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WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for the

Year ending 31st December, 1970

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WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

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ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for the

Year ending 31st December, 1970

WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1970

Chairman of the Council

Councillor R. Smith

Chairman of Public Health Committee

Councillor W. Morgan

Vice-Chairman of Public Health Committee

Councillor R. B. Dixon

Members of the Council and Public Health Committee

Councillor Mrs. H. M. Carter, from May 1970

Councillor Mrs. R. Cohen, retired May 1970

Councillor F. A. Cooper

Councillor J. Coupe

Councillor G. Gregson

Councillor H. Kerfoot

Councillor R. Knowles

Councillor J. E. Lamb

Councillor K. W. Palmer

Councillor Mrs. M. P. M. Parker, J.P.

Councillor J. W. Schultz, retired May 1970

Councillor W. Towers, from May 1970

Councillor R. Welham

Councillor G. Woods, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Other Appointments: Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Lancs. C.C. No. 4 Division; and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Urban Districts of Adlington, Longridge, Withnell, Fulwood, and Leyland; and the Rural Districts of Preston and Chorley.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer:

N. T. W. Pover, L.R.F.P.S., L.R.C.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H., resigned 30th June

L. M. Mayer-Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., from 19th October, 1970

Chief Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent: G. N. Corbishley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Health Inspector: J. R. Williams, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector: P. W. Stanley, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Meat Inspector: F. Schofield, M.A.M.I.

Warden Brindle Road Old People's Community Centre: Mrs. M. Salmon.

Clerk/Typist: Mrs. M. Holden.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
BAMBER BRIDGE

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

According to the Registrar General's estimate the population of the District at mid-June, 1970 was 26,830 which is 670 more than the previous year. This represents a 2% increase as against a 3½% increase last year.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 623 (of which 29 were illegitimate). This is 49 more than in 1969. The crude birth rate for the year was 23.2 (adjusted 20.9) per 1000 estimated population. This may be compared with the country as a whole — 16.0 — and with Lancashire's 16.9 (adjusted 17.2).

The number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 251, which, coincidentally, is the same as in 1969. However the crude death rate was slightly lower at 9.40 (adjusted 11.6) per 1000 estimated population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales and Lancashire were 11.7 and 12.5 (adjusted 13.6). The Registrar General has again provided a table giving the causes of death in each age group and this is reproduced in the report. From this it will be seen that 95 of the deaths occurred in people over 75 and that a further 68 occurred in people aged 65-74. These groups together account for 163 or 65% of the total deaths.

With regard to causes of death, malignant disease accounted for 42 deaths as compared with 41 in 1969. Cancer of the lung was responsible for 14 of these deaths as against 10 in 1969. Deaths from all forms of heart disease at 92 are five more than for the previous year and those for ischaemic heart disease (Coronary thrombosis) at 75 are seven more than the previous year. Cerebro vascular disease (strokes) accounted for 43 as compared with 38 in 1969. Heart disease, cancer and cerebro vascular disease accounted for 70% of all deaths. Pneumonia, bronchitis and emphysema caused the deaths of 25 persons (26 in 1969). There were 12 fatal accidents in 1970 compared with 14 in 1969. There was only one death from suicide and other self-inflicted injuries. However it should be remembered that virtually all the deaths from Lung Cancer (90% or 13) and a substantial number of those from Bronchitis and Emphysema (75% or 7), and ischaemic heart disease (25% or 19) are directly or indirectly caused by cigarette smoking and so could be classed as self inflicted. This gives a total of 49 avoidable deaths. Once again there were no deaths from Tuberculosis and for the fifth consecutive year there were no deaths attributable to childbirth or abortion.

The number of infants under one year of age who died during 1970 was eight compared with 12 in 1969. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 13.0 per 1000 live birth, compared with 18.0 for England and Wales and with 19.8 for Lancashire.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 552 including seven notifications of tuberculosis, compared with 110 including two cases of tuberculosis in 1969. The main part of this increase is in the figure for measles, 444 in 1970 compared with 45 in 1969. This unfortunate increase reflects the public's loss of confidence in the safety of measles vaccination following the withdrawal of one of the brands of vaccine soon after the beginning of the programme. All concerned with health should encourage mothers to have their children protected against this disease which still kills 30-40 children each year in England and Wales. Vaccination is available at child welfare centres, school clinics and from General Practitioners. It is a simple and harmless procedure requiring one injection only. If all children were vaccinated, measles, with its attendant complications of pneumonia, encephalitis and deafness could become as rare as poliomyelitis. Attention was drawn in last year's report to the apparent fall in the vaccination and immunisation figures against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox. Some of this reduction was due to the change in the vaccination and immunisation schedule to one starting at a later age, using fewer injections and giving better protection more safely. The figures for immunisation now seem to be recovering. However, it is still important to urge all young mothers to have their babies immunised. Unfortunately, there is still public resistance to smallpox vaccination despite the real possibility of the disease being imported by a patient who has travelled from one of the parts of the world where it is endemic. During the year a start was made on a scheme to immunise all 11-14 year old schoolgirls against Rubella (german measles). This disease, if contracted during early pregnancy can cause congenital abnormalities in the resulting baby. It is felt that the best time to immunise girls against the disease is during puberty so there is no chance of giving the vaccine to a person who is pregnant.

