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1966

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**SOWERBY BRIDGE**

**Urban District Council**

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**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

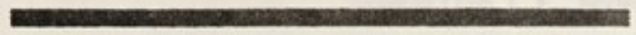
**1966**

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# SOWERBY BRIDGE Urban District Council



Members of the Council:

- Mr. E. C. Armitage
- Mr. G. B. Baker
- Mr. W. Bennett
- Mr. A. B. B. B. B. B.
- Mr. C. F. Swarley
- Mr. A. G. G. G. G.
- Mr. W. Crossfield, J.P.
- Mr. S. Church
- Mr. E. Bennett, J.P.

- Mr. W. Greenwood
- Mr. C. G. G. G. G.
- Mr. E. J. J. J. J.
- Mr. W. L. Parker
- Mr. G. Parkin
- Mr. A. Pellingall
- Mr. Riley
- Mr. S. Sutcliffe

# Annual REPORT

of the

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

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

- Mr. A. Pellingall (Chairman)
- Mr. S. Church (Vice-Chairman)

and the

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

for the year

# 1966





SOWERBY BRIDGE

Urban District Council



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URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1966-67

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor T.H. LONGBOTTOM, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor L.E. GODFREY

Members of the Council:

Coun. D.E. Akroyd

" Mrs. E. Bagshaw

" G.W. Barnard

" G.A. Benbow, J.P.

" C.F. Beverley

" A. Crabtree

" W. Crossfield, J.P.

" G. Edwards

" Mrs. E. Gaskell, J.P.

" Mrs. E.M. Godfrey

" A.G. Greenwood

Coun. W. Greenwood

" C. Grenshaw

" Mrs. E. Hellawell

" Miss E. Judson

" G.A. Knott

" L. Moran

" W.L. Parker

" G. Parkin

" A. Pettengell

" B. Riley

" R.S. Swatridge

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. A. Pettengell (Chairman)

" G. Edwards (Vice-Chairman)

" D.E. Akroyd

" G.A. Benbow, J.P.

" C.F. Beverley

" W. Crossfield, J.P.

" Mrs. E. Gaskell, J.P.

" W. Greenwood

" R.S. Swatridge

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:

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

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

P. HOPKINSON, M.P.H.I.A.

I. HOYLE (Student)

Technical Assistant:

B. EDWARDS (resigned 27.2.66)

N. MOORE (commenced 9.5.66; resigned 28.8.66)

H. HILEY (commenced 26.9.66)

Clerical Staff:

Miss B. GARSIDE

Mrs. V. WILSON (resigned 6.2.66)

Miss D. CRAVEN (commenced 17.1.66)

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:

Vacant



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

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

School Dental Officer:

Miss J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

\* C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse

Health Visitors:

\* M.O. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (retired 31.8.66)

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.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

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

Mental Welfare Officers:

\* E. KIRKWOOD (resigned 19.6.66)

\* R. ALLEN, R.N.M.S. (commenced 31.1.66)

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.

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse

\* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse

\* E.S. SIDDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (resigned 30.9.66)

\* H. MASH, S.R.N. (commenced 12.9.66)

\* 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 (resigned 14.9.66)

Miss J.E. HORSFALL (resigned 7.4.66)

Miss S.M. HORSFALL

Miss A. FIELDEN

Miss S.E. DAVIES

Miss S.E. TAGGART (commenced 10.1.66; resigned 31.3.66)

Miss K. GILL (commenced 13.4.66)

K.G. HOLLAND (commenced 21.11.66)

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.



December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the twentieth 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 with the amalgamation of the former Todmorden and Brighouse divisions he now has similar functions and responsibilities in respect of the other seven districts in the enlarged division, which includes all the County area served by the Halifax Hospitals.

In view of the fact that the future of Local Government is now under consideration by a Royal Commission, and that there may well be further changes in the course of the next few years, I do not propose to alter the form of my annual reports, and will continue to compare Sowerby Bridge with the other four Authorities comprising the original Todmorden Health Division.

The vital statistics for 1966 show that the birth rate has remained stationary at 17.4, but the death rate has risen to 14.6 per thousand, its highest level for 7 years. These figures would suggest a natural increase in the population of 46, but the Registrar-General estimates that the population has in fact fallen by 240 to 16,690. This once again emphasises a trend with which we are all too familiar in this area, and demonstrates the urgent necessity of tackling our legacy of substandard housing, and the depressing environment in the older parts of the town.

As in previous years, the most frequent cause of death was coronary heart disease, which was responsible for 69 deaths, 19 of them under 65 years of age. Other diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for a further 76 deaths. Cancer caused 42 deaths this year, and once again the commonest type was cancer of the lung, which killed 7 men, 6 of whom were under retirement age. It is interesting to note that there was only 1 road accident fatality, but 9 persons died from other accidents, 7 of them being accidents in their own homes. 3 had fallen down stairs, 2 died from accidental poisoning and 2 from burns.

There is always some element of risk when old people are living alone, but most are prepared to accept this as part of the price of retaining their independence. The Council is endeavouring to provide some measure of supervision to the elderly, by appointing wardens both on its own estates and for private houses, and through the Home Safety Committee every effort is made to warn old people of danger by providing speakers at the Clubs, distributing posters and leaflets, and by publishing a newsheet with seasonal hints and advice.

Last year I drew attention to the steady increase in the number of illegitimate births in Sowerby Bridge, and I have to report little change in 1966, when 11% of babies were born out of wedlock.



Once again, only 8 were born to unmarried girls under 20 years of age, and only 3 of the children were placed for adoption. The available evidence suggests that most children in this category will lead a normal family life, either with the parents or the grandparents.

There were 132 notifications of infectious disease, the most common being measles, of which 77 cases were notified in the autumn, and the outbreak continued into the following year. A mild form of dysentery occurred in a few families, but of the 34 cases notified only 12 were confirmed. There were also a few notifications of whooping cough, most of them being in respect of children who had completed a course of vaccination, which had modified the course of the disease. Whilst vaccination against whooping cough may not entirely prevent the disease in some children, it does prevent the disease reaching epidemic proportions, and there is little danger that we shall return to the situation which existed only 15 years ago, when almost every child caught whooping cough and spent many months recovering from the debility and chest complaints which so often ensued.

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 over 100 meals a week are now distributed to housebound old folk. The Committee also organises a luncheon club, at which 40 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 394 patients received 2,091 treatments at the clinic or chiropodist's surgery, and a further 175 patients who could not attend received 759 treatments at home.

In 1966 the Council completed 135 new dwellings, and this enabled the Health Department to accelerate clearance of unfit houses. A further 117 houses were represented, and 104 were demolished, mostly near the Town Centre and the Luddenden Foot area, where the new building was taking place. The result is that the worst of the sub-standard houses in the district have now been tackled, with the exception of the villages of Triangle and Mill Bank, where it has not yet been possible to carry out the necessary re-development.

The improvement of older properties has always been encouraged, but only a few owners are taking advantage of the various grant schemes. In fact, only 30 grant aided improvements were completed during the year, despite the fact that one area of the town was surveyed and all the owners were given full particulars, and the help that is available towards installing modern amenities. The commonest reasons for not improving property were that the occupiers were old people and did not wish to be disturbed, or that the existing family could not spare the accommodation necessary for the bathroom.

Very considerable progress has been made in converting pail closets to the water carriage system throughout the district. A further 52 conversions were completed during the year, leaving only 144 pails; many of these are in outlying districts not at present served by the sewers, and it will be some years before we can report that this undesirable system has been abolished.

The extension of the public water mains has become more urgent in recent years, as several of the established private supplies have fallen into a state of disrepair. Sampling of these private supplies gave 147 unsatisfactory results from 213 tests, and there is no doubt that pollution of these private supplies is increasing. It is the intention of the Council to replace two of the largest private water supplies, serving 90 and 50 houses respectively, as soon as possible.

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.

STATISTICS

Summary of Vital Statistics

No.	Description	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000
1.	All Deaths	128	178	306	14.6
2.	Males	128	0	128	0
3.	Females	0	178	178	178
4.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
5.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
6.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
7.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
8.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
9.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
10.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
11.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
12.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
13.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
14.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
15.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
16.	Percentage of total				
17.	Percentage of total (legitimate)				
18.	Percentage of total (illegitimate)				
19.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
20.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
21.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
22.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
23.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
24.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
25.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
26.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
27.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
28.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
29.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
30.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
31.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
32.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
33.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
34.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
35.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
36.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
37.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
38.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
39.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
40.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
41.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
42.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
43.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
44.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
45.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
46.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
47.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
48.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
49.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
50.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
51.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
52.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
53.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
54.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
55.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
56.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
57.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
58.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
59.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
60.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
61.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
62.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
63.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
64.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
65.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
66.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
67.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
68.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
69.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
70.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
71.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
72.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
73.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
74.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
75.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
76.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
77.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
78.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
79.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
80.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
81.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
82.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
83.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
84.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
85.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
86.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
87.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
88.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
89.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
90.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
91.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
92.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
93.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
94.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
95.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
96.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
97.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
98.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
99.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
100.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
101.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
102.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
103.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
104.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
105.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
106.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
107.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
108.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
109.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
110.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
111.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
112.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
113.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
114.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0
115.	Under 1 year (total)	12	28	40	16.0
116.	Under 1 year (legitimate)	12	28	40	16.0
117.	Under 1 year (illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
118.	Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	0
119.	Under 1 week	0	0	0	0
120.	Infants (under 1 year)	12	28	40	16.0



SECTION I

Vital Statistics

STATISTICS

Area .. .. .	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of	
Resident Population, mid-1966 .. .. .	16,690
Population (Census, 1961) .. .. .	17,350
Number of dwellinghouses .. .. .	6,801
Rateable Value (1.4.66) .. .. .	£381,645
Product of a Penny Rate (year 1966-67) .. .. .	£1,530

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F		
Live Births	290	140	150	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	292	142	150		
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	
Under 1 year (total)	5	4	1	total	17.2
Under 1 year (legitimate)	4	3	1	legitimate	14.0
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	1	1	-	illegitimate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	31.2
Under 4 weeks	3	3	-	Neo-natal mortality rate	10.3
Under 1 week	3	3	-	Early neo-natal mortality rate	10.3
Illegitimate Live Births	32	11	21	Percentage of total live births:	11.0
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child-birth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:	Nil
All Deaths	244	126	118	Death Rate per 1,000 population:	14.6



CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

									1965		1966	
									M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	7	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	9	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	18	12
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	38	42	27
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	6	19
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	9
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	10	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
31.	Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
									<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
									110	112	126	118

Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1966

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)
<b>BIRTH RATE:-</b> (per 1,000 estimated population) .. ..	17.4	13.4	13.2	13.3	15.3	17.8	18.0	17.7
<b>DEATH RATES:-</b> (All per 1,000 estimated home population)								
All Causes .. ..	14.6	13.0	17.5	12.2	15.4	12.9	12.1	11.7
Infective and parasitic diseases * .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	+ †
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	0.06	-	-	-	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis .. ..	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Cancer .. ..	2.52	0.81	2.89	2.50	2.26	2.16	2.00	2.25
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	1.50	3.04	2.89	1.94	2.75	2.02	1.87	+ †
Heart and circulatory diseases ** .. ..	6.29	6.28	7.12	5.28	5.88	4.77	4.48	+ †
Respiratory Diseases:- *** (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.80	1.21	2.00	0.83	2.45	1.88	1.72	+ †
<b>INFANT MORTALITY:-</b> (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	17.2	15.2	25.2	-	16.0	20.1	19.8	19.0
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY:-</b> (Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still-births)	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.25	0.26

\* 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 9).

