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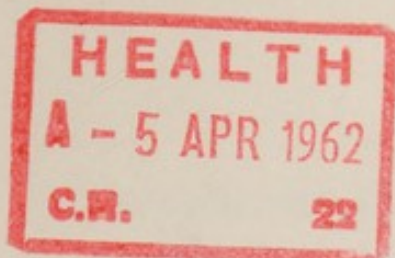
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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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



Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.)

1960

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

HEALTH COMMITTEE

December, 1960

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR MRS. MATHER

ALDERMAN L. F. COCKCROFT, J.P.

" W. EGERTON, J.P.

" F. SUNDERLAND

COUNCILLOR A. BARKER, J.P.

" G. E. BOOTHMAN

" A. COCKCROFT

" H. COCKCROFT

" H. IVESON

" H. T. LEES

" H. V. POWELL

" H. TOOTELL

P U B L I C H E A L T H S T A F F

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.OBST., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

† C. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector

B.R. HODGINS, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector's Clerk

MISS J. C. TREGELLAS

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Divisional Medical Officer

AS ABOVE (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.OBST., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

C. A. CRAIG, M. B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic

*MILDRED M. THIERENS, M.B.

School Dental Officer

MISS J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

*H. B. MANN, L.D.S. (Leeds)

Health Visitors

‡MRS. M. M. ILLINGWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 31.10.60)

‡MISS J. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡MRS. A. LUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Health Visitor

MRS. E. A. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N. (commenced 5.12.60)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

MRS. B. G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officer

MISS E. C. WROE, S.R.N., R.M.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Nurses

MRS. M. BERWICK, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. D. LLOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE (commenced 16.2.60)

Midwives

MISS P. STANSFIELD, S.C.M.

MRS. C. SPENCER, S.C.M.

Dental Attendant

MISS R. BALDWIN

Joint Clerical Staff - engaged in all constituent districts of the Division, viz. Todmorden, Hebden Royd, Hepton, Sewerby Bridge and Ripponden.

Senior Divisional Clerk: H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk: MISS J. SUTCLIFFE

MISS P. JACKSON

MRS. M. REDFERN

MRS. J. E. SUTCLIFFE (resigned 31.5.60)

MRS. B. PRIESTLEY (nee MARSHALL, resigned 2.10.60)

MISS M. J. CROWTHER

T. WALTON

R. WILD

MRS. C. ROBERTS (nee SHANN)

MISS E. V. SAGAR

MISS J. EARNSHAW (commenced 25.7.60)

* Part time

* Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Society of Health

* Held Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

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

P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

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

THE ABRAHAM ORMEROD MEDICAL CENTRE,
TODMORDEN.

December, 1961.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

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

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Urban Districts of Hebden Royd, Sewerby Bridge and Ripponden and the Rural District of Hepton. This scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics for Todmorden Borough for 1960 show little change from the figures given in previous years. The birth rate is below average, the death rate is above average and there has been a further fall in the estimated population. The principal causes of death have again been those associated with advancing years, degenerative conditions of the heart and cancer predominating.

The care of the aged must remain one of the primary concerns of the health and welfare departments in Todmorden, in view of the high proportion of old people in the community. Once again, there has been an increase in the number of cases served, and the number of hours worked by the home helps. An analysis of the work of the district nurses shows that three visits out of every four were made to persons over 65 years of age. For some years the Todmorden Needy Sick Fund has provided help to the aged which has included a Meals on Wheels service and chiropody treatment. In 1960 the trustees agreed to operate the chiropody service in association with the County Council; this scheme provides for up to six treatments a year for approved cases, mostly persons of pensionable age, and has expanded considerably since it was inaugurated in February.

The number of notified cases of infectious disease has again been inflated by a protracted outbreak of a mild type of dysentery. As in 1959, there was no focus of infection and the picture was one of sporadic outbreaks, usually affecting a family or a group of children in a school. Measures were taken and advice given to control the spread of the germ responsible for this infection and there has since been a considerable reduction.

The incidence of tuberculosis in Todmorden shows a peculiar biannual pattern, even years with a high number of notifications and odd years in which relatively few cases have come to light. The mass radiography unit has been coming to this area only in alternate years,

the even years, when more tuberculosis has been found, and it is unfortunate that more frequent visits are not possible, particularly to a community such as Todmorden which is devoid of hospital facilities.

In 1950, the West Riding County Council opened a day nursery in Todmorden at The Glen, a large house owned by your council. It provided 40 places for children under school age, admission being arranged according to the child's priority, so that preference was given to a household where there was sickness, where the mother was expecting again and the child of a widow or unmarried mother, and in some cases poor housing conditions were taken into consideration. At first, the nursery was open all day to fit in with mill-worker's hour and had a long waiting list, but in 1956 the list of priorities was restricted and the hours of opening curtailed. It was inevitable that the number of children in attendance should decline and in 1960 the point was reached when the nursery was considered to be an uneconomic proposition, with the result that it was under notice to close at the end of the year. The work of the matron and staff has been greatly appreciated by all who used The Glen and not only has the town lost a useful day nursery but what was once an active training school for nursery nurses.

One outstanding piece of social legislation which came into operation this year was the Mental Health Act which seeks to put mental illness on lines similar to physical illness. The procedure for admission to hospital has been simplified and the formal certification by a Justice has now been abolished. Patients are to be encouraged to have treatment on a voluntary basis and it is hoped that many patients will be able to continue to live in the community with suitable support and guidance. To help with the increased work of supervision at home and liaison with the hospitals, mental welfare officers are being appointed to take over from the existing part-time "duly authorised officer", so that in the very near future the West Riding should have a comprehensive cover of trained mental workers to whom the mentally sick can turn when in need.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I thank you for your kindness, patience and co-operation? I also wish to express my deep appreciation of the consistently loyal and energetic work of the staff of this Department.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N. E. GORDON,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics

Area - 12,790 acres

Population - Census 1951 - 19,072 persons

Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population,
mid. 1960 - 17,820

Number of dwelling-houses - 7,167

Rateable value at 1-4-60 - £186,676

Estimated product of a penny rate for year 1960-61 - £721.13s.1d.

