I

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(S. H. BROCK, 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.)

1971

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

HEALTH COMMITTEE

December 1971

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR H. K. COCKCROFT

VICE-CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. SHAW

ALDERMAN L. F. COCKCROFT, J.P.

ALDERMAN P. SUTCLIFFE

ALDERMAN H. WILSON

COUNCILLOR A. BARKER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR L. P. COCKCROFT

COUNCILLOR B. CROWTHER

COUNCILLOR H. IVESON

COUNCILLOR R. IVEY

COUNCILLOR D. RIGG

COUNCILLOR H. TOOTELL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ C. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector

+ E. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

Technical Assistant

J. HIGHLEY

Public Health Inspector's Clerk

MRS. S. STOCKWELL

+ Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 18T

Divisional Medical Officer

AS ABOVE (M.O.H.)

Senior Departmental Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Vacant - as above - (Deputy M.O.H.)

Departmental Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

* W. C. McKERR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
  S. CHARI, M.B., B.S.(Burma) - (Commenced 2.6.72)

School Dental Officer

MISS J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

* W. A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer

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

Nursing Officer (Health Visiting)

* MISS S.M. GRAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. - (Commenced 1.9.71)

Nursing Officer (Midwifery)

* MISS S. M. GAULE, R.S.N., S.R.N., S.C.M. - (Commenced 12.7.71)

Nursing Officer (Home Nursing)

* MRS. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., District Training Cert.
  (Commenced 1.11.71)

Health Visitors

MISS J. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., B.T.A., Q.N.S.
MISS M. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time)

MRS. E. A. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N.,
MRS. M. I. STANYER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

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

Mental Welfare Officers

* R. ALLEN, R.N.M.S.

* C. E. DUFFY, S.R.N., R.N.M.S. (Seconded for training)

* I. R. SISSLING

(This service transferred to Social Services Dept. 1.4.71)

Domestic Help Service

Organiser

* MRS. M. REDFERN (Commenced 1.1.71)

Assistant Organiser

* MRS. E. O'BRIEN (Commenced 1.3.71)

(This service transferred to Social Service Dept. 1.7.71)

Home Nurses

MRS. M. HOULDSWORTH S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
MRS. M. BAIRSTOW, S.R.N.
MRS. E. OGDEN, S.E.N.

Midwife

* MRS. C. SPENCER, S.C.M.
MRS. E. J. HENDERSON S.C.M. (Commenced 10.5.71)

Dental Attendant

MISS A. ROBERTS

* Also have duties in other parts of this Division

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

Divisional Administrative Officer H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S. A.R.S.H.

MISS M. J. CROWTHER
MRS. S.M. HALLSWORTH (nee HORSFALL)
MISS K. GILL
K. G. HOLLAND
MRS. L. F. CLARKE, D.M.A.
MRS. M. CRIDGE

MISS C. G. HIRST (resigned 27.8.71)
MISS A. M. LONGBOTTOM
MRS. M. THACKRAY
MRS. B. M. SUTCLIFFE (commenced 1.1.71) - (transferred to Social Services Dept. 1.7.71)
MISS S. E. KETTLEY (commenced 22.9.71)

HALIFAX AREA HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician

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

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

P. J. BATCHELOR, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.(E.), D.L.O.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

S.B. DAVIES, M.R.C.T., L.R.C.P., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

J. K. OYSTON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

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Initially, of course, these changes will involve particular members of staff and administration rather than patients but it is my view that the acid-test of the service is its quality and availability as far as the recipient i.e. patient, is concerned. For this reason we have pursued locally, and without exception with the encouragement of Family Doctors, the concept of the community health team providing a co-operative system of primary care for the public. Health visitors had already become identified with particular practices and, during the year, attachment of Home Nurses was completed. Preliminary discussions took place to enable midwives to work as closely as possible with small groups of a few Family Doctors to improve liaison in the provision of midwifery care.

I am concerned that, if these primary care teams are well established by 1974 and effective links consolidated with related departments, it will already have contributed much, locally, to future amalgamation of the services and to ensuring that the patients' welfare is not put at risk whilst the new ranks are being closed.

The second point which determined certain changes during the year was the perennial and widespread complaint of shortage of staff. Already short all round in midwifery, health visiting and nursing establishment, this was a year bedevilled by illness in the staff, several of whom required major surgery and long periods of sick leave. The medical staff position, likewise was seriously short of manpower and I would like to record my appreciation to those family doctors who provided their services and help particularly in the child welfare clinics. Fortunately the medical staff position improved considerably during the course of the year.

The shortage of health visitors was part of the reason for pushing ahead as rapidly as possible with the developmental assessment programme for pre-school children and the introduction of the pre-school medical examination at the age of 4½ years. Not only were there sound reasons for regarding this system as advantageous in the monitoring of the child's health and development but it was incorporated in general changes involving infant welfare work and immunisation policy to allow the health visitors scope in using their time as effectively as possible. Under this scheme a series of screening tests are carried out by the health visitors at intervals during the child's pre-school life and, at less frequent intervals, the doctor conducts other tests and medically examines the child. In addition routine vision and hearing tests are carried out. By this process any problem or deviation from the normal is identified and treatment arranged without delay. On the whole this scheme has been very well received by parents and the interest shown by mothers in the home visits and their co-operation in clinic attendance is most gratifying. However, there is one sphere of developmental assessment which so far has not been as successful as we would wish. This is the hearing test carried out during the infant's first year of life where the failure rate to attend for the test is, on average, over 50 per cent. It is essential to bring home to mothers the importance of this test; they have to be made to realise that this test is designed not merely to ascertain the child's ability to hear noise but to ensure that he can appreciate the full range of vocal

sounds. If a child cannot hear a complete speech scale he may well suffer educationally, emotionally and socially as well as having difficulty with speech development.

The pre-school examination is a comprehensive review of the child's progress with a full medical examination at which the child also receives his "booster" immunisation. The advantages here are that any physical, mental or emotional problems likely to affect the child's education are brought to the attention of the teacher before the child enters school and the method of management discussed and applied from his first day in school. Similarly he has been given additional protection against the routine infectious diseases before he is exposed to the increased risk of contact in the larger school population.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the Borough for the year under review indicated a very slight decrease compared with the previous year. The birth rate which had shown a slight increase in the previous year was appreciably less in 1971 when at 15.2 per thousand population it was below that of the West Riding County and the country as a whole. Four still births occurred during the year, one more than in 1971. The Medical Practitioner or midwife present at the delivery is required to provide certain information in the case of still births. This includes, where possible, the cause of foetal death, the weight of the foetus and the estimated stage in pregnancy. Of the still births referred to above two were due to congenital abnormality, one to respiratory and circulatory failure and one to prematurity.

The infant mortality rate showed a very marked decrease. The three deaths took place in the first week of life and along with the contributory factors to stillbirth, reflects the risks to the foetus in the later weeks of pregnancy and first week of life.