\*\* Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (Items 18 - 21 incl. on page 9).

\*\*\* Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (Items 22 - 25 incl. on page 9).

+ † Figures not available.



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 Fleiden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are 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) 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, at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds. There are also facilities for the examination of clinical specimens, including cervical smears, at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

(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.

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

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

Thursdays

Fridays

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

Mondays

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

Alternate

Fridays

10 a.m. to 12 noon

Cervical Cytology:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

By appointment

Chiropody (for Pensioners, etc.)

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

By appointment

Dental Clinic:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

By appointment

School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

(a) Ophthalmic

(b) Ear, Nose and Throat

(c) Artificial Sunlight

As required

Smallpox Vaccination:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Tetanus Immunisation:

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

At any Clinic Session, by arrangement with Medical Officer.

(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

10) Health Visiting

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year .. .. .	138
Total number of attendances .. .. .	718

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year .. .. .	573
Total number of attendances .. .. .	4,063

Home Visiting of Infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers .. .. .	290
Number of first visits to children under 1 year .. .. .	219
Total number of visits to children under 1 year .. .. .	883
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years .. .. .	820
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years .. .. .	1,884

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. Portable incubators are available at both the Halifax and Brighouse Ambulance Stations, should it be necessary to transfer a premature infant to hospital.

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 1966. 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 .. .. .	82
Number of hospital confinements .. .. .	208

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 1966, 104 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 107 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 11,696.

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."

All the 104 cases for which Home Helps were provided in 1966 were 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 1966, 873 visits were paid to 232 households in the Division.

Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1966

(a) Mental illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare	
Officers .. .. .	279
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 5 (voluntary admission) .. .. .	59
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 25, for observation .. .. .	6
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 26, for treatment .. .. .	1



(a) Mental illness (continued)

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 29 (emergency admission)	.. .. .	24
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 60 (from Court)	.. .. .	1
Number of visits made to mentally ill patients	.. .. .	1,723
Number of patients dealt with under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (prevention, care and after care)	.. .. .	190

(b) Care of Subnormal Patients

Number of patients attending day training centres	.. .. .	26
Number awaiting places in training centres	.. .. .	5
Number of patients in hospitals	.. .. .	69
Number awaiting admission to hospital	.. .. .	3
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1966	.. .. .	6
Number receiving care from the local health authority	.. .. .	70
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases	.. .. .	510

(G) School Health Service

Number of schools in district	.. .. .	17
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1966	.. .. .	2,876
Number of children examined at school during 1966	.. .. .	1,063
this figure being made up as follows:-		
Routine examination	.. .. .	759
Re-examination	.. .. .	304
Number of children referred for treatment	.. .. .	39

(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.

Disease	Number of children in 2 years						Total
	Under 1 year	1 year - 2 years	2 years - 3 years	3 years - 4 years	4 years - 5 years	5 years and over	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1966

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	0-1 1966	1 1965	2 1964	3 1963	4 1962	5 1961	6 1960	7 1959	8 1958	9 1957	10-14 1952-56	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1966	93	92	1	2	3	4	12	16	6	5	-	234

Children born in the years:-	1962-65	1957-61	1952-56	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1966	1	136	4	141

(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 31.12.66

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1966	1 1965	2 1964	3 1963	4 1962	5 to 9 1957-61	10 to 14 1952-56	Total under 15
Number immunised	93	171	198	184	199	1,148	1,276	3,269

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1966

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	Under 1 year 1966	1 year 1965	2 years 1964	3 years 1963	4 years 1962	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	92	89	1	2	2	-	186



(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1966, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1966	1 1965	2 1964	3 1963	4 1962	5 - 9 1957-61	10 - 14 1952-56	total
Number immunised	92	167	196	181	182	935	568	2,321

During the year there were 10 notified cases of Whooping Cough; 6 of these had previously been immunised.

Vaccination against Smallpox, 1966

During 1966, 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	59	25	17	102
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	19	20

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

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received in year 1966

Disease	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	4
Whooping Cough .. .. .	10
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	-
Measles .. .. .	77
Diphtheria .. .. .	-
Dysentery .. .. .	34
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	-
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	4
Smallpox .. .. .	-



Disease	Total cases notified
Acute Encephalitis .. .. .	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. .. .	-
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum .. .. .	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	-
	132

Tuberculosis

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding Tuberculosis  
in Sowerby Bridge in 1966

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1966 .. .. .	60	28	88	4	5	9	97
Number first notified during 1966 .. .. .	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number of cases restored to Register .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification .. .. .	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number removed from Register during 1966:-							
(a) Died .. .. .	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
(b) Removed from district .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
(c) Recovered .. .. .	9	11	20	-	2	2	22
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.66	47	19	66	4	2	6	72

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ending 31st December 1966

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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 1966, and for the cleansing services for the year ending 31st March 1967.

The work of the Department is extremely varied, and covers almost all aspects of environmental health. There are certain sections which are dealt with as a matter of routine, with regular inspections in order to comply with existing legislation.

There are other sections that require a detailed survey and report, as in the case of Housing (slum clearance), work under the Clean Air Act (Smoke Control Orders), improvement of Sanitary Conditions (extension of water supplies and drainage), making possible housing improvements, especially in the outer districts. The Cleansing Services present a multiplicity of problems that must be faced, in order to keep the service an efficient one.

Each section is dealt with in detail in the report, but I feel that certain items require special mention.

As usual, I propose to deal with Housing, which is one of the most important duties of the Department. I well remember coming to Sowerby Bridge in 1936, and looking round this district and forming an impression of a very drab, heavily congested but busy, workmanlike industrial area, with many mill chimneys, old 4 and 5-storey mills, a considerable number of dwellinghouse/shops, more back-to-back houses than I had ever seen, and joint remote sanitary and refuse accommodation, which should have been abolished years before.

However, since that day many houses have been represented and cleared. There is no doubt that considerable improvement has taken place, but there is equally no doubt that much remains to be done, especially when one realises that approximately 1 family in 7 live in houses which should be included in clearance within the next 10 years.

From 1958 to 1965 approximately 914 houses were represented for clearance, and less than  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of these were re-classified by the Ministry, although objections were made and inquiries had taken place in the majority of cases.



The programme from 1966 to 1970 included 667 unfit houses, and at the end of the year under review 562 remain, which means that if this programme is to be completed on time, approximately 140 houses per year must be represented in the next 4 years.

During 1966 the pace in clearance has slackened, and the number of houses represented totalled 112, out of the 223 which had been programmed. This number included 123 houses in Norland, Mill Bank and Triangle, but unfortunately only 9 of these were represented.

These out-districts contain some of the worst property in the district, and clearance is becoming a matter of urgency. These properties should have been included in earlier programmes, but if this procedure had been adopted, there is no doubt that these small communities would die. They have therefore been left until re-housing has been made available in close proximity, where the village life would suffer the least disturbance.

It is hoped that suitable land will be obtained and developed in the very near future, otherwise with further deterioration of these properties there may be very few families to re-house.

If the clearance problem is to be overcome, then the number scheduled during 1966 (112) should be maintained for at least the next 10 years. The problem of unfit properties is a recurring one, especially in a district of ageing properties, many of which are more than 100 years old; and in such an area and with such a problem, it is not possible to say at any specific time that we have no housing problem.

Whilst we have old property lacking modern amenities and commanding rents in many cases which are so low that the owners are unable to carry out essential repairs, then it is only a matter of time, and usually a short time, before these houses are represented for clearance.

There have been a number of removals from Council houses to these substandard dwellings, which are included in future clearance programmes, with only a short life. Many of these new tenants have been visited, and invariably they say that they are glad to be back in the type of house to which they have been used, but in fact the only thing they are glad about is the low rent. Whether or not they can afford to live in a Council house is another matter, but to return to the 1 or 2 up and 1 down, with the sink and cold water tap in the living room, usually in the cupboard, and joint remote sanitary accommodation is, to say the least, a very retrograde step.

It may be suggested that a serious attempt should be made to improve these old houses, but Type 1 back-to-backs (1 up and 1 down) which still exist in quite considerable numbers, are not a practicable proposition for improvement unless all the property is in one ownership, which is rarely the case. It is often uneconomic, even where one owner is concerned, to re-house the tenants and make back-to-back houses into through houses, bearing in mind the expense involved. Generally speaking, therefore, clearance is the only satisfactory solution in the case of this type of house.

The Type 2 back-to-back is rather a different proposition, being a side scullery house it generally lends itself to improvement. So many of this type consist of living room, side scullery and 2 bedrooms and when conversions take place they invariably become, with very few exceptions, single bedroom houses, limiting the accommodation to 2 persons. Already, many of these dwellings house families with father, mother and up to 3 children, and because of the restricted bedroom accommodation improvement becomes impossible.



Regarding voluntary area improvement, we have seen for ourselves the very poor efforts put forward in this direction, when in one large area in the centre of the town the property was given a 15-year life to encourage voluntary improvement. Out of a total of more than 100 terrace and back-to-back houses, only 31 were improved from 1964 to 1966, and this was in spite of many visits being made to encourage this improvement.