Rainfall at Gorphey Reservoir during 1960 - 64.64 inches.

*Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	246	126	120	Birth Rate per 1,000 population 13.8
Still Births	6	4	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 23.8
Total Live and Still Births	252	130	122	
Death of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
Under 1 year (total)	5	2	3	total .. 20.3
Under 1 year (legitimate)	5	2	3	legitimate 20.3
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	-	-	-	illegitimate Nil
Under 4 weeks	4	2	2	
Under 1 week	3	2	1	Neo-natal mortality rate 16.3
Illegitimate Live Births	11	6	5	Percentage of total live births 4.47
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or childbirth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births Nil
All deaths	241	114	127	Death Rate per 1,000 population 13.5

*These figures include births and deaths outside the Borough in respect of those usually resident in Todmorden.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

CAUSE OF DEATH					1959		1960	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8	Measles..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	4	5	2	5
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	3	2	3	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	1	-	4
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	5	-	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	8	11	16	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	3	-	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	15	19	7	12
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	34	31	31	27
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	9	17	14	17
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	7	4	7	5
22	Influenza	..	..	..	1	2	1	-
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	7	10	6	5
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	12	7	8	8
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	3	2	3	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	2	3	2	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	-	-	1	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2	-	1	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	7	15	5	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	5	3	2
35	Suicide..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					124	148	114	127

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960
based on the Registrar-General's figures

	Todmorden M.B.	Hepton R.D.	Habden Royd U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales (provisi- onal figures)
<u>Birth Rate</u> (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.80	16.20	15.20	17.00	11.90	16.50	16.90	17.10
<u>Death Rates</u> (all per 1,000 esti- mated home population)								
All causes	13.50	14.60	14.00	12.60	11.10	12.20	11.50	11.50
Infective and parasitic diseases†	0.06	-	-	0.11	-	0.06	0.06	**
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other forms of tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.58	1.26	3.03	2.91	1.59	2.10	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.07	2.27	1.67	1.45	2.58	1.97	1.85	**
Heart and circulatory diseases‡	6.00	6.82	6.48	5.09	3.18	4.68	4.35	**
Respiratory diseases† (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.74	1.52	0.52	1.01	0.99	1.25	1.17	**
<u>Infant Mortality</u> (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ..	20.30	31.30	13.80	6.60	33.30	22.50	22.50	21.70
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.73	0.39

* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (items 3-9 inclusive on page 9)

† Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (items 18-21 inclusive on page 9)

‡ Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (items 22-25 inclusive on page 9)

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

There is no General Hospital in the Borough of Todmorden. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, the Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Infectious Diseases Hospital, Todmorden Fielden 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 Hospital Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Stansfield Road, Todmorden, with an establishment at the end of 1960 of a Station Officer, thirteen full-time Driver-Attendants, a Clerk/Telephonist and four vehicles. The area served covers Todmorden Borough, part of Hebden Royd U.D. area and the Hepton Rural District.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

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

D. ISSUE OF ANTI-TOXIN, ETC.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Medical Centre, Todmorden, for use of local medical practitioners in the division. A supply of reagents 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 schemes of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, as available, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

SECTION III

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE

A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare

*Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre..	..	Tuesdays and Wednesdays	..	2 to 4.30 p.m.
Vale Baptist Sunday School, Cornholme	..	Tuesdays	..	2 to 4.30 p.m.
Walsden Wesley Sunday School ..	..	Thursdays	..	2 to 4.30 p.m.

Ante-Natal and Post Natal

Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre..	..	Thursdays	..	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
				1.30 to 4 p.m.

School Clinics

Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre

(a) *Minor ailments ..	..	..	..	1.30 p.m.
(b) Dental ..	..	..	..	9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
				1.30 to 4.30 p.m.
(c) Ophthalmic..	..	..	..	By arrangement
(d) Ear, Nose and Throat..	..	..	..	By arrangement
(e) Artificial sunlight ..	..	..	..	By arrangement

Poliomyelitis VaccinationSmallpox VaccinationDiphtheria ImmunisationWhooping Cough Immunisation

All Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	..	By arrangement
Tuberculosis (by arrangement with Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee)				
Union Offices, Hall Street	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

* Medical Officer in attendance Wednesdays only

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Services

During 1960 Dr. Thierens held 102 sessions and 144 patients made 986 attendances. The popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below:-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of patients first attending during year	165	148	125	117	94	87
No. of attendances ..	847	1166	1111	954	782	796
No. of sessions held ..	102	102	101	102	102	102
Patients sent by Midwives	14	13	9	10	3	2
Patients sent by Doctors	32	12	18	24	15	10
Patients sent by Health Visitors ..	22	15	16	15	19	12
Patients attended on own initiative.. ..	78	88	65	57	54	56
Patients sent by Hospitals.. ..	19	20	17	7	6	6
Patients referred to own doctor	18	28	32	20	33	24
Patients referred to Hospital	26	33	37	24	14	25
Patients referred to Dentist	48	82	79	55	17	33
Number of patients attending for relaxation exercises only.. ..	-	22	35	24	21	31
Total attendances for relaxation.. ..	-	415	344	235	126	197

Post-Natal and Gynaecological Clinics

Gynaecological and post-natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1960, 73 patients made 85 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
No. of post-natal patients ..	82	73	73	50
No. of attendances	98	89	85	71