There was no change in the adjusted death rate for the year, the total number of deaths being very much the same as in 1971. The main causes of death were, predictably, Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Cancer, Strokes and allied conditions and Respiratory Diseases. Coronary Heart Disease continued its remorseless increase as the outright single most important 'killer'. It is well realised that a particularly invidious characteristic of this condition is its habit of striking without obvious warning. All the more important is it, therefore, to act upon the preventive guidance available to reduce the risk of "a Coronary". Causation of this disease is certainly complex but it is well recognised that smoking, overweight, dietary habits and high blood pressure are among the important contributory factors and there is much which can be done in taking the initiative to reduce this risk by sheer commonsense, e.g. by reducing smoking and overweight where appropriate. By taking a reasonable amount of physical exercise, improvement in the blood supply to the heart itself is encouraged so that if one of the coronary vessels does become blocked, there is more likelihood of a satisfactory alternative blood supply being available, thus reducing the risk of a fatal outcome.

In the course of the year there were thirty-two cases of dysentery notified and twenty-two cases of food poisoning. As soon as notifications of infectious diseases or food poisoning are received, further investigation, including bacteriological checks, are carried out to determine the source of the disease and prevent further spread. In the case of the dysentery notifications two only were confirmed bacteriologically as cases of dysentery. Five of the food poisoning cases were confirmed, four of these occurring in one outbreak.

There was a welcome decrease in the number of measles cases reported and there is evidence that the public may be beginning to take advantage, once more, of the protection afforded by vaccination in infancy, following the temporary withdrawal of one brand of vaccine which had been associated with frequent adverse reactions.

There was a change in the routine immunisation procedure by the withdrawal of routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox in the latter part of the year. This national policy followed the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organization Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that, in this country, the risks of continuing routine vaccination of infants outweighs its advantages as a precautionary measure. People travelling to areas where Smallpox is still a threat, and those at special risk e.g. ambulance staff, continued to be vaccinated as a routine measure.

The prevention and early detection of disease continues to be an important aspect of the work of theDepartment. An example of this role, of course, is the cervical cytology screening clinic, and, during the early part of the year, the staff were engaged in a pilot scheme organised by the Office of Population, Censuses and Statistics aimed at devising a routine national scheme to recall women for cervical cytology at an interval of five years after the initial screening. Prior to this, arrangements for recall varied considerably from one part of the country to another.

In January 1971 a Family Planning Clinic was opened in the Medical Centre in conjunction with the Family Planning Association. This clinic gives a service in the immediate neighbouring areas and is held weekly on Tuesday evenings.

During the year, there were major changes in the provision of welfare food for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of five years, resulting in the withdrawal of cheap welfare milk but extending the entitlement to free welfare milk. This new welfare milk scheme took into account changes in the standard of living since welfare milk was first introduced about 30 years ago and is designed to provide free milk for those at nutritional risk because of financial need or other special circumstances. Under the same Order, vitamin drops and pills replaced orange juice and cod liver oil. Cod liver oil was unpalatable to many children and the misuse of undiluted fruit syrups, including welfare orange

juice, had been shown to promote dental caries.

The well being of the elderly continues to receive close consideration in the community and at the end of the year a total of six warden schemes had been completed. Three of these were Council schemes covering old people's dwellings but in addition three schemes of the "visiting" or "street" type were operational.

The chiropody service provided treatment during the year to 543 patients who received 2727 treatments in the clinics and a further 218 patients who were unable to attend the clinic were given 1089 treatments at home.

Reference to facilities for the elderly would be incomplete without paying tribute to the excellent support give by the Todmorden Needy Sick Fund. Particularly welcome is the Meals on Wheels Scheme which provided warm meals for approximately forty people on two days a week.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that the Regulations are observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk. Five times in the course of routine sampling of milk, Brucella abortus was isolated but on each occation full co-operation was obtained in identifying and eliminating the source of the infection.

Progress in the Clearance Programme was maintained by the representation of a further 148 houses during the year, 146 houses in clearance areas and two individual unfit houses. At the same time 113 applications for improvements were given approval by the Council during 1971 so that properties lacking amenities, but structurally sound, could be brought up to standard.

Finally, may I express on behalf of the department, gratitude for the understanding and courtesy of the members of the Council and to thank Mr. Baxter, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his kind assistance and co-operation at all times.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics

Area - 12,790 acres.
Population - Census 1971 - 15,150 persons
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid 1971 - 15,040
Number of dwellinghouses - 6,517
Rateable Value at 1.4.71 - £376,815
Estimated product of a penny rate for year 1970/71 - £1,458
Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1971 - 43.58 inches

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	190	99	91	Birth rate per 1,000 population 12.6
Still Births	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 21.0
Total live and still births	194	101	93	
Death of Infants				Infant mortality rates
Under 1 year (total)	3	2	1	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births 16.0
Under 1 year (legitimate)	3	2	1	Deaths of legitimate infancts under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births 18.0
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	-	-		Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) Nil
Under 4 weeks	3	2	1	Neo-natal mortality rate 16.0

	Total	M	F		
Under 1 week	3	2	1	Early neo-natal mortality rate	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births	21	8	13	Percentage of total live births	11.1
Maternal Deaths (Associated with pregnancy or childbirth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.0
All deaths	231	115	116	Death Rate per 1,000 population	15.4

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

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN M.B.

		1971 M.	F.
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1
B5	Tuberculosis or Respiratory System	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	1
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	-	2
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	8
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. diseases	-	2
B24	Meningitis	2	-
B46(5)	Other diseases of the Nervous System	1	-
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	2
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	39	25
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	2	10
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	14	27
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	3
B32	Pneumonia	7	7
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	3
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-
B34	Peptic Ulcer	2	1
B35	Appendicitis	1	-
B36	Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	-	3
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-
B42	Congenital Anomalies	2	-
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality		1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
BE48	All Other Accidents	1	-
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	2
BE50	All Other External Causes	-	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	115	116

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1971

based on the Registrar General's figure

	Todmorden M.B.	Hepton R.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Ripponden U.D.	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England & Wales Provisional figures
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.2	10.5	17.5	18.1	16.1	17.2	17.2	16.0
Death Rate (all per 1,000 estimated home population)								
All causes (Adjusted rate)	14.3	15.9	12.6	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.3	11.6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.79	3.27	2.41	2.77	2.94	2.25	2.16	2.39
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.73	2.38	2.18	2.16	1.84	1.86	1.75	**
Heart and ciculatory diseases ǂ	5.78	7.74	6.87	6.04	7.34	4.62	4.41	**
Respiratory disease ø (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.86	1.19	1.26	1.91	1.22	1.53	1.42	**
Infant Mortality (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	15.8	31.3	32.0	21.9	-	18.7	18.4	17.5
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.10	0.17

ǂ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

ø Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system.