Improvement of suitable houses should, as far as possible, be encouraged, but to endeavour to improve for improvement's sake is wrong; it is bound to recoil in a very few years. Improvement of suitable blocks of property, and clearance of unfit houses, should proceed at the same time if the housing conditions of this district are to reach the desired standard, and a considerable burden is not to be placed on the Authority at some future date.

Work under the Clean Air Act has continued satisfactorily, a further area becoming operative and 2 additional areas being confirmed. The programme is such that at this rate of progress the entire district should be smokeless by 1975.

All proposed developments in the future, whether by the Local Authority or by private enterprise, will immediately be covered by Smoke Control Orders. This will have considerable advantages, not only to the Authority, but also to both developers and architects, and will undoubtedly lead to quicker progress towards 100% clean air.

There is now very little opposition to smoke control, and in fact it is welcomed by many; so much so that owners outside the proposed areas are carrying out conversions. Unfortunately, in these cases grant aid is not available.

With the technological changes in the gas industry, there have been decreasing quantities of gas coke available, and the popular "Cleanglo" premium fuel has been discontinued. Fortunately, there has been an increased production in other premium fuels, which will more than compensate for this loss. Unfortunately, however, these fuels are more expensive.

The nuisance from industrial smoke is almost non-existent, and with the improvement in the domestic emission it is pleasing to note the general improvement in the atmosphere, as is shown by the smoke recording stations both at Wharf Street and Beech Road.

Food inspection and hygiene have received close attention, and although the conditions in the food shops and preparation rooms are satisfactory there have, unfortunately, been more complaints than usual received at the Department. These have been mainly in relation to unsound food, or food not of the quality, etc. demanded. 6 complaints were made, and proceedings instituted in 3 instances.

Regarding food hygiene, proceedings were instituted in relation to unsatisfactory food premises, and judgment was given for the Council relating to 9 offences.

Regarding unsound food, it has been found that in many stores insufficient attention is paid to stock rotation. This, together with disregard to date stamping, has led to many of the complaints. The importance of these matters cannot be stressed too strongly, together with the care and attention needed in dealing with refrigerated foods, which are becoming increasingly popular with the public. Unfortunately, not only the shopkeepers, but many of the food representatives, who should know better, are guilty of grossly overfilling refrigerated cabinets, resulting in the thawing out and rapid deterioration of the perishable foods.



As a result of taking proceedings, certain of the food factories have instituted a system of coding as a future safeguard. Practical efforts by the food trade, not only to improve the quality of the product, but also to ensure that it is sold in a fresh and wholesome condition, are always welcome.

During the year the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, became operative, and perhaps the most important section was that dealing with the control of the hours of slaughter. Although Authorities have for many years been pressing for the inclusion of this clause it has, so far, been omitted.

The control in public abattoirs has always been in operation, but the private slaughterhouse has been allowed to slaughter almost at will. The section of the Regulations suggests that discussions shall take place with all interested parties, where an Authority proposes to control the hours of slaughter.

In this district we have one private slaughterhouse where evening and week-end (Saturday and Sunday) slaughtering takes place, necessitating the inspection of meat during or immediately after slaughter. In an effort to control slaughtering to reasonable times, meetings have been held with interested parties, in order to examine all aspects of the case, and at the end of the year negotiations were continuing. There has always been 100% meat inspection in this district.

The extension of the public water supply has continued on a reduced scale, but again showing a reduction in the number of houses dependent upon the private supply. In 1957 more than 27% of the houses relied on suspicious or unsatisfactory private supplies, and this year the figure has been reduced to approximately 11%. This will be further reduced to 8% when the water has been extended to cover Blackwood Hall, Towngate Midgley, Saw Hill, etc. It is hoped to complete all these extensions by 1970.

A number of private supplies will still remain, but these are either in the more remote parts of the area, or where the bacteriological and chemical analyses are quite satisfactory. These extensions have made a major contribution in the improvement of the sanitary conditions, and in this respect the more primitive type of sanitary accommodation (pails) has been converted to the water carriage system. There are now in the district less than 3% of the houses served by this type of accommodation, and it is anticipated that this will be reduced to a minimum of about 1% by the end of 1969.

It appears very strange talking about the extension of water and the conversion of pails in the year 1966. Nevertheless, these problems exist, and they will continue to exist unless suitable water supplies and drainage are provided, although here septic tank drainage is usually accepted.

Although clearance has been necessary in many parts of our rural area, this procedure is only recommended as a last resort. It is most unfortunate that the powers that be will not allow re-development on the cleared site, as it is only replacing one unfit house with a fit house, thus avoiding the site becoming an eyesore. Apparently, the green belt is such that a scar on the landscape is preferred to the enhancement of the area and the preservation of the rural community.

In the last report, in dealing with public cleansing, the bonus system which had just commenced was referred to. Now, after fifteen months, one can look back and examine the scheme in detail. There is no doubt that it has ensured that the rounds are kept up to date, even during sickness and holiday periods. In normal times the bonus amounts to approximately 15% of the basic wage. During



sickness and holidays, where the round is completed with a depleted staff, then it rises to around 37%; thus the wage is increased to become a reasonable one.

There have been disadvantages. The salvage (waste paper) has suffered quite severely (a decrease of almost 30%), and a certain amount of overflow from the bins has been neglected. There appears to have been an urgency to complete the rounds, irrespective of the manner in which it is accomplished. I do not suggest that the service has become inefficient, but rather that quantity has gone before quality, and this may be the price we have to pay for an incentive bonus.

The experiment with paper sacks has been successful, and apart from a few complaints due to animal interference, and here guards are available, the advantages of the system have far outweighed any disadvantages. Whilst it would not be advisable to extend the system over the entire district, for quite obvious reasons, the system could with advantage be extended to cover up to 30% of the houses. At the present time 12% are covered.

One aspect of public cleansing that must now be borne in mind is that due to an increase in Smoke Control Areas and in packaged goods, etc., the refuse is becoming lighter and bulkier, and consideration will have to be given to increasing the size of the bin from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cu.ft. This now gives rise to other problems, both in vehicle design and on the controlled tip. These are problems which will have to be faced in the near future.

From time to time the Public Health Committee has visited other Authorities in various parts of the country to see and discuss at first hand many aspects of public health work. During the past year, and in view of the amount of work in housing, it was decided that much of the housing in the outer districts of Sowerby Bridge should be seen at first hand. I feel that this has given the members a great insight into problems with which they are faced.

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 in the many complex problems which have arisen from time to time.

Apart from the changeover in the Smoke Control Department, the Department has been fortunate in retaining its staff, which is most important in the efficient working of any Department. My thanks are due to the Staff; Mr. P. Nellis and Mr. P. Hopkinson, Additional Public Health Inspectors; Mr. H. Hiley, who has dealt with the problems under the Clean Air Act; and also the Clerical Staff, Miss B. Garside and Miss D. Craven, who have been responsible for the setting out of the reports, etc. May I also record my thanks to the Foreman, Mr. F. Croad, who has now been with the Department for 21 years, and Employees of the Cleansing Department, who have carried out the objectionable work of collection and disposal of refuse in a satisfactory manner.

I should like to record my appreciation and thanks 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 Triangle, 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 have proved to be highly satisfactory.

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

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	5,862
Wakefield and District - Ripponden Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	190

This total of 6,052 houses represents approximately 88.8% of the total number in the area.

The extension of mains has continued over the past year, but they have for the most part been confined to the provision of mains in the areas where housing development is taking place, although certain of these extensions will cover properties now served by unsatisfactory supplies. Details of the extensions are as follows:-

Bairstow Lane Housing Site	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 yds. 4" main
Kershaw House Housing Site, Phase 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 yds. 6" main
								452 yds. 4" main
St. Peter's Avenue Housing Site (houses for re-sale)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 yds. 6" main

The extension of the public water supply should now receive urgent consideration to cover the properties at Blackwood Hall, Luddendenfoot - 90 houses; Towngate, Midgley - 50 houses; Ivy Houses and Saw Hill, Mill Bank - 35 houses; Higham and Dob Lane, Sowerby - 22 houses; Hollins, Broad Lane, Sowerby - 6 houses; Brockwell and Shield Hall

#### Private Supplies

Although there have been no extensions to cover unsatisfactory private water supplies during the year, a number of houses where the Town's main has previously been made available, have now connected to this alternative supply, resulting in an increase in the number of houses now served by the public main.

Over the past 10 years a considerable number of unsatisfactory supplies have been condemned, and the public supply extended. In 1957, 27% of the houses were served by private supplies; in 1962



this had dropped to 19%; and in 1966 the figure was just over 11%, or 769 houses.

The private supplies are sampled as a routine measure by the Department, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Bradford for bacteriological analysis. An increasing number of supplies are, however, giving rise to anxiety as a result of unsatisfactory reports from the Laboratory.

The reasons for the decline in the purity of the private supplies would seem to be not only natural deterioration of stone water courses, due to age, but also due to a lack of maintenance by the owners of the land and property involved. Consequently, in many cases contaminated surface water finds its way into these water supplies. In some instances land drains and surface water drains are diverted in ignorance, and as a result water supplies which up to recently have been reasonably satisfactory become polluted, and in some cases insufficient.

It is for this reason that I am anxious to see the Town's water supply extended, in order to be available to as many houses as possible. Many of the remaining (769) houses already have Town's water near at hand, and a further 250 will be served by the extension of mains at Blackwood Hall, Midgley, etc. This will leave just over 500 houses still on private supplies, but this number will be further reduced by approximately 100 properties in the more rural areas, which may be subject to clearance, the final figure being approximately 400.

The majority of these houses are served by small supplies covering very few houses, and the water for the most part is reasonably satisfactory. Where the water shows signs of pollution, efforts will have to be made to provide filters, or to survey and improve the supply as far as possible.

During the year, approximately 220 samples of water have been obtained, of which 149, or two-thirds, were unsatisfactory. The majority of these samples were obtained from properties where it is proposed to extend the public main. Details of the samples are set out in the table below:-

District	Bacteriological Examination		
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total
Luddenden Foot .. .. .	6	34	40
Midgley and Luddenden .. .. .	11	34	45
Triangle and Mill Bank .. .. .	22	36	58
Sowerby .. .. .	19	41	60
Norland .. .. .	8	2	10
Calderdale Water Board Public Supply .. .. .	5	2	7
Totals ..	71	149	220

## Drainage and Sewerage

The majority of the district is served by sewers, and approximately 6,445 houses are connected. Of the remaining houses that rely on cesspools, septic tanks and filters, etc., 193 appear to have satisfactory means of disposal, whilst 177 rely on unsatisfactory drainage.