Child Welfare Clinics

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and at Cornholme and Walsden on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. A record of the work done in 1960 is given in the following table:-

	Medical Centre	Cornholme	Walsden	Total
No. of sessions	102	52	52	206
No. of children who attended:-				
(a) Under 1 year old	132	53	63	248
(b) Born in 1959	59	46	55	160
(c) Born 1955-58	138	67	115	320
No. of attendances by children:-				
(a) Under 1 year	1986	1115	977	4078
(b) 1 but under 2 years ..	475	698	352	1525
(c) 2 but under 5 years ..	679	617	464	1760
Total attendances	3140	2430	1793	7363
Average attendance per session	31	47	35	36

Home Visiting by Health Visitors

NO. OF ANTE-NATAL VISITS:-	
First Visits	102
Subsequent Visits	116
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR:-	
First Visits	270
Subsequent Visits	1467
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-2 YEARS ..	1104
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 2-5 YEARS ..	2232
OTHER VISITS	2890
TOTAL HOME VISITS ..	8181

Day Nursery Accommodation

The Glen Day Nursery was opened by the West Riding County Council on the 11th September, 1950, but notice was given in September, 1960 that it would be closed on 30th March, 1961.

The Care of Premature Infants

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

The Care of Illegitimate Children

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grand-parents. When the child is old enough it can be admitted to a Day Nursery if the mother has to go out to work. Special advice about legal adoption is given if it is desired. These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centre regularly.

Minor Ailments Clinic

During 1960, 6 children under five years of age, some of whom were attending nursery classes, made 7 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

U.V.L. Clinic

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. Eight children not attending school, made 69 attendances for treatment.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

In addition the distribution of cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, is carried out at the three Child Welfare Clinics on behalf of the Ministry of Food. A full-time counter-service for these items only is provided at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

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

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

Home Nursing

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing in Todmorden. Two whole-time nurses were employed.

Midwifery

Two whole-time midwives (one being resident at the Nurses' Home) are employed by the County Council to serve the Todmorden area.

The following table shows the number of Todmorden women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Todmorden or elsewhere so far as has been ascertained:-

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	138	54.77
No. delivered in private nursing homes.. .. .	-	-
No. delivered by midwives	113	44.84
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by W.R.C.C. midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery)	1	.39
TOTAL (including stillbirths) so far as has been ascertained	252	100.00

During 1960 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance under the County Council's Medical Aid Scheme on account of the following conditions:-

MOTHERS		INFANTS	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Ruptured perineum	4	Stillbirth	1
Ante partum haemorrhage.. .. .	1	Prematurity	1
Breech delivery	1		
Unsatisfactory condition	1		
Post maturity	1		
TOTAL	8	TOTAL	2

It must be emphasised however that these figures do not include the increasing number of cases booked by their own doctor and therefore this table can no longer be regarded as giving a comprehensive picture.

The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1960:-

Work done within the Borough	Two W.R.C.C. Midwives
No. of deliveries made by midwives	114
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who	
(a) Effected delivery	1
(b) Sent patient to Hospital.. .. .	-
Medical aid sent for in case of	
(a) Mothers	8
(b) Infants	2

Emergency Obstetric Unit

The "flying squad" attached to Halifax General Hospital is available for obstetric emergencies occurring in the town.

Analgesia

Both midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and 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

During 1960, 167 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 150 cases the previous year and the total number of hours worked was 20,392.

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

Of the 167 cases attended in 1960, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons: 20 maternity and 147 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 defect, venereal disease, and other illnesses.

G. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in district	15
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1960 ..	2533
No. of children examined at school during 1960	2050
(this figure being made up as follows)	
Routine examinations	1079
Re-examinations	971
Number of children referred for treatment	94

Minor Ailments Clinic

347 children made 659 attendances at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

One session was held by Mr. Ironside at the Medical Centre and 28 Todmorden children were seen by him. Of the children inspected at these and previous sessions 24 received operative treatment at the Halifax Royal Infirmary during 1960.

(ii) Number of children in Todmorden who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31-12-60

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
62	161	171	174	168	1157	1344	3237

Whooping Cough Immunisation

(i) Number of children in Todmorden who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation, 1960

Age at final injection	Under 6 mths.	6 mths. to 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	Total
No. immunised	35	119	68	19	10	251

During the year there were 18 cases of whooping cough notified. Three of the children concerned had completed the full course of immunisation.

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1960 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.60 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1960	1 1959	2 1958	3 1957	4 1956	5 to 9 1955-1951	10 to 14 1950-1946	Total
No. immunised	108	111	157	178	178	558	207	1497

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 95 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 45 of whom were children under one year of age.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received during 1960

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	18
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Measles	27
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	129
Meningococcal Infection	-
Acute pneumonia	11
Smallpox	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-
Erysipelas	-
Food poisoning	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.. .. .	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-
	211

Tuberculosis Services

A clinic is held weekly on Wednesday mornings at Hall Street, and cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Halifax Royal Infirmary. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1960:-

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Totals
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1960	52	34	86	6	10	16	102
No. first notified during 1960	8	7	15	-	-	-	15
No. of cases restored to register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases entered in register other than by notification ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
No. removed from register during 1960:-							
(a) Died	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Removed from district.. ..	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
(c) Recovered	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
No. remaining on Register 31.12.60	50	38	88	6	10	16	104

SECTION V. WATER SUPPLIES

Corperation Supply

Serving 5,789 houses with a population of 15,051.

The water is from upland surfaces and is naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow filtration through sand and lime dust. A chlorinator is installed at the waterworks. A bulk supply of water is also obtained from Rochdale Corporation.