** Figures not available.

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, Northowram Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Todmorden Fielden Hospital and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally sub-normal 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 Hospital, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanitoria 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 1971 of a Station Officer, eighteen full-time Driver-Attendants, and five 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 and 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 Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. A supply of reagents for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella is available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's schemes of immunisation

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare		
* Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre	Wednesdays and Fridays	2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Vale Baptist Sunday School, Cornholme	Tuesdays	2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Walsden Wesley Sunday School	Thursdays	2.0.to 4.0 p.m.
Chiropody (for pensioners etc.)		
Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre	As required	By appointment
School Clinics		
Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre		
(a) Consultations	Wednesday	1.30 p.m.
(b) Dental	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday each week	9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
(c) Ophthalmic	As required	By arrangement
(d) Ear, Nose and Throat	As required	By arrangement
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	)	
Measles Vaccination	)	
Smallpox Vaccination	)	available at all Infant Welfare Centres
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation	)	
Cervical Cytology	As required	By arrangement
Family Planning (in conjunction with Todmorden Family Planning Association)	Tuesday evening	6.30 to 8 p.m.

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. From the beginning of the year a system of regular screening tests to assess development of all pre-school children was introduced as part of the Child Health Service carried out by health visitors and doctors. A record of the work done in 1971 is given in the following table:-

	Medical Centre	Cornholme	Walsden	Total
No. of sessions	103	48	52	203
No. of children who attended:-				
(a) Under 1 year old	114	23	35	172
(b) Born in 1970	106	47	44	197
(c) Born 1966-69	130	94	106	330
No. of attendances by children				
(a) Under 1 year	1194	392	495	2081
(b) 1 but under 2 years	1253	650	561	2464
(c) 2 but under 5 years	537	584	786	1907
Total attendances	2984	1626	1842	6452
Average attendance per session	29	34	35	31

Home Visiting by Health Visitors

No. of Ante-Natal Visits	
First Visits	53
No. of Visits to Children under 1 Year:-	
First Visits	180
No. of first Visits to Children 1 - 2 years	233
No. of first Visits to Children 2-5 years	586
Other first Visits	450
Total Home First Visits	1502

The Care of Premature Infants

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them. A portable incubator is maintained at the Todmorden Ambulance Station, should it be necessary to transfer a premature infant to hospital.

The Care of Illegitimate Children

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the child either with the mother or with the grandparents. 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.

Provision of Welfare Foods etc.

A variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods were also sold at the Child Welfare Centre for the convenience of mothers. National Dried Milk, cold liver oil, orange juice etc., have been distributed at the Centres for many years. During the year, however, the Welfare Food Order 1971 came into operation , the effect of which was to withdraw cheap welfare milk from all expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age but to extend entitlement to free Welfare milk for those at nutritional risk for financial or other reason. The Welfare Foods Scheme also provides vitamins for expectant and nursing mothers and young children. Under the same Order, cod liver oil (Vit. A & D) was withdrawn in April, 1971 and Orange Juice (Vit. C) at the end of December, 1971. The reasons for this measure were firstly, the unpalatable taste of Cod Liver Oil for many children and secondly the belief that misuse of concentrated fruit syrups (such as Welfare Orange Juice) contributed to dental caries. These products have been replaced by Vit. A.D. & C. drops for children and Vit. A.D. & C. tablets for expectant and nursing mothers. The tablets contain, in addition, certain other essential nutritional requirements for the expectant and nursing mother.

These vitamin preparations are free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age in low income families in addition to free Welfare milk. Included in these are families in receiptof Supplementary Benefit or Family Income supplement and any in special need because of low income. For families not entitled to free provision the cost of these preparations is very modest - about 5p for a six weeks supply.

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 in Todmorden. Three whole-time nurses were employed. A Home Nursing Officer (Mrs. Briggs) was appointed during theyear.

Midwifery

Two whole-time midwives are employed by the County Council to serve the Todmorden area. A Midwifery Nursing Officer (Miss Gaule) was appointed during the year.

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

1971	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	123	63.8
No. delivered in private nursing homes	-	-
No. delivered by W.R.C.C. midwives	67	34.7
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)	3	1.5
Total (including still births) so far as can be ascertained	193	100.0

Emergency Obstetric Unit

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

Analgesia

Midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air and trilene 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, of 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. Throughout this health division as faras possible Health Visitors are attached to the practices of family doctors and serve the families on their medical lists rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment scheme has led to closer integration of the two services and this is very much appreciated.

H. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in district	14
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1971	2300
Number of children examined at school during 1971	907
(this figure made up as follows)	
Routine examinations	310
Re-examinations	631
Number of children referred for treatment..	82

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Two sessions were held by Mr. Batchelor at the Medical Centre and 29 Todmorden children were seen by him. Of the children inspected at this and previous sessions, 30 received operative treatment at the Halifax Royal Infirmary during 1971.

DENTAL CLINIC

The following table gives a record of work done in Division 18(T) during the year:-

---

Dental Inspection and Treatment	
Number of children inspected	5655
Number of children offered treatment	2634
Number of children treated	1257
Number of attendance	2570
Number of Extractions	
Temporary teeth	1040
Permament teeth	351
Number of Fillings	
Temporary teeth	125
Permament teeth	1459
Number of General Anaesthetics	509

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. Davies held 39 eye clinics during the year and 412 Todmorden school children were seen by him and glasses were prescribed where necessary.

I IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation and vaccination of school children and pre-school children may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor. Under

E. FAMILY PLANNING

Since January, 1971 the Family Planning Association have held weekly sessions in the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This examination for early detection of cancer of the cervix is offered on a regular basis at Todmorden Clinic and is also provided by the family doctors.

F. HOME HELPS

Under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 responsibility for the Home Help Service came under the Social Services Department, and transfer was effected during 1971.

G. CARE AND AFTER CARE

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or sub-normality, 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 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 1971 visits were paid to 77 households in the Division.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 arrangements for the provision of Social Services (including advice and support) for the purpose of the prevention of mental disorder, the care of persons suffering from mental disorder and the after care of such persons became the responsibility of the Social Services Department. Transfer of the Mental Welfare Officers and responsibility for Adult Training Centres took place during the year.

Under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970 provision was made to bring within the educational system those children who became or would previously have been deemed as being unsuitable for education at school, and responsibility for providing training for such children passed from the Health Department to the Education Department during the year under review. By these arrangements the former Junior Training Centres became designated as Special Schools.

the County Health Departments computer programme immunisations are offered during the pre-school period to protect against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and measles. Routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox was withdrawn in August 1971 following the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organisation Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that, in this country the risks of continuing the routine vaccination of infants outweigh the advantages as a precautionary measure.

In addition to booster immunisations given later in childhood, vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to those who require it at the age of 12 to 13 years and vaccination against German Measles to girls in the same age group who have no natural immunity.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received during 1971

Diseases	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Measles	5
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	32
Meningococcal Infection	-
Pneumonia	-
Smallpox	-
Acute Enephalitis	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Erysipelas	-
Food Poisoning	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Infective Jaundice	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-
	68

Tuberculosis Services

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1971:-

	Respiratory			Non-Resp			Totals
	M	F	Tt	M	F	Tt	
No. on Register on 1st Jan.1971	24	8	32	3	1	4	36
No. first notified during 1971	1	5	6	-	-	-	6
No. of cases restored to register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases entered in register other than by notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. removed from register during 1971							
(a) Died	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
(b) Removed from District	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
(c) Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. remaining on Register 31.12.71.	25	10	35	3	1	4	39

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLIES

Calderdale Water Board Supply

The number of dwellings supplied by the Calderdale Water Board at the end of the year was 5,405.