During the year the following surface water sewers were completed; (1) Steep Lane, Sowerby; (2) Water Hill, Friendly; and sewer extensions took place at The Breck, Triangle, and Parklands Drive, Triangle.

At the end of the year there were no schemes under construction, but awaiting approval were extensions at Cottonstones, Mill Bank; Quarry Hill, and Pepper Hill housing sites.

The majority of the district is already covered by the public sewer, leaving only the more remote parts of the district without adequate coverage.

Routine maintenance has continued during the year, with the repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary. A detailed survey is at present taking place, in relation to the inadequacy or otherwise of the existing sewerage system.

A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up in investigating drainage problems. Due to the steep contours and general arrangement of the houses in various parts of the district, defective drainage in one block of property invariably finds its way into property in the immediate vicinity, causing dampness and a nuisance.

During the year, 228 visits have been made, together with 403 re-visits. These have, for the most part, been in relation to the testing and extension of existing drainage systems. In addition to this work, 100 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, no charge being made for this work.

## Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd continue to give satisfaction in the treatment of domestic sewage, but in relation to the treatment of trade effluent and main drainage schemes for the district, these are still under consideration.

At High Royd, Luddenden Foot, where the works have been modernised, the treatment of domestic and trade effluent continues in a very satisfactory way.

## Sanitary Accommodation

Although a tremendous step forward has been made in the improvement of the sanitary conditions over the years, there is concern over the number of properties which are still served by pail closets.

As a result of efforts over the years, very many of the properties have been converted to the water carriage system, and in many cases other improvements (bathroom installations, etc.) have also been carried out.



There are, however, still many pail closets in the area, and an all-out effort is being made to persuade the owners to convert wherever possible. A grant of up to £40 is available for each conversion, and Improvement Grants are also made available where the condition of the property warrants this action.

A vehicle specially designed for the collection of pails is now rapidly coming to the end of its useful life, and will require replacement in 1968. Moreover, the task of emptying pails is most objectionable, and there is increasing difficulty in getting the employees to undertake this most unenviable task.

A survey of the remaining pails has now been completed, in order to reduce the number by the end of 1967 to the absolute minimum. There has been a very good response to the Department's latest campaign, but in many cases there are difficulties, due to the lack of sewer and water supply facilities. Consequently, these conversions will prove more costly than many undertaken hitherto.

However, if all the owners carry out their intentions to convert and improve, it is estimated that only about 50 pail closets, serving 60 houses, will be left in the district at the end of 1968. This would represent quite a substantial improvement in the sanitary conditions in the outer districts. If this can be realised, then there may be no need to replace the special type of vehicle for pail collection, and consideration could then be given to the provision of a rear loading vehicle, which would enable the cleansing of the outer districts to be carried out in a more efficient manner.

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

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	.. .. .	5,456
Number of Pail Closets	.. .. .	130
Number of Trough or Waste Water Closets	.. .. .	21
Number of Chemical Closets	.. .. .	14
		5,621

From these figures it will be seen that there is still a considerable amount of joint sanitary accommodation within the district.

#### Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread and investigation of infectious disease continued during the year. Due to the very small number of notifications which are received, enquiries and visits in this connection are very low. Disinfection is rarely carried out, unless it is specially requested. Details of the visits are set out as follows:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	.. .. .	9
Visits re Disinfection	.. .. .	3

Factories Act, 1961

It has been possible to pay much greater attention to the factories of the district during the year, and of the 128 factories, 68 have been inspected.

Many of the factories are situated within large old-fashioned buildings, and in many cases inadequate provision was made for internal sanitary accommodation. This, in many instances, has led to improvisation when toilets have been fitted, often with ventilation to the accommodation itself or intervening space being overlooked. In addition, many of the processes carried out in these factories are dirty, and the decoration of both the factories and the sanitary accommodation has been somewhat neglected.

Where contraventions have come to light, there has been very little difficulty in having the works carried out satisfactorily. The position at the year end was reasonably satisfactory.

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 .. .. .	18	11	-
Where Section 7 is enforced .. .. .	110	57	-
Totals ..	128	68	-

Number with inadequate sanitary conveniences .. .. .	2
Number in need of cleaning .. .. .	18
Number requiring general modernisation .. .. .	8
Other contraventions relative to insufficiency, etc. .. .. .	20
Number satisfactory .. .. .	37
Number dealt with verbally, and improved .. .. .	14
Informal action .. .. .	17

There were no complaints referred to the Department by H.M. Factories Inspector.

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

Aerated Waters .. .. .	1
Bakehouses .. .. .	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers .. .. .	4
Brass Foundry .. .. .	1



Brass Finishing .. .. .	1
Carboy Making .. .. .	1
Caravan .. .. .	1
Carpet Manufacturers .. .. .	6
Cloth Carbonising .. .. .	3
Coffee Grinding .. .. .	1
Combworks .. .. .	2
Diecasting .. .. .	4
Dressmaking, etc. .. .. .	2
Dry Cleaning .. .. .	3
Dyers .. .. .	3
Dyeworks .. .. .	3
Electrical Generating and Transforming .. .. .	2
Engineering (light) .. .. .	5
French Polishing .. .. .	1
Gas Holder .. .. .	1
Hospital Equipment .. .. .	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers .. .. .	8
Knitting (machine and garments) .. .. .	2
Leather Goods .. .. .	1
Machine Tools .. .. .	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs .. .. .	5
Paper Baling and Sorting .. .. .	1
Pattern Making .. .. .	1
Plastic Mouldings and Compounds .. .. .	2
Plumbing .. .. .	9
Portable Buildings .. .. .	1
Pre-cast Concrete .. .. .	1
Printers .. .. .	1
Provender .. .. .	1
Sausage Making .. .. .	2
Sheet Metal Working .. .. .	4
Slaughterhouse .. .. .	1
Steel Tubular Furniture .. .. .	1
Sugar Confectioners .. .. .	3
Tailoring .. .. .	1
Textiles - Cotton .. .. .	5
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted .. .. .	20
Textile Machinery .. .. .	3
Tin Smith .. .. .	1
Upholstery .. .. .	2
Warehouses .. .. .	3
Wholesale Clothing .. .. .	3
Wire Manufacturers .. .. .	1
Wool Sorting (including waste, etc.) .. .. .	6

Provisions: There have been no provisions installed during the year. The whole of the work has been carried out informally, although at this stage there remains a half acre

## Outworkers

There are 4 outworkers on the register, all of whom are engaged in textile manufacture or repair. The lists are submitted to the Council twice per year, under Section 110 of the Factories Act, and similar information is forwarded to neighbouring Authorities. The number of outworkers includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority. 1 inspection was made during the year.

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A considerable amount of time and effort has been given to this section of the work, in order that all premises could be visited and recorded. One Inspector has been devoted for a part of the year full-time on this work.

At the beginning of 1966 there were approximately 404 contraventions outstanding, and during the year a further 132 were found, making a net total of 536. During the year 458 of these were remedied, leaving 78 still outstanding at the year end.

During the year a further 18 premises were registered, bringing the number of registered premises in the district to 109. The number of visits in connection with this work totalled 149.

Details of inspections, contraventions, accidents reported, etc., under the above Act, are set out in the following tables:-

### Registrations 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	24	18
Retail Shops .. .. .	16	75	71
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	-	5	4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .. .. .	-	5	5
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	-	-	-
Totals ..	18	109	98

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act .. .. . 149



### Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness .. .. 17	16	Floors, passage and stairs 18
5	Overcrowding .. .. Nil	17	Fencing exposed parts
6	Temperature .. .. 15		machinery .. .. 12
7	Ventilation .. .. 11	18	Protection of young
8	Lighting .. .. 2		persons from dangerous
9	Sanitary Conveniences .. 17		machinery .. .. 2
10	Washing facilities .. .. 9	19	Training of young persons
11	Supply of Drinking Water Nil		working at dangerous
12	Clothing Accommodation .. 5		machinery .. .. 2
13	Sitting facilities .. .. 5	23	Prohibition of heavy work .. Nil
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) 1	24	First Aid General
15	Eating facilities .. .. 2		Provisions .. .. 14
			Total .. .. 132

In addition to the above analysis of contraventions, 404 were outstanding in the registered premises at the commencement of 1966. The number outstanding at the end of the year was 78.

### Analysis of persons employed in registered premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices .. .. .	125
Retail Shops .. .. .	234
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses .. ..	24
Restaurants and Canteens .. .. .	20
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	-
Total .. .. .	403
Total Males	168
Total Females	235

**Exemptions:** There have been no applications received for any exemptions during the year.

**Prosecutions:** There have been no prosecutions instituted during the year. The whole of the work has been carried out informally, although at this stage there remains a hard core

of contraventions, due mainly to the attitude taken by a few employers. In these instances it is felt that the only way to secure full compliance would be to institute legal proceedings.

**Accidents:** There has been 1 non-fatal accident reported during the year. This was in relation to an employee falling in an office. The accident was fully investigated, but no formal action was taken.

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 in this district but also by those of surrounding areas. The capacity of the bath is approximately 64,000 gallons, and the turnover of bath water, with the existing equipment, takes place every 4 hours.

During the season 4 samples of the water were obtained for bacteriological examination, and all 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 1965 there were 16 Informal notices outstanding, all the statutory notices being complied with. During 1966, 46 Informal notices were served and of these, together with 16 outstanding at the end of 1965, 52 were complied with, leaving 10 informal notices outstanding at the end of 1966. During the year 2 statutory notices were served, and were abated.

This work, almost without exception, is carried out informally or by negotiation, and consequently the figures do not reflect the true position regarding the number of nuisances dealt with verbally.