Samples of water before and after treatment were taken during the year with the following results:-

Bacteriological	10 satisfactory	1 unsatisfactory
Chemical	6 satisfactory	0 unsatisfactory
Plumbe-solvency	4 satisfactory	0 unsatisfactory

The one unsatisfactory sample was obtained from the reservoir prior to filtration and chlorination.

Private Supplies

Serving 1,378 houses with a population of 2,769.

The supplies are derived mainly from springs, the water generally being conveyed to storage chambers from which it is piped to the houses.

Twenty-five samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year and of these 22 were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

Thirteen samples were taken during routine sampling from seven of the larger supplies in the Borough and all were found to be satisfactory.

Four samples were taken during routine sampling from one of the smaller supplies in the Borough and all were found to be satisfactory.

Eight samples were taken from very small supplies, two in connection with application or enquiry for Housing Improvement Grants, three during routine sampling and three at the request of the owner or occupier for approval for domestic purposes. Of these eight samples, five were found to be satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the Borough. The swimming bath situated at Shade School, Rochdale Road, Todmorden is for the exclusive use of school children, Technical School students and members of Todmorden Swimming Club.

The source of the water used for filling the bath is from the Todmorden Corporation Public Supply. Frequent emptying and filling of the bath is unnecessary as the water is continually filtered and chlorinated.

Examinations for the free chlorine content of the water are carried out by the bath attendant, and samples of the water are taken periodically for bacteriological examination.

No. of samples of bath water examined Bacteriologically	..	1
No. satisfactory		1

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

HOUSING

Rainfall for 1960 (Fielden Hospital)

January	5.76 ins.	September	2.82 ins.
February	3.33 "	October	5.39 "
March	1.76 "	November	8.82 "
April	2.88 "	December	<u>5.09</u> "
May	2.21 "		<u>50.94</u> "
June	1.50 "		
July	6.13 "		
August	5.25 "		

Drainage and Sewerage

No extensions of sewers were carried out. Certain portions of the district still require sewerage, but in these parts cost is prohibitive.

Defective sewers are improved as required, but only minor works of repair or improvement were carried out during the year.

All sewage is treated at the Corporation Sewage Works which are adequate for the needs of the Borough.

There have been no complaints from the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board in respect of the effluent from the Sewage Works.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection of refuse including the collection and disposal of nightsoil was, until April, done by one 10/20 cubic yard Lewin Refuse Collection Vehicle and one 7 cubic yard Dennis Refuse Collection Vehicle. Both vehicles are used full-time on the work, providing a weekly collection in the Borough, except for certain outlying districts where a fortnightly collection is made.

The collection and disposal of nightsoil was, until April, carried out by the Dennis Vehicle which was fitted with a moveable tank, the contents of which were disposed of at the Sewage Disposal Works.

As and from the 18th April, however, the collection and disposal of nightsoil has been carried out by the Corporation's gully emptying machine which has been properly adapted for this purpose and the contents of the tank have been discharged down a sewer manhole, which has also been properly adapted and which is situated at some distance from the Sewage Disposal Works thus enabling the nightsoil to be diluted and disintegrated before arrival at the Works. The manhole is situated on a large main sewer, easily accessible to the vehicle and is in such a

position as not to create a nuisance to householders etc. This system of collection has, in every way, proved to be a great improvement on past methods, being easier for the workmen engaged on this work, more hygienic and has also abated the nuisance which existed at the Sewage Disposal Works from the previous method of disposal.

Since the 18th April, therefore, the Dennis Refuse Vehicle, which has been employed for two days per week on nightsoil collection has been occupied full time on the collection of refuse and the collection service has so far been extended to parts of Shore, Warland, Walsden, Higher Eastwood and Sourhall districts where ashpits existed and which have now been abolished, and replaced by dustbins. In addition this vehicle also collects refuse from houses which were previously collected by the Lewin Vehicle, but which, due to their awkward situation, was inaccessible for the large vehicle and entailed a large amount of carrying for the workmen.

It has not been found possible during the year, due to shortage of staff, etc., to put into effect the system of collection whereby all dustbins are to be collected from and returned to households by the dustmen.

All the refuse is disposed of at Woodhouse by "controlled tipping" and is carried out by the driver of a Fordson Major Diesel Tractor fitted with "Muledozer Blade" and "Cameron Gardner Rear Loader".

Tipping during the larger part of the year was confined to land at Causey Wood but due to the vacation of all the houses at Mount Pleasant and Causey Wood Hall it was possible during the latter part of the year to extend tipping over the whole of the dam area and to the land between the road giving access to the former Mount Pleasant Cottages which were demolished during the year and the temporary diversion for the stream

In order to expedite the work of covering over the deposited bays of refuse on the tip, the Council considered the purchase of a suitable vehicle for this purpose. The diesel dumper from the Sewage Works was operated on the tip for a day and proved so successful that quotations were obtained from dumper manufacturers and arrangements were authorised to be made with a dumper manufacturer to demonstrate one of their larger models on the tip.

Preparation of the foundations for further sections of the new culvert and a further length of open culvert was laid during the year at Woodhouse in accordance with the amended plans for the final diversion of the stream in the future.

The income from the charges made for tipping "other refuse" on the tip during the year £229 compared with £213 for the previous year.

Salvage recovery also takes place at Woodhouse and comprises the collection and where necessary the sorting from refuse of various materials such as waste paper, scrap metals, rags, carpets etc.

Almost all the waste paper is collected separately during the collection of household refuse, in addition to which there is a special collection from factories and business premises.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 4,298 tons and the cost of collection and disposal was £12,652. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, charges for tipping, property rents, etc., was £2,788 giving a net cost for collection and disposal of refuse of £9,864.