The water is from upland surfacesand is naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow sand filtration through sand and limestone dust. A chlorinator is installed at the water works.

A bulk supply is obtained from the West Pennine Water Board and in addition a further 23 dwellings in the Warland area are also served by this supply.

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

Bacteriological - 2 satisfactory NIL - unsatisfactory
Plumbo-solvency - 4 satisfactory NIL - unsatisfactory
Chemical - NIL satisfactory NIL - unsatisfactory

Private Supplies

There are 233 separate supplies in the Borough serving 757 houses. The supplies are derived mainly from springs, the water being generally conveyed to storage chambers from which it is piped to the house.

Samples were taken during the year with the following results:-

Bacteriological - 43 satisfactory 10 unsatisfactory
Plumbo-solvency - 85 satisfactory 49 - unsatisfactory

All the unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were obtained from small supplies, the main causes of pollution being due to defective pipe lines between sources of supply and storage tanks, or to the cleansing of the storage tanks having been neglected and invariably when these defects had been remedied satisfactory samples were obtained.

Unsatisfactory plumbo-solvency samples were obtained from 13 of the small supplies and 2 of the larger supplies.

The highest concentration of lead was found in a sample from a house on one of the larger supplies to be 12.0 parts per million after the water had stood in the pipes overnight.

A sample from another house on the same supply contained 6.2 parts per million after the water had stood in the pipes for ½ an hour.

S E C T I O N Y

WATER SUPPLIES

Caldervale Water Board (Lyon)

The number of dwellings supplied by the Caldervale Water Board at the end of the year was 5,100.

The water is from upland catchments in naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow sand filtration through sand and limestone dust. A chlorinator is installed at the water works.

A bulk supply is obtained from the West Pennine Water Board and in addition a further 23 dwellings in the Verham area are also served by this supply.

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

Bacteriological - 2 satisfactory 21 - unsatisfactory
Plumbo-solvency - 2 satisfactory 21 - unsatisfactory
Chemical - 21 satisfactory 21 - unsatisfactory

Private Supplies

There are 271 separate supplies in the Borough serving 271 houses. The supplies are derived mainly from springs, the water being generally conveyed to storage cisterns from which it is piped to the house.

Samples were taken during the year with the following results:-

Bacteriological - 47 satisfactory 23 unsatisfactory
Plumbo-solvency - 25 satisfactory 47 - unsatisfactory

All the unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were obtained from small supplies, the main causes of pollution being due to defective pipe lines between sources of supply and storage tanks, or to the cleansing of the storage tanks being overlooked and invariably when these defects had been remedied satisfactory samples were obtained.

Unsatisfactory plumbo-solvency samples were obtained from 17 of the small supplies and 8 of the larger supplies.

The average concentration of lead was found in a supply from a spring to be of the larger supplies to be 12.0 parts per million after the water had stood in the pipes overnight.

A sample from another source, the same supply containing 6.2 parts per million after the water had stood in the pipes for 1 hr. 30 mins.

The highest concentration of lead found in samples from one of the houses on the smaller supplies was 5.0 parts per million after standing in the pipes overnight and 3.3 parts per million after standing in the pipes for ½ hour, and a sample taken from the inlet to the storage tank of a house on another of the smaller supplies contained 2,07 parts per million.

11 supplies involving 5.3 houses were improved and made satisfactory during the year.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health water is deemed to be unsatisfactory when lead in excess of 0.3 mg. per litre is found after standing in the pipes overnight or 0.1 mg. per litre after standing in the pipes for ½ hour.

The majority of unsatisfactory samples are obtained from isolated dwellings and it is impossible to provide them with a public supply. In these cases the owners have been requested to replace all lead pipe with plastic pipe or to neutralise the acidity of the water by the addition of limestone chippings to the supply.

Where an owner elects to remove all lead pipe and to replace with plastic pipes to give a satisfactory drinking water supply, it is nevertheless strongly recommended that steps be taken to neutralise the acidity of the water in order to mitigate the corrosive action of the water on other metals, particularly copper which is used extensively in hot water systems.

Every endeavour is being made to obtain samples fromall the private supplies in the Borough, but in view of the large number this will take time. Where however applications are received for Housing Improvement Grants samples are obtained without delay and if unsatisfactory are followed through until satisfactory reports are obtained so as to enable the grant to be certified for payment.

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 water used for filling the bath is from the Calderdale Water Board Public Supply. Frequent emptying and filling of the bath is unnecessary as the water is continually filtered, aerated and chlorinated.

Examination for the free chlorine content of the water is carried out by the bath attendant and samples of the water are taken periodically for bacteriological examination by the staff of the West Riding County Council Public Health Department.

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
HOUSING

Drainage and Sewerage

No. of houses connected to sewer	6008
No. of houses without satisfactory private drainage	204
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	370

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

i. Completed during the year	Carr Road, Holly house and Cross Stone
ii. Under construction at year end	Nil
iii. Awaiting approval at year end	Lumbutts, Mankinholes, Higher Eastwood
iv. In preparation at year end	Hollins Road and Cloughfoot

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection of house refuse by the paper sack scheme to 76 houses on the Ashenhurst Estate, 18 houses on Knowlwood Road and 48 flats at Hallroyd and Shade continued to operate satisfactorily but the proposed scheme to extend the scheme to the whole of Ashenhurst was again deferred, but the issue of sack holders and paper sacks continued to be made to all new private and Council owned dwellings during the year, as they were completed. Some householders purchased sack holders and paper sacks during the year in lieu of dustbins.

The collection of refuse is carried out by a Dennis 18/25 cubic yard Paxit III Continuous Loading Refuse Collection Vehicle with a new cab and a Karrier Bantam Dual Tip Junior Refuse Vehicle with double cab. 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 Karrier Bantam (Side Loader) Refuse Collection Vehicle is used as a standby vehicle for the collection of household refuse and is in the main used for the collection of large items of household refuse (free of charge) which cannot be collected during the weekly routine collection, also for removing as necessary refuse which has been deposited at various points on the moorlands and other places.

The collection of nightsoil is carried out by the Corporation gully emptying machine which has been adapted for the purpose, the contents of the tank being discharged down a manhole situated on the main sewer some distance from the sewage works.

All the refuse is disposed of at Woodhouse Tip by "Controlled Tipping" and is carried out by the driver of a J.C.B. 3CS Loading Shovel. A Johnson "Twin/65" Model 3E Dumper with standard skip

is used as necessary to transport material for covering over the deposit layers of refuse. The allotment site, also situated at Woodhouse, is us for the tipping of hardcore, building materials and spoil.

No charges are made for tipping "other refuse" on the tip.

Discussions have been taking place for more than a year between the eight local authorities in the Calder Valley Area which are to form the proposed Metropolitan District Council 6(c) with a view to promoting a joint refuse collection and disposal scheme and in May Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons were appointed by the Town Clerk of Halifax on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Councils concerned to study and report upon the subject of refuse collection and disposal in this area.