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 24 inspections were made.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

	Visits
Camping Sites .. .. .	18
Conversions .. .. .	325
Re-visits .. .. .	383
Disinfestation .. .. .	7
Drainage, etc. .. .. .	228
Re-visits .. .. .	403



	Visits
Factories .. .. .	68
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	24
Hairdressers .. .. .	19
Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	3
Infestation (except rodents) .. .. .	13
Interviews .. .. .	1,988
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .. .. .	778
Petrol Pump Inspections .. .. .	12
Public Cleansing - Administration .. .. .	72
Public Cleansing - Refuse Collection .. .. .	660
Public Cleansing - Refuse Disposal .. .. .	74
Public Cleansing - Salvage .. .. .	149
Public Conveniences .. .. .	58
Sanitary Accommodation - Defects .. .. .	43
Schools .. .. .	59
Shops .. .. .	181
Stables, Piggeries and Poultry .. .. .	7
Sunday Trading .. .. .	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	15
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .. .. .	2
Water Courses - Survey .. .. .	120
Water Supplies .. .. .	209
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Drains cleansed .. .. .	100

### Clean Air

The progress in this field has continued at a steady rate, and at the end of the year the position in relation to Smoke Control Areas was as follows:-

Domestic Smoke	Number	No. of premises affected	Acreage affected
Smoke Control Areas submitted during the year .. .. .	1	650	33.8
Smoke Control Areas confirmed during the year .. .. .	2	950	120
Smoke Control Areas brought into operation during the year .. .. .	1	280	72.2
Total Smoke Control Areas in operation at year end .. .. .	2	730	452.2



There was no serious shortage of smokeless fuel during the year. This may have been due to the comparatively mild winter which was experienced, although in the few sharp cold spells that did emerge, there were complaints relative to shortages. Investigation, almost without exception, indicated that the complaints arose either from an insufficient storage capacity, or shortage of notice to the merchants when ordering. There was no case that came to the notice of the Department where the merchants were without reasonable supplies of smokeless solid fuels.

There was, however, a very disturbing feature in relation to this fuel, and that was the decision of the North Eastern Gas Board to cease production of Cleanglo. This was a very popular premium fuel, which was reasonably priced, but owing to the changes in gas production the Gas Board reluctantly discontinued this fuel. Other premium fuels were, however, readily available but they were more expensive, and with the disappearance of the cheaper fuel it could have an adverse effect upon the use of smokeless solid fuel in the area. From the information available in the more recent Smoke Control Areas, it appears that there is a growing preference for piped and wired fuels, especially the use of the former.

The fan assisted open fire was introduced during the year, and this has indeed proved of great benefit, especially where an open fire was required in property with solid floors, and where it was difficult to provide underfloor draught.

Efforts were made to keep grants in line with the prices of labour and materials and the Council, for the most part, authorised the recommended price revision in 1966, in relation to appliances, as per the Ministry Memorandum 25/66.

One rather frustrating feature of smoke control has been the delay by owners in submitting applications for grant. Although ample time has been allowed, a considerable number of owners delay either making application, or submitting proposals for conversion until a few days prior to, or immediately after the date of operation of the Order.

Whilst one endeavours to accommodate these very late applications and extend the time as long as possible, there is a limit to which one can go, and there is also the necessity of finalising the payments and accounts of any specific area.

Surveys have been carried out in the Smoke Control Areas, and whilst almost 100% are complying with the Order, there are a few householders who continue to burn raw coal, irrespective of the fact that conversions have been completed and grants paid. There is little doubt that this would cease if (a) the shops in the vicinity would discontinue selling coal in 28 lb. bags (a very expensive way of buying any fuel), and (b) the coal merchants would discontinue selling coal in these areas. At the present time warnings are issued to the offenders, but there is no doubt that more drastic action will be taken if this continues.

At the outset when Smoke Control was first introduced, there was considerable opposition in the area. This has almost completely disappeared, and in areas where petitions were served upon the Council the owners are now asking "when is our area smoke controlled?" - a rather refreshing situation.

The smoke stations are now situated at Wharf Street and Beech Road. The former station continues to give information on the conditions in the busy main street, and in a position lower down the valley, whilst the latter station is sited at a higher level and in close proximity to areas shortly to be covered by smoke control.



The recording stations, as the graphs indicate, show a continued decrease in smoke pollution. This is more marked than in the SO<sub>2</sub> graph, but this happily also shows a downward trend.

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

Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control

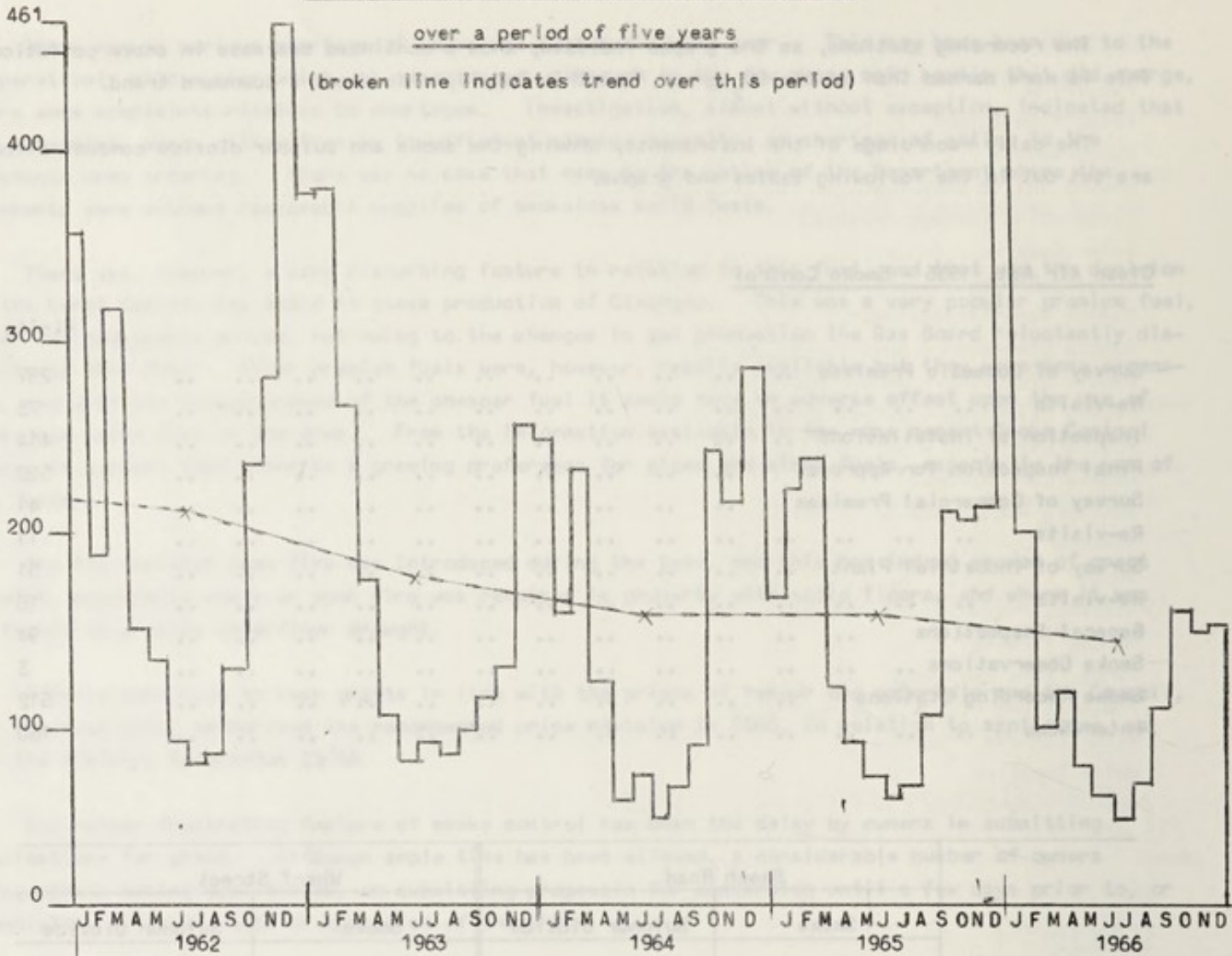
	Visits
Survey of Domestic Premises .. .. .	297
Re-visits .. .. .	73
Inspection of Installations .. .. .	414
Final Inspection for Approval .. .. .	592
Survey of Commercial Premises .. .. .	41
Re-visits .. .. .	11
Survey of Industrial Plant .. .. .	51
Re-visits .. .. .	18
General Inspections .. .. .	94
Smoke Observations .. .. .	3
Smoke Recording Stations .. .. .	612
Interviews .. .. .	160

	Beech Road						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF
January	324	1981	61	352	1000	101	411	1181	81	195	707	138
February	203	689	56	277	580	149	193	633	58	244	522	87
March	136	271	61	129	225	47	94	224	43	125	207	49
April	129	259	55	158	339	113	111	307	25	138	297	75
May	59	113	14	95	193	35	73	111	36	109	180	37
June	60	110	23	137	213	66	58	100	30	109	194	48
July	51	109	14	108	167	66	44	84	5	81	170	52
August	69	122	30	108	158	59	65	91	39	74	127	35
September	118	397	17	116	670	22	101	295	32	70	264	7
October	163	436	48	152	353	27	151	421	64	116	309	29
November	153	496	25	148	381	33	141	439	32	152	384	47
December	164	1445	11	186	626	57	143	809	27	178	459	77

