties, 13 Public Inquiries were held, 6 being in relation to the above Orders, the remaining Orders of 1965 were unopposed. By the end of the year 26 Orders had been confirmed without modification, 11 of these had been the subject of a Public Inquiry. Well maintained payments have been allowed in a number of these instances.

The Chapel Street Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed at the beginning of the year, at a time when the re-development at West End was also being completed. This was a typical example of having housing availability and confirmation of Orders correctly timed. The housing wastage in such instances is low, and on this occasion was 15%, 78 tenants out of 92 accepting Council house accommodation. The wastage is usually much higher, being in the region of 35%, which means that 35% of the houses are either vacant on inspection, or alternatively the occupiers find their own accommodation, leaving only 65 families requiring re-housing out of every 100 houses taken.

The houses represented in the latter part of 1964 and the early part of 1965, for re-housing at Chapel Street, total approximately 234 for 178 housing units. It was anticipated that the Orders for clearance would be confirmed during the early part of 1966, when the alternative housing accommodation would be available. The confirmation of the properties was, however, unusually swift and the majority of the Orders, being unopposed, were confirmed during 1965, resulting in a gradual but continuous vacation of the properties, which will no doubt result in a wastage of up to 50%.

In addition to the Clearance Orders, 14 houses were represented as individually unfit. Formal notices were served in all cases, and undertakings both given and accepted to close the houses until made fit to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

Overcrowding is not a major problem in the district, and although certain houses are from time to time deliberately overcrowded, these are dealt with speedily and de-crowded without resorting to legal proceedings. During the year 24 inspections were made in relation to suspected overcrowding. The number of overcrowded houses at the end of the year totalled 5, and 7 families were re-housed during the year.

Work under the Rent Act is decreasing, and during the year only 3 inspections were made. No Certificates of Disrepair were applied for, or were issued.

During the year, the Local Authority completed 203 new dwellings, whilst 24 were provided by private enterprise.

Work continued on the inspection of housing under the Housing Acts, whereby the Council lend money for the purchase of private dwellings. During the year, 57 applications were granted for this purpose, and 5 applications granted for the improvement of houses. The Council constructed 23 houses specifically for sale, and mortgages for these were advanced by the Council.

The general statistics for 1965 are set out in the following table:-

1.	Approximate number of dwellinghouses in the district .. .. .	6,774
2.	Number of houses included in above	
	(a) Back-to-back .. .. .	1,899
	(b) Single back .. .. .	125
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere	
	(1) Number of houses included in Representations made during the year	
	(a) in Clearance Areas .. .. .	177
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	14
	(2) Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished .. .. .	163
	(b) Number of Persons displaced .. .. .	765
	(c) Number of Families displaced .. .. .	244
	(3) Unfit Houses not in Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished .. .. .	-
	(b) Number of Persons displaced .. .. .	-
	(c) Number of Families displaced .. .. .	-
	(4) Unfit Houses closed under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	
	(a) Number .. .. .	14
	(b) Number of Persons displaced .. .. .	11
	(c) Number of Families displaced .. .. .	5
	(5) Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	
	After informal action by Local Authority	
	By Owner .. .. .	94
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	
	By Owner .. .. .	33
	By Local Authority .. .. .	-
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	
	By Owner .. .. .	-
	By Local Authority .. .. .	-
4.	Number of families re-housed during the year into Council Houses	
	(a) Clearance Areas, etc. .. .. .	184
	(b) Overcrowding .. .. .	7



5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted .. .. .	-
(b) Number of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority .. .. .	-
(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled .. .. .	-

6. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year

By the Local Authority .. .. .	203
By Private Enterprise .. .. .	24

Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 16 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	
1950	22	-	22
1951	16	2	18
1952	12	-	12
1953	40	-	40
1954	58	-	58
1955	52	-	52
1956	28	-	28
1957	17	-	17
1958	-	-	-
1959	31	2	33
1960	3	12	15
1961	24	18	42
1962	12	13	25
1963	97	-	97
1964	86	4	90
1965	203	24	227
	701	75	776

7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings) .. .. .	4
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings) .. .. .	5
(3) Number of dwellings completed .. .. .	2

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings) .. .. .	78
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings) .. .. .	76
(3) Number of dwellings completed .. .. .	69

In section (b) above, (1) can be divided into 15 Discretionary Grants and 63 Standard Grants, of which in (2) 15 Discretionary Grants were approved, together with 61 Standard Grants. The number of dwellings completed during the year included certain houses where application had been made during 1964.

8. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 57 applications were granted. 5 applications were made for improvement, and granted.

General Housing Inspection

Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing) .. .. .	52
Re-visits .. .. .	39
Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	607
Re-visits .. .. .	513
Miscellaneous Housing .. .. .	808
Re-visits .. .. .	289
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc. .. .. .	1,583
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	19
Number of Houses demolished .. .. .	163
Clearance Area sites .. .. .	91
Rent Act, 1957 .. .. .	3
Improvement Grants .. .. .	83
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts .. .. .	57
Overcrowding .. .. .	24

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All the premises under the above Act have been inspected, and the following tables set out the position within the Urban District:-

Supply of Drinking Water .. .. .	57
Drainage .. .. .	57
Staircases .. .. .	4
Supply of Electricity .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57
Condition of Premises .. .. .	57



Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .	2	22	21
Retail Shops .. .. .	1	62	60
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	-	5	4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	-	5	5
Fuel Storage Depots .. ..	-	-	-
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>

Total Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to

Registered Premises under the Act .. .. . 130

In this Schedule "general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness .. .. . 17	16	Floors, passage and stairs 52
5	Overcrowding .. .. . Nil	17	Fencing exposed parts
6	Temperature .. .. . 32		machinery .. .. . 24
7	Ventilation .. .. . 14	18	Protection of young
8	Lighting .. .. . 3		persons from dangerous
9	Sanitary Conveniences .. 55		machinery .. .. . Nil
10	Washing facilities .. 28	19	Training of young persons
11	Supply of Drinking Water Nil		working at dangerous
12	Clothing Accommodation .. 2		machinery .. .. . Nil
13	Sitting facilities .. 5	23	Prohibition of heavy work Nil
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) Nil	24	First Aid General
15	Eating facilities .. .. 2		Provisions .. .. . 28
			<b>Total .. .. . 262</b>

Exemptions:	Number of applications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
	Number of applications granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Prosecutions:	Number instituted and completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Accidents:	Number of accidents reported during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices .. .. .	119
Retail Shops .. .. .	202
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ..	24
Catering Establishments open to the public	16
Canteens .. .. .	4
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	-
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>206</b>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Inspection

The inspection of all food shops throughout the district has been carried out, and details are set out below:-

Bakehouses .. .. .	9
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	22
Butchers' Stalls .. .. .	64
Canteens .. .. .	33
Dairies and Milk Distributors .. .. .	75
Fish Merchants and Poulterers .. .. .	4
Food Hygiene Regulations .. .. .	107
Food Inspection (wholesalers) .. .. .	57
Food Preparing Establishments .. .. .	24
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food) .. .. .	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .. .. .	7



Grocers .. .. .	34
Ice Cream premises .. .. .	2
Market Stalls .. .. .	183
Meat Inspection .. .. .	180
Miscellaneous Food Visits .. .. .	28
Mobile Traders .. .. .	25
Public Houses and Clubs .. .. .	6
Restaurants .. .. .	3
Slaughterhouse .. .. .	3

Under the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspection of food shops has continued on an increasing scale, and this has been possible with the increase in the Inspectorate. The general conditions have been satisfactory, but certain minor defects have been observed. These have been remedied without formal notice.