The report is divided into two parts and a detailed report on Part 1 was issued in September. In brief and as far as Todmorden is concerned the report recommends that a Direct Incineration Plant be constructed in two stages in Halifax with eventual capacity to consume refuse from the whole Calder Valley Area and that the first stage be pursued without delay. That the existing refuse tip at Woodhouse be brought to a stage of final completion fit for conversion for recreational use by continuation of the present pattern of collection and disposal and that a Transfer Loading Station be constructed at Duke Street, Eastwood, to serve an area including Todmorden, Hepton and Hebden Bridge and that it will be put into operation at the same date as the incineration plant with the use of a non-compression bulk haulage vehicle.

The estimated weight of refuse collected during the year was 5340 tons and it is estimated that in addition to this some 13,447 tons of trade and builders refuse was also deposited on the tips at Woodhouse.

A domestic refuse analysis was made by the consultants previously referred to in June to ascertain the various constituents and each sample measured 1 cu. yd. in volume and the following table is an extract from this report:-

Constituents	Todmorden		National Average	
	weight lb.	% by weight	weight lb.	% by weight
Dust and cinder	138.50	45.75	58.0	21.89
Vegetable and putrescible	45.00	15.19	46.7	17.61
Paper	40.00	13.50	97.8	36.91
Metal (ferrous and non-ferrous)	28.75	9.70	23.4	8.87
Textiles	5.00	1.69	6.2	2.35
Glassware	29.00	9.78	24.2	9.11
Unclassified debris	4.00	1.35	5.7	2.14
Plastics	6.00	2.02	3.0	1.12
Total weight of sample lb.	296.25		265.0	
Density cwt/cu. yd.	2.645		2.37	

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

Income from the sale of salvaged materials was £1899.63 compared with £2233.70 for the previous year.

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

Item	1970 Weight	1971 Weight	1970 Value	1971 Value
		(117.90 tonnes from April)		
Waste Paper	212¾ tons	(62¼ tons	£1936.8.8.	£1643.46
Scrap Metals	24½ tons	29¼ tons	£ 240.11.10	£200.16
Textiles	1¾ tons	3½ tons	£ 56.13.6.	£ 56.01
	241½ tons	.95 tons	£2884.19.0	£1899.63
		117.90 tonnes		

The demand for our output of baled mixed waste paper remained steady throughout the year, but there was a decrease in price of 50p per ton on sales to mill as from 1st May.

The price of textiles remained steady but there was a slight decrease in the price of ferrous metals and better prices could have been obtained for non-ferrous metals had they been stripped and kept separate, but staff was not available for this purpose.

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

The payment by the Council of incentive bonus for the employees of the Cleansing Department was continued during the year and was in accordance with the new scheme which was approved by the National Joint Council on the 1st January.

Under this scheme 10% is given to the men on all income up to £2100 per annum and all income in excess of this figure is divided equally between the Council and the men, provided that the expenditure is not increased by overtime and extra staff.

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	258
(b) Workplaces	26
	284
Water Closets	
(a) Houses	6406
(b) Workplaces	669
	7075
Waste Water Closets	97

Number of additional closets provided:

Old Property	
(a) W.C.'s.	Nil
(b) Others	NIL
New Houses	
(a) W.C.'s	6
(b) Others	Nil

Number of Closets, other than private, reconstructed as W.C.'s .. .. Nil

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 £20 per closet.

Hairdressers

The number of hairdressers or barbers and premises registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1962, are as follows:-

Gentlemen's Hairdressers	7
Ladies' Hairdressers	22

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1971

Inspections of premises:	Total	2787
For nuisances etc.		71
Where infectious disease has occurred		73
Visits in connection with infectious disease ..		83
Inspection of factories		9
Inspections of Ice Cream manufactories		1
Inspection of premises where offensive trades are carried on		1
Inspections of bakehouses		8
Inspections under Clean Air Act, 1956 (Smoke Control Area)		77
Re-inspections under Clean Air Act, 1956 (Smoke Control Area)		7
Re-inspections under Clean Air Act, 1956 (Industrial)		NIL
Inspections of moveable dwellings		NIL
Inspections under Rent Act 1957		NIL
Inspections under Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts 1949		2
Inspections of Closet Conversions		7
Inspections of Water Supplies		6
Inspections of work in progress		59
Inspections of Markets		12
Inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.		15
Re-inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963		NIL
Inspections of Animal Boarding Establishments ..		7
Inspections of Hairdressers		1
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957		138
Inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951		2
Re-inspections under Housing Act, 1957		605
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (overcrowding)		NIL
Re-inspection as to compliance with Notices		452
Inspections under Public Health Acts		159
Re-inspections under Public Health Acts		60
Inspections of food premises		108
Inspections of Refuse Tip at Woodhouse		22
Miscellaneous visits and inspections		803
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.		378
Colour Test applied to drains		46
Smoke Test applied to drains		2
Smoke observations taken		9
Samples of water taken for plumbo-solvency		145
Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination		56
Number of complaints investigated		105
Cases abated under preliminary notice		137
Cases abated under Statutory Notice		49
Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme ..		5
Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination		203
Visits for Inspection of Poultry		53
Samples of milk taken for analysis		6

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES ETC. DURING 1971

HOUSE DRAINAGE

House drains repaired, cleansed etc.	11
New pipe drains provided	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Closets repaired, cleansed etc.	10
Waste water closets converted into water closets	3
Water closets demolished	21
Tub closets converted into water closets	NIL
Tub closets abolished	NIL

HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Houses repaired by informal notice	14
Houses demolished	38
Houses repaired by statutory notice	5

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

First Aid Boxes provided	NIL
Premises decorated	NIL
Lighting provided to water closet	NIL
Premises repaired	NIL
Handrails provided	NIL
Machine guards provided	1
Thermometers provided	NIL
Soap and Towels provided	NIL
Hot water supply to sink provided	NIL
Seating accommodation provided	NIL
Water closet repaired	NIL

MISCELLANEOUS

No. of seisures of unsound food	43
No. of galvanised iron dustbins provided	2
No. of premises cleansed and disinfested	8
No. of accumulations of manure, refuse etc. removed	8
No. of houses provided with proper water supply	NIL
No. of burst water pipes repaired	NIL
No. of yards repaired	1

FOOD PREMISES

Wash-hand basins provided	NIL
General Cleansing carried out	7
Hot and cold water supply to wash-hand basins	4
Re-decoration	NIL
Floors repaired	1
New sinks provided	3
Sanitary accommodation repaired	3
Covers provided for open food	NIL
Nail brush provided	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	2
Hot water to sink	1
Proper work top provided	1
Floor covering provided	1

FOOD PREMISES continued:

Artificial lighting provided	NIL
Refuse receptacle provided	NIL
First Aid Boxes provided	1
Lighting provided to Water closet apartment	NIL
Premises repaired	NIL

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The public mortuary at Hebden Bridge is used jointly by Todmorden Borough, Hebden Royd Urban and Hepton Rural District Councils. Expenses for the maintenance of the premises are apportioned between the three authorities on a Rateable Value basis.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Number of Milk Distributors registered - 65.