The following are the various items of salvage recovered during the year with the proceeds:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	313 $\frac{3}{4}$	2282	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferrous Metals	11	44	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Non Ferrous Metals	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	0	0
Textiles (Rags, Carpets, etc.) ..	15	102	11	9
	<u>341$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2534</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

In comparison with the previous year the total weight of salvage recovered shows an increase of 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Waste paper increased 60 tons ferrous metals decreased 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, non ferrous metals decreased $\frac{1}{4}$ ton and textiles increased 2 tons.

The demand for output of baled waste paper remained steady throughout the year and prices remained constant.

The sorting and baling of waste paper is carried out by one employee operating an electrically powered paper baling press.

The payment by the Council of incentive bonus for the employees of the Cleansing Department was continued during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Total No. of Inspections made in 1960, for							
Nuisances only	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Nuisances found in 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Nuisances in hand, end of 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total needing abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Abated during 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Outstanding, end of 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Notices served, Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Notices served, Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.

Regulated Buildings Trades, etc.	No. in District	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	General Conditions	Legal proceedings if any
Common Lodging Houses	0	0	0		
Houses let in Lodgings.. ..	0	0	0		
Canal Boats ..	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	1	1	3		
Offensive Trades-) 2 Tripe Boilers) 1 Fat Melter) 6 Dressing Hides) for Pickers or) Tanners)	9	9	1	Satisfactory	None

Eradication of Bed Bug

No instances of bug infestation of houses, either Council or other, were found during the year.

PART 1Factories and Work Places

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	40	6	None	None
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	162	20	6	None
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	12	None	None
TOTAL	207	38	6	None

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.).. .. .	3	None	None	None	None
Overcrowding (S.2.)	None	None	None	None	None
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.).. ..	None	None	None	None	None
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.).. ..	None	None	None	None	None
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanitary conveniences(S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	None	None	None	None
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	None	1	None
(c) Not separate for sexes	None	None	None	None	None
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL	8	2	None	1	None

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(e)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making etc. 	3	None	None	None	None	None
Cleaning and washing.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	None	None	None	None	None

Closet Accommodation

The following table shows the number of the various types of closets in the Borough:-

Privies with covered middens	about	70
Pail or Tub Closets (a) Houses		379
(b) Workplaces		<u>26</u>
TOTAL		405
Water Closets (a) Houses		5971
(b) Workplaces		<u>667</u>
TOTAL		6638
Waste Water Closets		159
Number of additional Closets provided:-		
Old property (a) W.C.'s 5	(b) Others 0	
New houses (a) W.C.'s 2	(b) Others 0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s - 8		

With a view to securing the conversion of pail closets and slop closets to water closets the Corporation contribute one-half of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £10 per closet.

Hairdressers

The number of hairdressers or barbers and premises registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 are as follows:-

Gentlemen's Hairdressers	8
Ladies Hairdressers	21

Three inspections of hairdressers premises have been made during the year and the premises and equipment were found to be satisfactory.

Summary of Work Done During 1960

Inspections of premises:-

For nuisances, etc.	151
Where infectious disease has occurred.. . . .	128
In connection with the infectious disease	193
Where offensive trades are carried on.. . . .	1
Inspections of Factories	2
Re-inspections of Factories.. . . .	2
Inspections of bakehouses	15
Inspections of hairdressers premises	3
Inspections of moveable dwellings	3
Inspections for closet conversion	19
Inspections under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949..	97
Inspections of ice cream manufactories	1
Inspections of slaughterhouses	7
Visits to slaughterhouses for purpose of meat inspection ..	465
Inspections of water supplies	11
Inspections of work in progress	75
Inspections of markets.. . . .	6
Inspections under the Housing Acts	118
Inspections under Rent Act	4
Re-inspections under Rent Act	18
Re-inspections under the Housing Acts.. . . .	189
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	194
Inspections under Public Health Acts	58
Re-inspections under Public Health Acts	31
Inspections of Food premises	37
Inspections of Refuse Tip at Woodhouse	146
Visits for feed inspection	3
Interviews with owners and occupiers	110
Miscellaneous inspections	359
Inspections under Clean Air Act, 1956.. . . .	7
Total Visits	2492

Number of houses disinfected after

(1) infectious disease.. . . .	-
(2) tuberculosis	-
Number of premises disinfested	10
Smoke test applied to drains	2
Colour test applied to drains	52
Smoke observations taken	14
Samples of water taken for chemical analysis	6
Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination ..	36
Samples of water taken for plumbic solvency.. . . .	4
Samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination	1
Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination ..	8
Number of complaints investigated	179
Cases abated under preliminary notice.. . . .	254
Cases abated under statutory notice	6
Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme.. . . .	8

Summary of Work Carried Out in Compliance with Notices, etc. during 1961

HOUSE DRAINAGE -

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	46
New pipe drains provided	-
House drains connected to sewer	-

SANITARY CONVENIENCES -

Tub closets converted into water closets.. .. .	-
New water closets provided	7
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	21
Waste water closets converted into water closets	8
Tub closets abolished	-
water closets abolished	3

HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER HOUSING ACT AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT -

Houses repaired by informal notice	29
Houses closed under Order.. .. .	-
Houses demolished	5

FACTORIES -

Sanitary conveniences cleansed, linewashed, etc.	6
Sanitary conveniences put into proper repair	4
Factories cleansed, linewashed, etc.	-

MISCELLANEOUS -

Number of condemnations of unsound food	115
Number of dustbins sold by Health Department	145
Number of houses disinfested	4
Number of yards repaired, flagged, asphalted, etc.	1
Number of ashpits closed	7
Pollution of water supply remedied	-
Number of houses provided with proper water supply.. .. .	-
Number of new sinks provided	-

FOOD PREMISES -

New washbasins provided	10
New sinks provided	-
Hot water supply provided.. .. .	7
Structural improvements carried out.. .. .	2
Ventilation improved.. .. .	1
General cleansing carried out	-
First aid boxes provided	1

Mortuary Accommodation

For accidents.. ..	One Mortuary: two slabs
For infectious cases, other than at hospitals	None
Facilities for post-mortem examination?	Yes
Mortuary accommodation sufficient?	Yes

Inspection and Supervision of FoodMILK SUPPLY

Number of milk distributors registered 82

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953

Number of licences in force for

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised milk	25	1
Sterilised milk	83	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of licences in force for

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested milk ...	23	1

Number of licences in force for production of

Tuberculin Tested Milk 12

The Borough is a "Specified Area" under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No.2 Order, 1957. Under this order all milk sold by retail in the area must be specially designated.