As a result of the inspection of food, the following tinned and packeted goods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat .. .. .		11	-	7	1
Vegetables .. .. .		10	-	11	-
Fruit .. .. .		9	3	10	13
Soup .. .. .		1	1	3	-
Fish .. .. .			3	4	8
Rice .. .. .		2	-	27	12
Sago .. .. .				21	-
Milk .. .. .			2	16	14
Cream .. .. .				18	12
Fruit Juice .. .. .			3	10	9
Cheese Spread .. .. .					3
Chutney .. .. .				1	-
Tapioca .. .. .				3	-
Syrup .. .. .				6	-
	1	17	1	1	8

### Milk Sampling

During the year, 60 bulk samples of milk were obtained, and 48 individual cow samples. 108 samples were subjected to the culture test for Brucellosis, of which 11 were found to be positive. Of the 60 bulk samples, 56 upon examination passed the Methylene Blue test for cleanliness. In addition to these samples, 3 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained, and were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

In relation to the positive samples for Brucellosis, the necessary action was taken

with regard to the separation of these affected cows from the herd. The farmers, in all cases, were most co-operative.

### Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Urban District, which continues to operate, with a throughput similar to that of 1964. The slaughterhouse was modernised in 1963, and continues to satisfy the existing requirements. The slaughterhouse is inspected at regular intervals.

### Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection is carried out at the slaughterhouse, and in an endeavour to comply fully with the Regulations, the inspectors have attended for inspection either during the hours of slaughter or at the completion of slaughter, with the butchers still in attendance. The majority of this inspection is undertaken either during the evenings or at week-ends.

There was no case of Cysticercosis found. The only cases of Tuberculosis that were observed were in 4 pigs. The meat was of a high quality, and the amount of offal condemned was very similar to that of the previous year, the cause for the most part being parasitic infection.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and inspected are set out in the following table:-

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	449	1	1	2,049	923
Number inspected .. .. .	449	1	1	2,049	923
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	51	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	11.3	-	-	-	-
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	.04



Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences have been issued to 9 slaughtermen within the Urban District, under the above Act.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of Ice cream within the Urban District, but there are 67 shops, and mobile vans registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. The vehicles in question are of a modern type, all having suitable washing facilities which comply fully with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food Hawkers

At the present time there are 36 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provision of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Details of the registrations are as follows:-

- 6 dealing in Bread and Confectionery
- 13 dealing in Greengrocery, Including Fish
- 15 dealing in Ice Cream
- 2 dealing in General Foodstuffs

GENERAL ITEMS

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Routine inspection of petrol stations and petroleum installations were made prior to the issuing of the licences. This work has also been carried out in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 33 inspections have been carried out, and the following licences have been issued:-

- Storage of Petroleum .. .. . 38
- Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures .. .. . 6

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control is still carried out by a part-time operative, and a certain amount of time is devoted to this work by the Inspectors.

During the year 143 dwellinghouses, 74 business premises and 30 Local Authority properties have been inspected and treated as necessary. The infestations were of a minor nature for the most part. The number of visits made to the premises in question, including re-visits and preliminary inspections, totalled 95.

The dwellinghouses in the district continue to be treated free of charge, whilst the business premises and factories are charged on a time and materials principle.

Details of the treatments carried out during the year are set out as follows:-

Local Authority properties .. .. .	17
Private dwellings .. .. .	75
Business premises .. .. .	58

#### Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

Under the above Regulations, 5 applications for registration came to hand; 3 of these were accepted and 2 refused. The scrap metal dealers now on the register are as follows:-

- (1) Mr. J.W. Jagger, Canal House, Wakefield Road, Sowerby Bridge, trading from premises at Causeway Holme Works.
- (2) Mr. J. Smith, Thorpe Mills, Triangle, trading from Thorpe Mills.
- (3) Messrs Bradley & Holmes, 16 Arden Road, Halifax, trading from (a) Station Field, Luddendenfoot  
(b) Milner Royd Stables, Luddendenfoot  
(c) The Goods Sidings, Sowerby Bridge Station

#### National Assistance Act, 1948

During the year the Local Authority were called upon to dispose of the remains of two of the Council's ratepayers, having no next of kin. The remains were buried at Sowerby Bridge Cemetery at the expense of the Local Authority.