Sampling No. of samples of milk taken for Bioligical examination:-

(a) Tuberculosis - Nil
(b) Brucellosis -

Culture Test - 177 No. positive - 5

Individual cow samples were taken in all cases where a positive result was obtained on culture test on bulk samples of milk which had been obtained for examination for brucellosis. Individual samples have also been taken at the request of the laboratory, where a very strong positive ring test was obtained. Some of the local producer/retailers are submitting samples of milk for examination from all newly acquired cows and from cows after their first calving.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Inspections of poultry at the packing station in the Borough are being made regularly and on the lines indicated in Circular 22/61 of the Ministry of Health.

The total number of birds processed during the year was 17,806 turkeys, 53 visits were made to the premises and the weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption was 504 lbs. (.0027%).

The total number of birds inspected comprised 9,962 turkeys and the total number condemned comprised 64 turkeys.

All the birds slaughtered were high quality turkeys. Sick or moribund birds are not slaughtered for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Three renewal licences were issued to persons to act as slaughtermen under the above Act.

All the licences enable the slaughtermen concerned to slaughter cattle, sheep, pigs and goats, and the types of instrument to be used for stunning are either a captive bolt or electrolether.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

The unsound food condemned comprised the following:-

81 cans of soup, 306 cans and 32 packets of vegetables, 88 cans and 105 packets of meat, 2½lbs of smoked bacon, 21 cans and 142 packets of fish, 211 cans and 172 packets of fruit, 5 cans of milk, 33 bottles/cans of fruit juice, 12 cans of pudding, 33 packets of pastry, 228 lollies, 81 packets of ice-cream, 13 tubs of mousse, 11 jars of jam, 21 jars of pickles, 1 luckybag, 24 lbs. of lard, 32 lbs. of margerine, 5½ lbs. butter, 48 tins of coffee, 12 packets of cheese, 9 bottles of tomato ketchup and 64 turkeys.

Ice-Cream and Preserved Food

There is one manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough. Ice-cream supplied by makers outside the Borough is sold at approximately 78 shops and the majority of this is sold wrapped.

Twenty-three premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

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.

Food Premises

108 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared or sold including shops, bakehouses, ice-cream manufacturers, tripe dressers and the Corporation market.

In 79 cases the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and cleanly state. Informal notices were served in the case of 29 premises requiring work to be carried out to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, and works of improvement were carried out during the year at 17 premises in compliance with notices. Advice was given regarding work necessary to prepare food shop for re-opening.

Food Hawkers

There are 23 persons registered as Hawkers of Food under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

These comprise - 6 hawkers of ice-cream
7 hawkers of butcher's meat
6 hawkers of greengrocery and fish etc.
2 grocers
1 confectioner
1 hot dog stall

Moveable dwellings

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

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Licences are in force authorising the holders of the licences to operate plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under and in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Order and the conditions of the licence at the under-mentioned premises:-

Dean Piggeries, Bacup Road.
North Bottomley Farm, Walsden.
South Bottomley Farm, Walsden.

None of the plants are being operated and the majority have been dismantled.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1963

Licences were issued during the year authorising the holder of the licence to keep an animal boarding establishment in accordance with the conditions endorsed on the licence at the under-mentioned premises:-

Lower Longfield Farm, Todmorden.
Southlands, Pudsey Road, Cornholme, Todmorden.
Royd Farm, Todmorden.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 & 1968

Industrial Smoke

During the year two smoke observations of 30 minutes and one

of 1 hours duration, were made of factory chimneys in the Borough. All the observations were made with the aid of a "Telesmoke" and "Microringelmann" shade card.

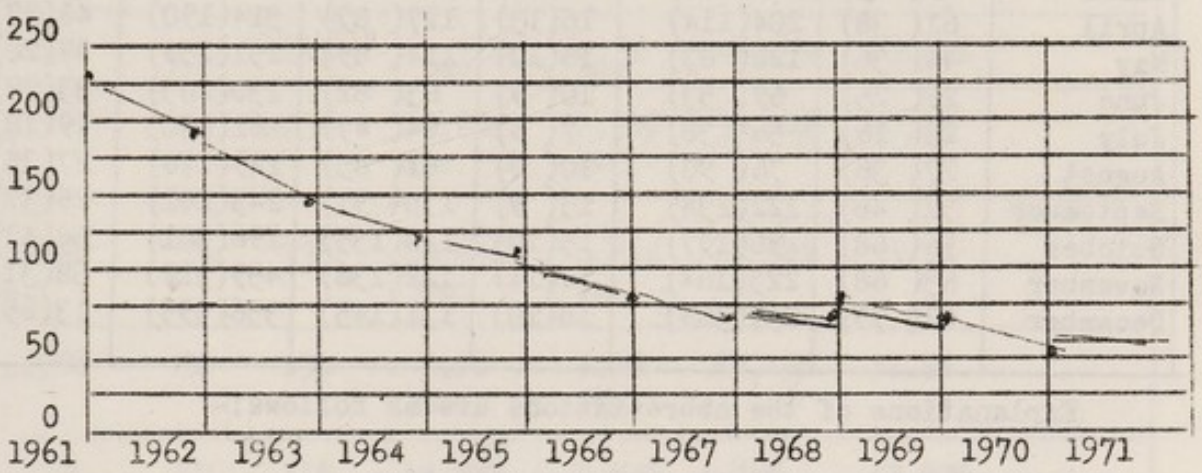
In none of the cases did the amount of smoke emitted contravene the Regulations.

There was no nuisance during the year from the colliery spoil bank which is situated on the Borough Boundary between Todmorden and Bacup.

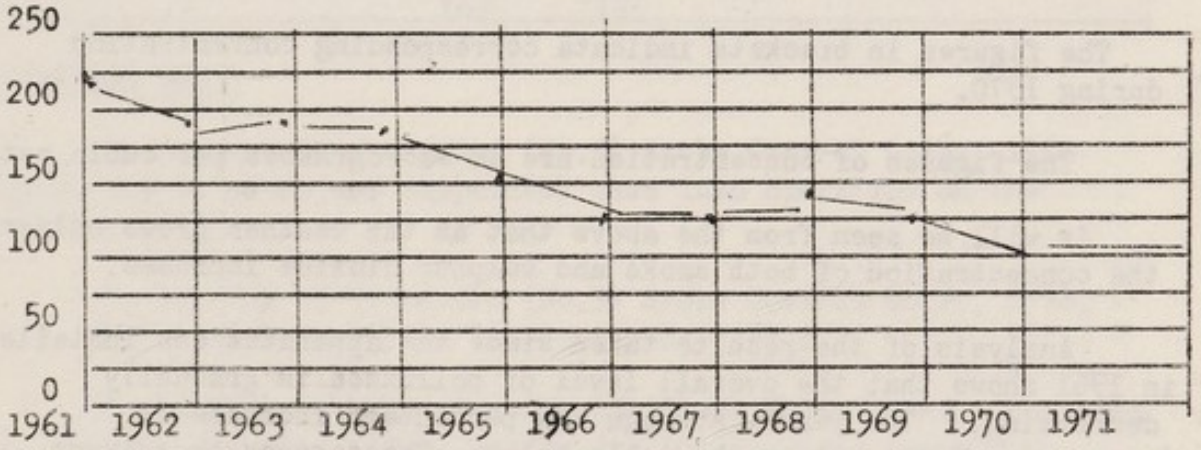
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Graph showing yearly average of smoke and sulphur dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Smoke



Sulphur Dioxide



A Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Volumetric Apparatus is installed at the Medical Centre, and daily readings therefrom have been taken throughout the year. The machine records the amount of soot or suspended matter in the atmosphere and also the concentration of sulphur dioxide. Weather details such as the strength and direction of the wind, cloud coverage, general weather conditions and temperatures are noted at the same time.