The special designations authorised are "Tuberculin Tested" "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised".

On the 23rd August, 1960 the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 were made and came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. These Regulations replace and consolidate with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Under the new Regulations all dealers' licenses will now be issued by the Food and Drugs authority for the area in which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold, and supplementary licences are discontinued as a dealer's license no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority.

All dealer's licenses will, in future be issued by the County Council as the food and drugs authority for this area, and lists of all licensed dealers in the Borough have therefore been sent to the County Council.

Eight samples of Tuberculin Tested (Raw Milk) were subjected to the Ring Test. Seven of the samples were satisfactory and one sample which was doubtful was subjected to the Culture Test and was also found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Under Section 3 (1) of the above Act, the Council are required to carry out a review of, and after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to represent the interests concerned, to submit to the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food a report on:

- (a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons and
- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

The latest date for the submission of the report was on the 2nd November, 1960.

It was therefore necessary for representatives of the Council's Health Committee to consult the Todmorden Meat traders. The traders were invited to attend a meeting and before doing so were asked to complete a questionnaire giving details of their estimated requirements with respect to slaughtering facilities. The Council's representatives then met representatives of the Hebden Royd Urban and Hapton Rural District Councils and discussed with them the possibility of a large private slaughterhouse at Hebden Bridge being able to supply the requirements of the local meat traders in the three Districts who would not propose to undertake slaughtering their own beasts.

It appeared as a result of these discussions, that the facilities at the large private slaughterhouse at Hebden Bridge, supplemented by the facilities in the Borough, could if necessary, supply the needs of the three Districts, but in any event the majority opinion of the local meat traders was that they did not desire centralised slaughtering to be arranged for them in a neighbouring large town such as Burnley or Halifax but that they preferred to be free to purchase meat from various slaughterhouses as at present.

The majority of the local meat traders do not require slaughtering

facilities, but only facilities to purchase meat, which it is considered will be adequate.

There are three private slaughterhouses in the Borough licensed by the Council. These are situated at Bettams, Walsden; Naylor Mill, Lydgate; and at Pavement; and the last mentioned has not been used for slaughtering during the year.

It is anticipated that the two slaughterhouses which are in use, but which do not comply with the requirements of the Construction Regulations at present, should do so by the 1st November, 1961, which date the Council recommended should be the day appointed by the Minister for the Construction Regulations to apply to all the slaughterhouses in the Borough.

To meet the requirements of two local meat traders who do not own slaughterhouses, but who state that they desire facilities for slaughtering, the owners of the larger of the two private slaughterhouses at present in use in the Borough, have said that they are prepared to make arrangements for slaughtering for other traders.

There are no outstanding applications for new slaughterhouse licenses and it is not anticipated that any such applications will be received. The Council do not propose to provide a public slaughterhouse in the Borough and it is not anticipated that any further facilities will be required as the population is tending to fall gradually.

There are no premises in the Borough which already comply with all the requirements of the Construction Regulations for the time being in force, in respect of new slaughterhouses.

The owners of the two private slaughterhouses which are in use and which it is expected should be made to comply with the Construction Regulations by the appointed day have been given details of the works required to bring them up to the required standard.

The report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the 13th October, 1960.

Meat Inspection

All animals which have been slaughtered during the year at the two private slaughterhouses in the Borough have been examined but these only account for a small portion of the total requirements of the Borough.

The majority of the meat consumed within the Borough is obtained from slaughterhouses situated at Halifax, Hebden Bridge and Burnley.

The following table gives the results of meat inspection at the two slaughterhouses for the year:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	215	300	48	2235	193	Nil
No. inspected	215	300	48	2235	193	Nil
All diseases except tuber- culosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned..	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	19	42	Nil	25	7	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.84	14.00	6.25	1.16	3.63	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	4	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	.47	1.33	Nil	Nil	.52	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The total amount of meat and offal condemned during the year was 10 cwt. 1 stone 8 lbs. 10 ozs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Four new licences and 20 renewal licences were issued to persons to act as slaughtermen under the above Act.

Twenty three licences enable the slaughtermen concerned to slaughter cattle, sheep, pigs and goats and one licence also allows the slaughter of horses in addition to those animals previously mentioned. The types of instruments to be used for stunning are either a captive bolt or electrolethal. One licence was issued subject to the licensee being supervised.

Other Foods

The unsound food condemned, other than meat referred to in the preceding table, comprised the following:- 4 stone God fillets, 13 cans of fruit, 8 cans vegetables, 1 can of fish, 2 cheeses, 2 cans stewed steak, 28 cans of cooked meats and 1 cwt. 8 lbs. of potatoes.

Ice-Cream

There is one manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough. Ice-cream supplied by makers outside the Borough is sold at approximately 68 shops and the majority of this is sold wrapped. A certain quantity of ice-cream is sold from mobile vans which tour the Borough and these are registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

One sample of ice-cream was taken during the year from the local manufacturer and was found to be satisfactory, being placed in Grade 1.