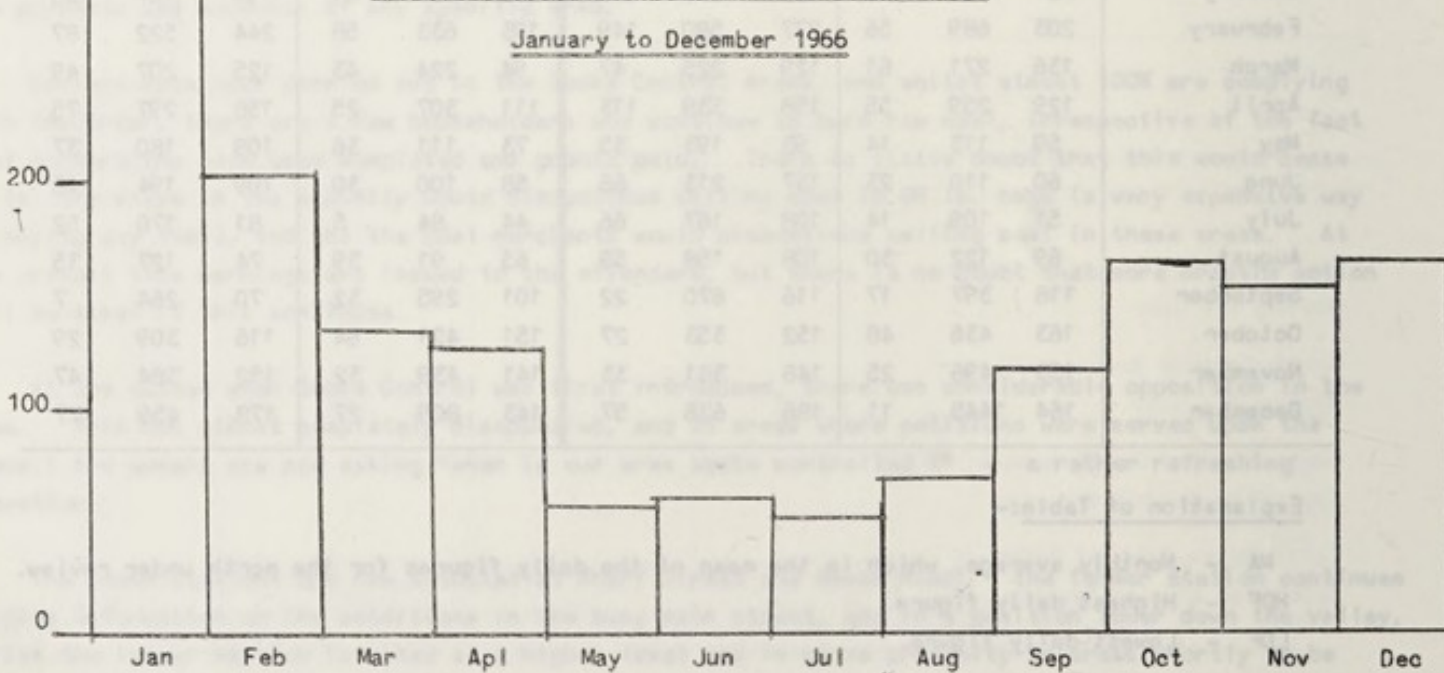
Explanation of Table:-

- MA - Monthly average, which is the mean of the daily figures for the month under review.
- HDF - Highest daily figure.
- LDF - Lowest daily figure.

Smoke recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge



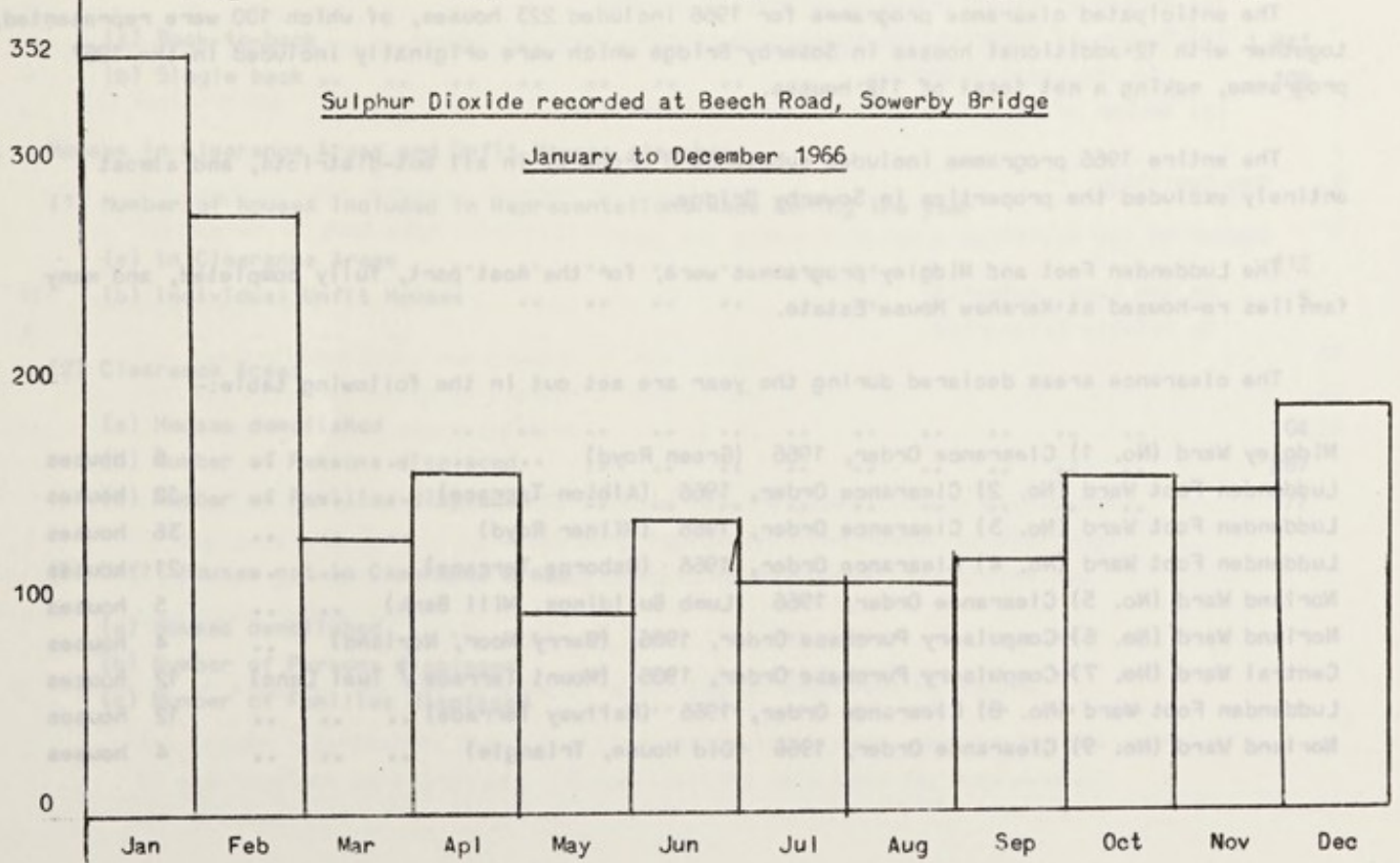
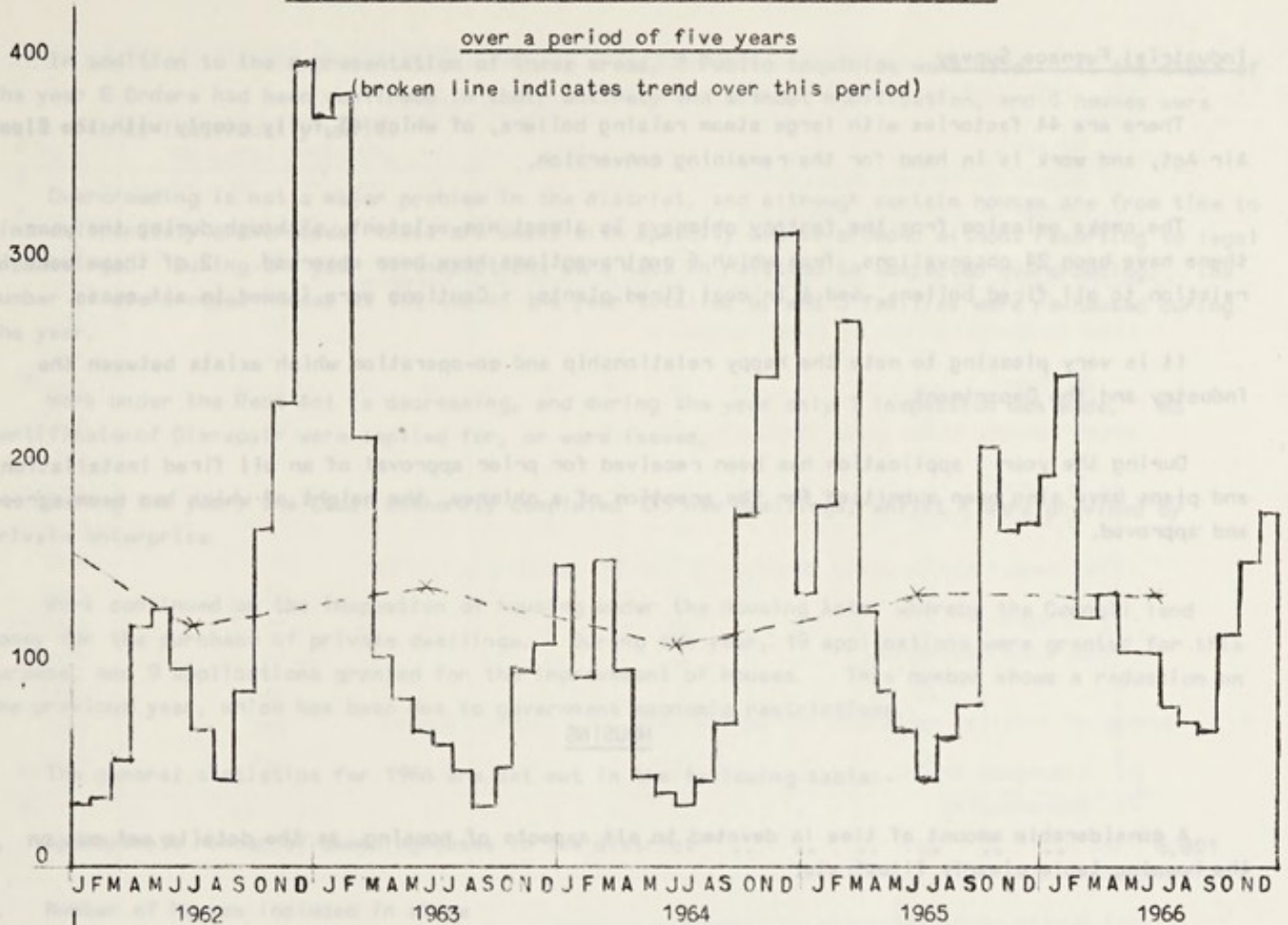
Smoke recorded at Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.



Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

## Industrial Furnace Survey

There are 44 factories with large steam raising boilers, of which 43 fully comply with the Clean Air Act, and work is in hand for the remaining conversion.

The smoke emission from the factory chimneys is almost non-existent, although during the year there have been 24 observations, from which 6 contraventions have been observed. 2 of these were in relation to oil fired boilers, and 4 in coal fired plants. Cautions were issued in all cases.

It is very pleasing to note the happy relationship and co-operation which exists between the industry and the Department.

During the year 1 application has been received for prior approval of an oil fired installation, and plans have also been submitted for the erection of a chimney, the height of which has been agreed and approved.