At the end of each month records of the readings obtained from the instrument are sent to the Department of Trade and Industry who have undertaken a National Survey on Air Pollution, and these records, together with those from other authorities are circulated to participating authorities each month.

Details of the records obtained by the apparatus, the site and installation of which has been approved by the Department of Trade and Industry, are set out in the following table:-

	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	AV	HV	LV	AV	HV	LV
January	162(136)	506(506)	37(38)	245(227)	603(725)	72(87)
February	87(66)	292(294)	17(16)	167(137)	390(710)	64(33)
March	69(63)	142(200)	14(11)	138(141)	218(513)	33(19)
April	61(38)	204(114)	10(13)	127(89)	314(190)	48(27)
May	44(36)	120(83)	16(10)	114(89)	251(259)	47(28)
June	26(25)	69(53)	10(9)	63(82)	130(203)	33(29)
July	25(16)	56(38)	7(6)	64(47)	161(140)	19(18)
August	27(36)	76(90)	10(6)	61(85)	129(178)	27(25)
September	52(46)	122(134)	15(9)	130(91)	243(201)	26(37)
October	56(68)	96(197)	15(10)	112(135)	196(301)	38(42)
November	63(68)	223(164)	12(11)	122(136)	459(312)	38(31)
December	62(79)	237(389)	18(20)	131(145)	356(595)	13(65)

Explanations of the abbreviations are as follows:-

AV = Monthly average scales of concentration
HV = Highest concentration of any one day during the month
LV = Lowest concentration on any one day during the month

The figures in brackets indicate corresponding concentration during 1970.

The figures of concentration are in microgrammes per cubic metre.

It will be seen from the above that as the weather grows colder the concentration of both smoke and sulphur dioxide increase.

Analysis of the results taken since the apparatus was installed in 1961 shows that the overall level of pollution is gradually decreasing. The yearly average and percentage increase or decreases are set out in the table below. The figures in columns one and two give the yearly average of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide whilst the figures in columns three and four give the percentage increase or decrease over the previous year.

The figures in columns five and six give the decrease of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide since 1961.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	229	208	-	-	-	-
1962	197	178	14.0% Dec.	14.4% Dec.	14.0%	14.4%
1963	167	189	15.2% Dec.	5.8% Inc.	27.07%	9.1%
1964	147	188	12.0% Dec.	0.53% Dec.	35.8%	9.6%
1965	126	172	14.29% Dec.	8.51% Dec.	44.98%	17.31%
1966	119	145	5.55% Dec	15.7% Dec	48.05%	30.27%
1967	92	130	22.68% Dec.	10.34% Dec.	59.82%	37.5%
1968	73	135	20.65% Dec.	3.84% Inc.	68.12%	35.1%
1969	70	130	4.1% Dec.	3.7% Dec.	69.43%	37.5%
1970	57	118	18.57% Dec	9.23% Dec	75%	43.27%
1971	61	122	7.01% Inc	3.3% Inc	73.4%	41.3%

DOMESTIC SMOKE

The Borough of Todmorden (No.8) Smoke Control Order, 1969 (operation of which was suspended) came into operation on the 1st May, 1971.

The Borough of Todmorden (No.9) Smoke Control Order, 1970, came into operation on the 1st September, 1971.

The Borough of Todmorden (No.10) Smoke Control Order was made on the 24th November, 1971, and is due to come into operation on the 1st September, 1973.

The total number of premises included in the area is as follows:-

Industrial	12
Commercial	18
Private dwellings	342
Council dwellings	79
Other premises	101
Total	552

The area is approximately 408 acres and is bounded by a line commencing at the westerly side of the Manchester-Leeds railway line at its junction with the southerly end of Dobroyd Railway Crossing; thence in a southerly direction along the said railway line to the southerly end of the former Walsden Railway Station; thence in an easterly direction to the easterly side of the said railway line; thence in a generally south-easterly direction along the westerly side of Railway View and Rochdale Road to the junction of Rochdale Road with the northerly corner of Number 620 Rochdale Road; thence in a generally south-westerly direction along the westerly side of the road or track leading to Inchfield Villas to the junction with the westerly side of the Manchester-Leeds railway line; thence in a generally south-westerly direction along the westerly side of the Manchester-Leeds railway line to the junction with the southerly boundary wall of Railway Cottages; thence in a westerly direction across the footbridge leading to Rochdale Road; thence in a north--westerly direction along Rochdale Road to the junction with the southerly end of Allescholes Road; thence in a generally westerly direction along Allescholes Road to its northerly end; thence in a generally south-westerly direction along the track running through Field Nos. 3320 and 3500 and leading from Allescholes Road towards Jack Wood to its westerly end; thence in a generally westerly direction along the northerly boundary wall of Jack Wood, to the junction with the easterly boundary wall of Field No. 0316 at its southerly end; thence in a generally westerly direction in an irregular line along the westerly and northerly boundary walls of Field No. 0316 and the northerly boundary wall of Field No. 8912; thence in a generally northwesterly direction along Ramsden Wood Road to its westerly end; thence in a north-westerly direction along the easterly boundary wall of Field No. 634 to its end; thence in a generally northerly direction across Ramsden Plantation; thence in a generally easterly direction along the northern side of Ramsden Weir Clough as far as its junction with Spring Mill Bridge; thence in a generally north-westerly direction in an irregular line along the footpath or track leading to Stoneley Barn to the south-westerly corner of Height Houses; thence in a generally easterly direction in an irregular line along the boundary wall of Height Houses as far as the junction of their easterly boundary wall with Rake Head Barn Lane; thence in a north-westerly direction along the westerly boundary wall of Rake Head Barn Lane to its junction with the southerly end of the track or footpath leading to Foul Clough Road; thence in a generally north-westerly direction along the said footpath to its junction with Foul Clough Road; thence in a northerly direction along Foul Clough Road to its junction with the southerly end of Rough Hey Lane; thence in a generally north-westerly direction along the westerly boundary wall of Rough Hey Lane to the junction with the road or track leading from Foul Clough Road to Dulesgate; thence in a generally north-westerly direction along the said road or track as far as the sharp right hand bend in the road or track leading towards Dulesgate Works; thence in a generally north-westerly direction through Field Nos. 1315 and 0035 across Midgley Brook and Field No. 0038 to the junction with Bacup Road at the rear of the north-westerly end of Fern Cottages; thence in a

northerly direction across Bacup Road to its northerly side; thence in a generally north-westerly direction in an irregular line through Field No. 1445 to the westerly end of the southern boundary wall of Field No. 324 thence along the southerly boundary wall of Field Nos. 244 and 4541 and the easterly boundary walls of Field Nos. 47 and 4854 to the junction with Stones Lane thence along the westerly side of the southerly boundary of Field No. 0005 to the junction with the footpath leading from the southerly end of Dobroyd Road to Dobroyd Castle School Cricket Pavilion; thence in a generally easterly direction in an irregular line along the said footpath to the point of commencement.