Food Premises

535 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared or sold including shops, slaughterhouses, bakehouses and a tripe dresser.

Eight premises were found that did not comply fully with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and notices were served requesting compliance. In two cases the premises have closed, in one case the necessary work has been completed and in four cases the work is in hand.

Food Hawkers

There are 13 persons registered as Hawkers of Food under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

These comprise: 4 hawkers of ice-cream
5 hawkers of butcher's meat
3 hawkers of greengrocery and fish, etc.
1 hawker of fried fish

Moveable Dwellings

On 29th July, 1960, Royal Assent was given to the Caravan Sites and Control Development Act, 1960. The Act came into operation on the 29th August and in future all caravans will be controlled by this legislation, together with the Caravan Sites (Licence Applications) Order, 1960 and the Model Standards which have been made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the above Act.

The Model Standards specify the standards normally to be expected as a matter of good practice on sites which are used regularly by residential or holiday caravans.

No. of sites licensed for caravans for holiday and recreational purposes	None
No. of caravans on these sites.. .. .	None
No. of sites licensed for caravans for residential purposes.. .. .	One
No. of caravans on these sites.. .. .	One
No. of caravans licensed individually	None
Are there any problems arising from the use of moveable dwellings in the district	No

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Industrial Smoke

During the year 14 smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration were made of factory chimneys in various parts of the Borough.

All these observations were taken informally with the aid of a "Telesmoke" and Micro-Ringelmann Shade Card.

In eight cases the amount of smoke emitted during the period did not contravene the Regulations.

In six cases the amount of smoke emitted during the period did exceed the amount prescribed by the Regulations and in all these cases visits were made to the factories concerned, the boilerhouse and equipment inspected, the attention of the respective managements drawn to the occurrence of the contraventions and informal requests made that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Domestic Smoke

Following the preliminary survey of the premises situated in the Council's Borough of Todmorden (No.1) Proposed Smoke Control Area, a report was prepared and submitted to the Council early in the year giving details of the number and type of premises situated in the proposed area, the estimated consumption of coal and the possibilities of its replacement by smokeless fuels, the estimated cost of conversion of ranges, etc., in the area, and a summary of the total preliminary estimated costs together with average costs per house, and the amount recoverable from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by way of grant.

The total number of premises comprised in the area are as follows:-

Industrial	1	
Commercial premises..	9	
Dwellinghouses	279	- 96 Corporation: 183 Private
Other premises	8	
Total	<u>297</u>	

The area is bounded on the north-easterly side by the Todmorden to Burnley railway, on the south-easterly side by Ashenhurst Road, on the south-westerly side by Burnley Road, and on the north-westerly side by Church Road.

It is estimated that approx. 907 tons of coal will require replacement, and the additional fuels required annually to replace this is estimated to be approx. 396,000 kilowatts of electricity, 7,274 therms of gas, and 627 tons of solid smokeless fuel.

The estimated cost of conversion of ranges in dwellings is £360.15s. 4d. in respect of Corporation houses and £3,832.2s. 4d. in respect of private houses giving a total estimated cost of £4,192.17s. 8d. of which £1,677.2s. 11d. will be recoverable by way of grant, giving a net cost to the Corporation of £1,366.2s. 1d. The average cost per house for both Corporation and privately owned houses is estimated at £15.0s. 7d.

The report was accepted by the Council and permission was then sought from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to proceed with the detailed survey of the area. Prior to giving consent the

Ministry requested some information on the extent of air pollution in the Borough and the Council's general plans for smoke control in the Borough as a whole. The required information was supplied to the Ministry and permission to proceed with the detailed survey was obtained towards the end of the year. It is hoped to commence the survey at an early date.

Rodent Control

Inspections and treatments of premises for the detection and destruction of rats and mice are in the main carried out by the Cleansing Department Foreman, who is engaged part time on this work.

Inspections are also made of food premises, slaughterhouses, offensive trades, etc., for the presence of rodents by the Public Health Inspector during routine visits.

Details of the inspections and treatments carried out during the year are shown in the following table.

	Local Authority (1)	TYPE OF PROPERTY Non-agricultural			Agricultural (5)
		Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other including business premises (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District - Notes 1 and 2.	9	6960	714	7683	206
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
Notification	1	45	30	76	Nil
Survey under the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	6	196	68	270	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections, to be completed only if figures are readily available	19	272	116	407	Nil

Cont

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to infested by:					
a. Rats (Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor	1	24	20	45	Nil
b. Mice (Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor	Nil	10	11	21	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by L.A. (Figures should not exceed those given at Sec.4)	1	34	31	66	Nil
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	3	58	60	121	Nil
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
a. Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b. Structural work (i.e. proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceeding served..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	None				

It was not found possible during the year to carry out a maintenance treatment for the destruction of rats in sewers in the Borough.

Infectious Diseases

During the year inquiries were made in connection with 7 cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of food poisoning and 133 cases of sonne dysentery.

With regard to the cases of food poisoning the source of infection could not be ascertained and specimens taken for bacteriological examination all proved to be negative.

A large amount of the department's time was taken up in taking specimens for bacteriological examination in connection with the dysentery outbreak, and the cases of food poisoning, and a total of 193 visits were made for this purpose.