## HOUSING

A considerable amount of time is devoted to all aspects of housing, as the details set out on the housing table clearly illustrate.

The anticipated clearance programme for 1966 included 223 houses, of which 100 were represented, together with 12 additional houses in Sowerby Bridge which were originally included in the 1967 programme, making a net total of 112 houses.

The entire 1966 programme included substandard property in all out-districts, and almost entirely excluded the properties in Sowerby Bridge.

The Luddenden Foot and Midgley programmes were, for the most part, fully completed, and many families re-housed at Kershaw House Estate.

The clearance areas declared during the year are set out in the following table:-

Midgley Ward (No. 1) Clearance Order, 1966 (Green Royd) .. .. .	6 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 2) Clearance Order, 1966 (Albion Terrace) .. .. .	12 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 3) Clearance Order, 1966 (Milner Royd) .. .. .	36 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 4) Clearance Order, 1966 (Osborne Terrace) .. .. .	21 houses
Norland Ward (No. 5) Clearance Order, 1966 (Lumb Buildings, Mill Bank) .. .. .	5 houses
Norland Ward (No. 6) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966 (Berry Moor, Norland) .. .. .	4 houses
Central Ward (No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966 (Mount Terrace / Tuel Lane) .. .. .	12 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 8) Clearance Order, 1966 (Railway Terrace) .. .. .	12 houses
Norland Ward (No. 9) Clearance Order, 1966 (Old House, Triangle) .. .. .	4 houses



In addition to the representation of these areas, 8 Public Inquiries were held. At the close of the year 8 Orders had been confirmed in their entirety and without modification, and 5 houses were dealt with as individually unfit.

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 14 inspections were made in relation to suspected overcrowding. The number of overcrowded houses at the end of the year totalled 6, and 5 families were re-housed during the year.

Work under the Rent Act is decreasing, and during the year only 1 inspection was made. No Certificates of Disrepair were applied for, or were issued.

During the year, the Local Authority completed 135 new dwellings, whilst 4 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, 19 applications were granted for this purpose, and 9 applications granted for the improvement of houses. This number shows a reduction on the previous year, which has been due to government economic restrictions.

The general statistics for 1966 are set out in the following table:-

1.	Approximate number of dwellinghouses in the district .. .. .	6,801
2.	Number of houses included in above	
	(a) Back-to-back .. .. .	1,841
	(b) Single back .. .. .	108
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere	
	(1) Number of houses included in Representations made during the year	
	(a) in Clearance Areas .. .. .	112
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	5
	(2) Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished .. .. .	104
	(b) Number of Persons displaced .. .. .	207
	(c) Number of Families displaced .. .. .	77
	(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 .. .. .	5
(b) Number of Persons displaced .. .. .	9
(c) Number of Families displaced .. .. .	2
(5) Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	
After informal action by Local Authority	
By Owner .. .. .	85
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	
By Owner .. .. .	-
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. .. .. .	77
(b) Overcrowding .. .. .	5
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 .. .. .	135
By Private Enterprise .. .. .	4



Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 17 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total	Houses condemned
	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	-	-	-	47
1959	31	2	33	41
1960	3	12	15	53
1961	24	18	42	166
1962	12	13	25	55
1963	97	-	97	122
1964	86	4	90	257
1965	203	24	227	173
1966	135	4	139	112
	836	79	915	1,026

7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

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

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	90
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	90
(3) Number of dwellings completed	55

In Section (b) above, (1) can be divided into 14 Discretionary Grants and 76 Standard Grants, all of which were approved. The number of dwellings completed during the year included certain houses where application had been made during 1965.

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

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 19 applications were granted. 9 applications were made for improvement, and granted.

General Housing Inspection

Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355
Miscellaneous Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,446
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Number of Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Clearance Area sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
<u>INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD</u>															
<u>Meat Inspection</u>															

All animals slaughtered for human consumption at the private slaughterhouse have been inspected. In order that this could be carried out, the inspectors have attended either during the hours of slaughter, or at the completion of slaughter, with the butchers still in attendance.

In the following table it will be seen that 31 sheep carcasses were condemned. This, in all cases, was due to emaciation. Apart from these carcasses, the quality of meat generally was of a high standard.

Tuberculosis is almost non-existent, but it will be seen that during the year 16 cases were observed, all being localised in the head.

There were no viable cases of *Cysticercus Bovis*.

Details of the carcasses inspected and condemned are set out in the following table.



	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	330	8	2	2,574	812
Number inspected .. .. .	330	8	2	2,574	812
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	31	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	50	2	-	242	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis .. .. .	15	25	-	21	5
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	1	-	-	-	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	0.3	-	-	-	2
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	1	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-

### Slaughter of Poultry

There is one recognised poultry slaughtering establishment in the district, where the average estimated throughput is 100 hens weekly.

There is no doubt that the slaughtering of poultry is carried out on the farms of the out-district. This may only be on a small scale, say 10 to 20 birds weekly, but nevertheless it exists, and it is feared that many of these establishments fall far short of the Hygiene requirements. The matter is being very carefully investigated.

### Meat Inspection Regulations, 1966

The above Regulations became operative on the 30th September 1966, and one of the most important provisions was the control of the times of slaughter.

The slaughterhouse in Sowerby Bridge, whilst carrying out some slaughtering during weekdays, the majority (about 90%) is carried out during Monday evenings and at week-ends.

The slaughterhouse is used by the owner for both wholesale and retailing of meat, and by 3 private butchers.

Although at the year end no order had been made by the Council specifying the days and times of slaughter, several meetings had been called, inviting all interested parties to give their views, in order that the Authority could have sight of all difficulties before deciding whether any order should be made. At the end of the year negotiations were continuing.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

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

#### Unsound Food - Surrendered or Condemned

A considerable amount of food, both at the slaughterhouse and at wholesale and retail shops, is examined and condemned on routine and special food visits, which have taken place during the year.

The managers and assistants are very co-operative in this respect, and offer every facility to the Inspectors. The vast majority of the food which is recorded on the table below is surrendered. During the course of inspection a certain amount of food, especially perishable food, has been seized due to carelessness in one of the following ways:- siting of pre-packed foods, failure of efficient stock rotation, insufficient attention paid to the date stamping of foods, and the overloading of frozen food cabinets.

As a result of the inspections, the following tinned and packaged foods were surrendered or condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat .. .. .	10	-	11	10	
Vegetables .. .. .	19	-	10	14	
Fruit .. .. .	14	1	18	13	
Fish .. .. .	1	2	13	14	
Soup .. .. .	2	-	19	6	
Rice .. .. .	3	2	8	11	
Sago .. .. .		1	3	6	
Milk .. .. .		3	24	4	
Cream .. .. .			23	4	
Fruit Juice .. .. .			2	27	3
Syrup .. .. .				15	-
Tapioca .. .. .				6	14
Semolina .. .. .				1	12
Sweet Corn .. .. .					11
Flour .. .. .	1	1	-	-	
	2	14	2	17	10



During the year 2 prosecutions were taken against food traders. Both cases were taken under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act (food not of the nature, quality, etc.). Both cases were proved, and fines totalling £30 were imposed, with 10 guineas costs. Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1 case was taken involving 9 offences. There were 9 convictions, and fines totalling £45 with 10 guineas costs were imposed.

There is little satisfaction in prosecution, but unfortunately it becomes the only way to get compliance with the food laws, when repeated visits, warnings and letters are constantly ignored.

In the majority of the contraventions, a maximum penalty is set down, and it is rather remarkable the inconsistency which appears to take place with Magistrates up and down the country. Whilst some consider food prepared in conditions dangerous and injurious to health a serious offence, and impose a maximum fine, others apparently consider that such contraventions are a minor offence, and impose fines appropriate to a minor parking offence.

### Market

The market, which opens on Tuesdays and Fridays, houses approximately 100 stalls. The majority of these are open and have recently been renewed, but all food stalls are placed into 2 separate categories; those serving pre-packed foods, including the greengrocery stalls, are housed in covered stalls; whilst those stallholders selling open food, without exception, are housed in specially constructed stalls having glass counter protection, hot and cold water supplies, stainless steel sinks, etc. Communal washing facilities, with sinks, hot and cold water, etc., are available to all other stallholders. This is in addition to public conveniences, again with hot and cold water supplies, which are also in very close proximity.

The market has always been kept up to date, and the Council have endeavoured to provide facilities on all food stalls similar to those required in the food shops throughout the district.

The market is visited and inspected weekly, and during the year 127 visits were made. The standard of cleanliness is very good.

### Milk Sampling

During the year 103 bulk samples of farm bottled milk were obtained, together with 115 individual cow samples. Of the 103 bulk samples, 5 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test for cleanliness, and 12 were found to contain Brucellosis upon culture. 3 of these samples originated in neighbouring Authorities, and were passed to them for attention.

As a result of the remaining 9 positive samples, 115 individual cow samples were obtained, 14 of which were positive. In each case the necessary action was taken with regard to the separation of the affected animals from the herd. The farmers, in all cases, were most co-operative.

### 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 37 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provisions 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
- 3 dealing in General Foodstuffs

Food Inspection

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

Bakehouses .. .. .	8
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	67
Butchers' Stalls .. .. .	59
Canteens .. .. .	14
Dairies and Milk Distributors .. .. .	49
Fish Merchants and Poulterers .. .. .	16
Food Hygiene Regulations .. .. .	215
Food Inspection (wholesalers) .. .. .	47
Food Preparing Establishments .. .. .	22
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food) .. .. .	64
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .. .. .	46
Grocers .. .. .	78
Ice Cream premises .. .. .	18
Market Stalls .. .. .	127
Meat Inspection .. .. .	238
Miscellaneous Food Visits .. .. .	37
Mobile Traders .. .. .	14
Public Houses and Clubs .. .. .	6
Restaurants .. .. .	9
Slaughterhouse .. .. .	4



## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

### Refuse Collection

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

The collection of refuse continues for the most part on a 7-day cycle, the only extension of this period being immediately after holidays or due to sickness, absenteeism or shortage of labour.

An efficient refuse collection is directly related to a settled labour force. The labour turnover has been less than in previous years, averaging about 20%. Although there has been full employment, the rather low basic wage was considerably increased by the bonus payment, which averaged just over £2 per employee per week, but at times this was considerably increased by the work schedule being maintained with depleted teams. This was one of the most encouraging aspects of the bonus scheme.