In view of the assurances given by the fuel producers following the suspension of the No. 9 Order, regarding fuel supplies, it was assumed that adequate supplies of all types of fuel would be available and that householders would, as a consequence, have the option of installing or adopting any of the following appliances:-

(a) adapting an improved open grate to burn solid smokeless fuel.
(b) replacing a coal burning grate by an improved open grate.
(c) replacing a coal burning grate by an under floor draught open fire, fan assisted fire, electric storage heater, or solid fuel, gas, electric or oil room heater.
(d) replacing an improved open grate with any of the appliances listed in (c) above.

In view of the wide variation in the cost of installing the different types of appliances, it was not possible to estimate precisely the total costs that could be involved. With this in mind, therefore, and in order to arrive as closely as possible to the total estimated costs without undue delay, a postal survey was carried out, and questionnaires were sent to all private householders requesting information as to the type of existing appliances, the fuel used, the provision of immersion heaters, back boilers, gas supply and the type of appliance which would be preferred as a replacement.

Questionnaires were sent to the 342 private householders requesting the information mentioned above. Of the 342 questionnaires sent out 264 were returned in the time specified, which represented a 77% sample, and from an analysis of these the total number and costs for the whole area were calculated.

A summary of the total estimated costs is as follows:-

Private dwellings £13342.00

As far as the 79 Council houses in the area are concerned 51 are already capable without conversion of complying with the requirements of the Order. The remaining 28 are to have gas fired central heating installed as part of a modernisation and improvement programme, and will on completion be capable of complying with the Order.

Confirmation of the Order had not been received at the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Details of premises registered and general inspections carried out during the year together with the number of visits to registered premises and the analysis of persons employed therein are as set out below:-

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class or premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	1	34	6
Retail Shops	2	86	36
Wholesale shops, warehouses	NIL	1	NIL
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	NIL	10	8
Fuel storage depots	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTALS	3	131	50

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

83

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	213
Retail Shops	263
Wholesale departments, warehouses	7
Catering establishments open to the public	84
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	NIL
Total	572
Total Males	257
Total Females	315

TABLES D AND E - No applications for exemption were received during the year and no prosecutions were instituted

TABLE F. STAFF - No. of Inspectors appointed under the Act = 2

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with Act - NIL

RODENT CONTROL

Inspections and treatments of private and Council owned dwellings are carried out by Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Pest Control Division, under contract to the Council.

Inspections during routine visits are made by the Public Health Inspectors for the presence of rodents in food premises, houses and offensive trades etc.

Details of infestations are shown in the following table, and treatments were carried out where premises were found to be infested.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of property: Non-Agricultural	Type of property: Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	8358	79
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	158	NIL
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	83	NIL
(ii) Mice	92	NIL
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1	NIL
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	1	NIL
(ii) Mice	NIL	NIL

Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	YES

HOUSING ACT, 1957

A slum clearance programme containing 39 houses was approved by the Council to be dealt with during the year.

During the year the Council were recommended to declare the following areas to be Clearance Areas:-

Area	Property affected	No. of houses
Central Ward (No.16) Clearance Area	3, 5 Crescent Place	2
Langfield Ward (No.20) Clearance Area	72A, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 Longfield Road, 1 End Fair View, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Back Fair View, 2, 4, 6, 8 Fair View	16
Central Ward (No.17) Clearance Area	1, 2, 3, 4 Hall Ing Place	4
Central Ward (No.18) Clearance Area	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6 Omega Street, 9 Bk. Omega Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 East Street, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 School Lane, 2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 Cross Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 Myrtle Street, 6, 8 Rose Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15 Temperance Street, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 5, 7, 11, 13A, 15, 17, 19 Union Street, 20, 22, 24 Back Brook Street	99
Walsden Ward (No.16) Clearance Area	311, 311A Rochdale Road	2
	Total number of houses involved	123

During the year 38 houses were demolished which were included in or were adjoining Clearances. They are as follows:-

Area	Property affected	No. of houses
Todmorden Ward (No.27) Clearance Area	92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110/112 Bacup Road	10

Area	Property affected	No. of houses
Stansfield Ward (No.12) Clearance Area	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 8 Cross Lee	8
Cornholme Ward (No.22) Clearance Area	38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 Kitson Wood Road, 4 Jumps Road, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Brewery Street, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Marshall Street	20
	Total number of houses demolished	38

1 house was represented as an "Individual Unfit House" and the District Valuer was asked to negotiate with a view to the acquisition and demolition of the property by the Council.

19 houses were inspected in connection with their possible removal from the proposed clearance programme.

A Closing Order was made by the Council in respect of 1 Salford, and another house which was to be the subject of a demolition order was acquired by the Council.

During the year 31 persons comprising 14 families were displaced from houses in Clearance Areas and 18 persons comprising 8 families were re-housed into Council owned dwellings.

In addition to houses dealt with under Closing Orders, Clearance Areas etc., as previously mentioned, 8 houses were inspected and various defects were found such as leaking roofs, defective guttering, dampness and defective plasterwork and owners were requested by informal notices to carry out the necessary repairs. In 2 cases formal notices were served.

Repairs were carried out during the year to 20 houses as a result of informal action and to 5 houses after formal action.

Details of advances for the purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses

Advances for acquiring or improving houses are made by the Council under the Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958 (Section 43).

Improvement Grants and Standard Grants

Applications and inquiries for Improvement Grants continued to be made throughout the year and 33 houses were inspected for this purpose.

At the end of the year 110 dwellings had been inspected in connection with applications for Standard Grants.

In view of the increase in grant allowed in July from 50% to 75% and in anticipation of an increase in applications for grants as a result the Council appointed an Improvement Grants Officer, the appointment to take effect as from the 1st July.

The Council declared, during the year, the area at Summerfield Road, Kilnhurst; the area at Lennox Road, Portsmouth; the area at Shade and the Area at Pitt Street/Derby Street, Millwood to be General Improvement Areas under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1969.

The following table gives details of applications received, the number of applications approved, and the number of dwellings completed during the year:-

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year
(a) Conversions	3	3	2
(b) Improvements	143	113	101

New Dwellings

The number of new dwellings completed during the year is as follows:-

By the Local Authority = Nil
By Private Enterprise = 6
By Conversion = 1

Rent Act, 1957

Part I Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of applications for certificates .. .. NIL
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 .. .. .. NIL
   (b) in respect of all defects .. .. NIL
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. NIL
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 certificate	NIL
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate	NIL
9.	Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	NIL
10.	Certificate cancelled by Local Authority	NIL

Housing Act, 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates

(a) Where the dwelling already satisfies the Conditions = 2
(b) Where the dwelling does not have all the Standard amenities = 1

No certificates were issued during the year in either case.

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department during the year.