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1957

In December the Council were recommended to declare the following areas to be Clearance Areas:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>Property affected</u>
Walsden Ward (No.3) Area	1 and 3 Lord Street and 2 and 4 Back Alma Street (4 houses)
Walsden Ward (No.4) Area	167, 169 Knowlwood Road, 171 Knowlwood Road/2 Victoria Place, 131 Back 167 Knowlwood Road, 3 Victoria Place and 9 Lumbutts Road (6 houses)
Todmorden Ward (No.9) Area	11, 13, 15 and 17 Gauxholme Fold (4 houses)
Todmorden Ward (No.10) Area	5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Back Crossley Square, 1 and 3 Lower Crossley Square and 8 Swineshead Clough (8 houses)
Langfield Ward (No.10) Area	2, 4/3, 6/5, 8/7, 10/9, 12, 14, 16, 1, 11, 13 and 15 Duke Street (12 houses)

During the year four houses were demolished which were included in Clearance Areas. They are as follows:-

<u>Clearance Area</u>	<u>Property demolished</u>
Cornholme Ward (No.8) Area	2 and 3 Knotts Road
Langfield Ward (No.9) Area	2 and 4 Stackhills Road

As a result of objections being made, local public inquiries were held in connection with the Cornholme Ward (No.9) and Stansfield Ward (No.4) Clearance Orders and in connection with the Borough of Todmorden Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960 (Todmorden Ward (No.8) Clearance Area).

The following Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year and in all cases without modification:- Langfield Ward (No.9); Cornholme Ward (No.9); Stansfield Ward (No.4). Well-maintained payments are to be made in respect of some of the properties included in these areas.

Twenty two persons comprising seven families were displaced from houses in Clearance Areas during the year.

Under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Local Authorities were asked to carry out surveys of unfit dwellings in their areas, to submit returns to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government showing the estimated number of such houses, and to make

proposals for programmes of clearance extending over the five years beginning in January, 1956 and ending in December, 1960.

In 1955 a report was submitted to the Council giving a list of houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation and suitable for inclusion in the Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses. These houses were considered to be of some of the worst in the Borough and did not take into account houses in outlying areas nor the scattered houses on the hillsides, and whilst some "back to back" houses were included approximately 1,700 houses of this type were left for further consideration. The total number of houses considered to be unfit at that time was 578 and it was decided that of these 103 should be dealt with in the period commencing in January, 1956 and ending on 31st December, 1960. During this period however, the programme was increased, and at the end of the period the total number of houses included in Clearance Areas or dealt with as Individual Unfit houses was 147 and only one house remained to be dealt with at the end of the period. Two houses which were not included in the programme were dealt with as individual unfit houses and were demolished.

Early in the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in view of the first 5 year programme being completed at the end of the year, requested a review of the situation and a statement of the total number of unfit houses remaining and the period which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of these houses.

Of the original 25 year programme 472 houses still remain to be dealt with and during the next 4 years the Council decided that of these, 134 should be dealt with as Clearance Areas. In view of the request by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government however, a further preliminary survey was carried out and a report submitted to the Council in which it was estimated that an additional 1,965 houses generally ought to be considered unfit for habitation (excluding those on hillsides and some outlying areas) and suggesting that 1,165 houses should, in addition to the 472 houses remaining in the original 25 year programme, also be included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme as these houses mainly comprise the type of "back to back" (Type 1) house with has no proper scullery (the sink and cooking facilities usually being at the top of the cellar steps or in the living room), one living room, one bedroom and one attic (which is frequently not fit for use) and a shared water closet which is invariably situated at the end of the block. Also in this estimate are houses of the "back to earth" and "not through" types, which have similar facilities to the "back to back" type previously mentioned, a few "through" and a few "back to back" (Type 2) houses with scullery, but which are mainly included in blocks containing a large proportion of the former type of "back to back" (Type 1) houses.

Of the remaining 800 houses these mainly comprise the "back to back" (Type 2) house which comprises scullery, living room, 2 bedrooms and attic and which the Ministry have approved for Housing Improvement Grants subject to ventilation being provided to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, or types which, although they may be "back to earth" etc. have similar accommodation.

The report was accepted and the Council agreed to include in principle in their clearance programme for the next 25 years all the 1,165 properties which it was recommended should be added to those still to be dealt with in the original 25 year programme. The total number of houses therefore to be dealt with during the next 25 years is 1,637 and in view of this increase an amended programme was prepared and submitted to the Council for dealing with unfit houses during the remainder of the next 5 years suggesting that 264 houses should be dealt with during the period, together with the suggested programme to be dealt with during 1960/61 and containing 66 properties, both of which were approved.

In addition to the houses dealt with as Clearance Areas etc., as previously mentioned, 34 houses were inspected and various defects such as leaking roofs, defective eavesgutters, plasterwork etc., were found and the owners were requested by informal notice to carry out the necessary repairs. Repairs were carried out during the year to 28 houses.

Improvement Grants and Standard Grants

Applications and enquiries for Improvement Grants continued to be made throughout the year and 28 dwellings were inspected for this purpose.

In June, 1959 the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 made Standard Grants available to house owners. This scheme is obligatory on local authorities and is for the installation of the following five amenities in dwellings:-

1. Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
2. Wash hand basin
3. Hot water supply
4. Water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling
5. Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

At the end of the year 47 dwellings were inspected for application or enquiry for Standard Grants.

The following table gives details of applications received, number submitted to Housing Committee and results thereof:-

Type of Grant	No. of applications received	No. of applications submitted to Housing Committee	No. granted	No. refused	No. withdrawn
Improvement ..	23	23	21	2	Nil
Standard	43	42	41	Nil	2
Total	66	65	62	2	2

Rent Act, 1957Part I Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of applications for certificates	4
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3
(b) in respect of all defects.. .. .	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	4
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
6. Number of certificates issued	Nil

Part II Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
8. Objections by tenants to cancellations of certificate	Nil
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority.. .. .	Nil

Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding affecting six persons was abated during the year. No new cases of overcrowding were found and at the end of the year, one house was known to be overcrowded affecting one family comprising eight persons.