Unfortunately, however, there were certain disadvantages with the scheme, such as spillage, lack of collection of overspill, insufficient separation of waste paper, etc., which was the direct result of a firm endeavour to complete the refuse rounds in the minimum possible time, thus attracting the maximum possible bonus.

With the continued changing pattern of housing, the rate of collection tends to slow down due, in the main, to the longer garden paths which are taking the place of almost kerbside collection. Efforts were made to offset this by increasing the rate of collection by providing additional paper sacks, and the provision of bulk containers. A further 100 paper sacks were provided, bringing the total to approximately 750, and 15 bulk containers were provided for use in connection with refuse chutes.

The communal refuse accommodation, which is a most unsatisfactory means of refuse storage, is rapidly disappearing, but a few still remain. Consideration has been given to the replacing of this accommodation by bulk containers, but due to the unsightliness and inaccessibility of the container, no further action is contemplated. The few remaining bin pens will, we hope, shortly disappear with the clearance of the property.

The paper sack system continues to operate quite satisfactorily. There have been a number of complaints against the system, due in the main to the splitting of the bags by dogs, cats, etc., and it has in about 5% of the cases been necessary to supply guards. This, unfortunately, tends to slow down the rate of collection.

There is no doubt that this method of storage is clean, hygienic and dustless. It cuts down walking time by up to 50%, and it cuts down the load by up to 40% as the heavy bin, which weighs around 23 lbs., is dispensed with. In many cases, for example in terrace houses or houses with communal access paths, two or more sacks can be removed per journey. The collection is much quieter, and there can be a saving in labour, but as stated earlier the changing pattern of housing has prevented this; but there is no doubt that if the paper sack had not been introduced to combat the additional work necessary with this new housing pattern, it would have been necessary to increase the labour force.



During the early part of the year considerable trouble was experienced with the refuse chutes used in connection with the 4 and 5-storey blocks of flats. The chutes were badly abused, they were constantly becoming choked, necessitating rodding or, in many cases, the cleansing of the chute by hand - a long, laborious and offensive procedure. The surrounds to the chutes and passages became untidy, dirty and fouled by refuse and waste paper, which is not kept separate for collection, and from time to time large boxes which cause many chute blockages.

There is no doubt that the chutes on the 4 and 5-storey blocks are most unsatisfactory, and give constant trouble. There appears to be no-one responsible for the cleanliness of the common stairways and passages, and for attention to the refuse chutes. Unfortunately, all tenants have to endure these unsatisfactory conditions for the carelessness of a few.

The refuse chute used in connection with the 16-storey block at Ladstone Towers is completely different. The common stairway, passages and refuse chute are clean and well maintained, and the blockage of the chute is almost non-existent. The caretaker encourages bulky articles and waste paper to be brought to the base of the chute. This is collected separately, and the bulk containers collected twice weekly. The arrangement of these tall blocks is completely satisfactory.

The amount of refuse collected during the year is set out in the following table, but comparing this with the returns of the previous year it shows a slight reduction in tonnage. This, in all probability, is due to the changing nature of the composition of refuse, and the extension of smoke control areas.

Vehicle	Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
Karrier No. 12 .. .. .	34,105	7,324	522	770	-
Karrier No. 13 .. .. .	9,262	814	194	238	-
S. & D. No. 14 .. .. .	111,192	-	494	1,482	-
Dennis No. 15 .. .. .	125,593	-	532	1,596	-
S. & D. No. 16 .. .. .	24,621	40	1,050	1,063	10
Totals ..	304,773	8,178	2,792	5,149	10

### 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.

There has been no vehicle replacement during the year. The Karrier No. 12, a dual purpose vehicle for the separate collection of pails and house refuse, has been overhauled, and it is anticipated that this will continue in use for a further 2 years. This course has been adopted due to the run-down of pails over the years, and it is envisaged with the continued work in this direction that the pails will be reduced to below 50, which will not necessitate the use of this type of vehicle. The position will therefore be reviewed in 1968.



The vehicles, all of which are rear loading, have performed quite well and have seldom been off the road during the normal week for repairs. These, fortunately for the most part, have been carried out during the week-end or in the evening. All repairs, with the exception of minor adjustments, cleaning and greasing, are carried out by the local garage or, as in the case of the S. & D. vehicles, by the manufacturers.

There is no doubt that the cost of repair of the vehicles is increasing from year to year, especially when long distances have to be travelled by the mechanics in question, but as the Council have not a mechanic of their own, this is unavoidable.

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
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)	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 only 3 accidents, all being in connection with the S. & D. No. 14. This, I feel, has been due to the fact that the vehicle has not had a settled driver, and with a number of drivers being unsettled, no interest has been taken in the vehicle, which has been a contributory factor in connection with these accidents. None could be considered to be of a major nature, and could have been caused by the narrow and unmade roads that the vehicle has to negotiate.

All drivers are to be congratulated on the very low accident rate, and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

### Municipal Ashbin Scheme

This scheme, which has proved invaluable to the Authority, commenced as a bin hire scheme in 1949, but in 1963 was adopted as a Municipal Bin Scheme and the charge debited directly to the Rate Fund.

This scheme has enabled the Authority to standardise on containers, and where it has been decided to experiment with different types of containers, including paper sacks, etc., very little difficulty has been encountered. There has been no necessity for the service of notices on the replacement of bins, which is carried out with the minimum possible delay.

During the year 172 bins have been provided to new properties, and 143 bins have been replaced.

### Trade Refuse

The collection of trade refuse remains unchanged. This, for the most part, is collected once per week, with the exception of the refuse from food shops which are visited three times per week, and the market twice per week.

The scale of charges is unchanged, the traders having one bin of refuse free, whilst 1s. 0d. is charged for each additional bin. The waste paper is collected separately, and is not considered as trade refuse.

With the continued emphasis on smoke control, the industrialists have found increasing difficulties in disposing of industrial waste by burning, and the Local Authority is being called upon to remove ever increasing quantities of industrial waste. A charge is made for this type of refuse on an hourly basis.

The total amount of trade and industrial refuse removed during the year realised approximately £820.

### Refuse Disposal

All refuse is taken to Milner Royd for disposal, and although Daisy Bank tip at Luddenden Foot is still available, it is not used for this purpose.

The amount of house, trade and industrial refuse taken to Milner Royd is approximately 100 tons per week, in addition to which there is an average of 15 tons of contractors' refuse and 5 tons of other refuse taken to the tip, bringing the weekly tonnage for disposal to approximately 120 tons.

Unfortunately, with the changing composition of refuse, being extremely bulky and having a very low ash content, the tip is very difficult to control; and although tipping to a depth not exceeding 7 ft. is carried out, the surface is extremely "spongy". The contractors fail to supply good covering material in the form of hardcore or ash, and usually bring subsoil, clay, shale, etc., which is useless for covering and used merely for side dressing. Covering material is in extremely short supply, being taken from the decomposed part of the tip, but with this material glass causes considerable trouble.



The tip has been completely free from any form of infestation, cricket, rat or fly, but unfortunately 2 tip fires have been started by youths during the late evenings; otherwise, the control has been satisfactory.

The J.C.B. shovel, which has been used for the past 4 years, continues to be a very useful acquisition.

The area is filling up quite rapidly, and the adjoining field recently acquired is providing very useful tipping space. This, together with the land on the westerly side of the tip, should provide accommodation for approximately 6 years.

The position regarding bulky and combustible refuse, plastics, latex, carpets, etc., remains unchanged. This material is accepted as a service to the industrialists, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to control, and almost impossible to construct a suitable tip.

I am still of the opinion that sooner or later the Local Authorities will have to get together to resolve this difficult problem, as it will be almost beyond the financial resources of any small Authority to tackle this problem on its own.

#### Salvage

The salvage returns are again very disappointing, especially regarding the disposal of waste paper. If this material had not been available, then these low returns would be understandable, but there is no doubt that vast quantities of paper are finding their way into the refuse vehicle rather than on to the salvage rack.

Over the year there has been a reduction of 32 tons in the waste paper return, amounting to approximately £275. This meant that no waste paper bonus was available during part of the year.

One cannot understand the reason for this neglect, as paper salvage bonus is paid in addition to a bin bonus. Perhaps one explanation may be that in attempting to complete the working schedule ahead of time, and so attracting a greater bonus, it is easier to place all paper and refuse in the same compartment. However, a condition of the bin bonus scheme was that paper must be kept separate from the refuse.

There is no doubt that if this downward trend continues, serious thought will have to be given to discontinuing the collection and disposal of waste paper. I sincerely hope that this action will not be necessary.

Details of the salvage recovered during 1966 are set out in the following table:-

Robert Control

Materials Salvaged	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper .. .. .	87	4	1	754	2	4
Newspapers .. .. .	10	3	3	91	13	9
Fibreboard .. .. .	46	19	1	481	12	7
Top Paper and Kraft .. .. .	17	4	-	199	16	-
Ferrous Metals .. .. .	1	12	-	6	8	-
Non-Ferrous Metals .. .. .			2	1	16	10
Carpets .. .. .		4	-		16	-
Canvas .. .. .		2	-	1	10	-
Rags .. .. .		3	1	1	18	-
String .. .. .		5	1	1	1	-
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>

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 12 inspections have been carried out, and the following licences have been issued:-

Storage of Petroleum .. .. .	35
Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures .. .. .	8

Rodent Control

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

During the year 104 dwellinghouses, 58 business premises and 10 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 450.

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.

The number of treatments carried out at the various premises during the year are set out as follows:-

Local Authority properties .. .. .	8
Private dwellings .. .. .	208
Business premises .. .. .	232

A preliminary treatment of the sewers was carried out during the year, the results not warranting a more extensive treatment.

Many complaints have come to hand during the year relating to the large increase in the pigeon population. These wild birds have been causing a certain amount of damage and nuisance, and a reduction in their numbers appeared to be necessary. A licence to treat these birds with a narcotic was obtained from the Ministry, and 3 treatments were carried out in the presence of Ministry officials and the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector. The treatments and pre-baitings were completed between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. on 6 consecutive days, and although the final baiting was not completely successful, a considerable number of wild pigeons were painlessly exterminated.

#### Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

Under the above Regulations, the following scrap metal dealers are on the register:-

- (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, Luddenden Foot  
(b) Milner Royd Stables, Luddenden Foot  
(c) The Goods Sidings, Sowerby Bridge Station