Cases of Infective Jaundice notified during the year numbered 58, and mostly occurred in children between the ages of five and fifteen, there being a particularly high incidence in two schools in April. Because of the long incubation period and difficulty in growing the infectious agent. Infectious Jaundice is a very difficult disease to study even when a number of cases occur together.

As in previous years a considerable proportion of the time of the staff of the Department has been spent on food hygiene, particularly with meat inspection at the large private abattoir in the district and with milk sampling. Two cases of Undulant fever associated with milk produced in the district occurred in 1970 and altogether nine samples of raw milk were found to be infected with *Brucella* organisms. Pasteurisation renders the milk safe for consumption. There were four cases of *Salmonella* infection. An outbreak of suspected food poisoning occurred in the Autumn at Charnley Fold House, but a full investigation with the assistance of the Public Health Laboratory service failed to show the origin of the infection.

I am very grateful to Mr. Corbishley and his staff for their assistance and co-operation at all times. Dr. N. T. W. Pover resigned at the end of June to take up a post in South Africa and was replaced by Dr. L. M. Mayer-Jones in October. My thanks are due to other officers and their staffs for ready help when required.

Finally I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council and particularly to the Chairman of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support which I continue to receive.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Characteristics of the Area

The shape of the district is roughly that of a quadrangle with the longer sides from East to West of 4 miles and the shorter North to South of 3 miles. There is a pronounced slope in the area from South East to North West, falling from 300 feet above sea level to 20 feet above mean sea level.

Part of the northern boundary of the district is formed by the River Ribble for a distance of some two miles, and it is tidal in almost all that stretch. The River Darwen flows through a valley in the northern part of the area and joins the Ribble towards the north western boundary of the district.

Geologically the area is based on Triassic Sandstone upon which are placed a layer of lower boulder clay, a layer of drift sand and finally a layer of upper boulder clay. The rock base forms an inclined plane which dips downwards from the East towards the sea. Outcrops of this rock are found in the beds of the rivers Ribble and Darwen. In the boulder clay layers stones of varying sizes are found. Most of these are of Lakeland origin brought down by the movement of ice or by its melting. In the Drift Sand layer there are deposits of gravel. Usually the layers of Glacial Drift fill the valleys, the hill tops being free of drift.

The thickness of the layers varies considerably in different parts of the district, and the three layers may reach 100 feet, but in most parts of the district the Upper Boulder layer approximates 10 feet, the Drift Sand 9 feet and the Lower Boulder layer from 2 feet upwards.

The two rivers form a flat tongue of land near their junction and the alluvial deposits provide a rich soil which is utilised for market gardening.

Social Conditions and Amenities of the Area

The main portions of the district are closely associated with industry, but part is entirely residential. The chief industries are textiles, engineering, corn milling, market gardening and dairy farming.

There are thirteen churches in the area, a number have attached Sunday Schools covering the various aspects of religion. Many church halls are associated with these churches where in the winter months, social functions are held.

The clubs in the district are political, religious and non-sectarian; some are connected with sport. Games such as billiards, snooker, darts, dominoes, etc., are played in the clubs. Additionally, a tennis club, a table tennis club, and a cricket club are sited in the district.

The district is fortunate in having a number of playing fields, some of which are owned and controlled by the Local Authority and others by the sports organisations from churches and clubs. Good use is made of these for the usual seasonal sports. Some of the playing fields are now equipped with a children's play section.

The local Archeological Society has made excavations, particularly in the area close to the junction of the Rivers Darwen and Ribble, where it is considered that there was, in the period of Roman occupation, a landing place for Roman shipping. The existence of a fort is suspected, its boundaries have not been fully traced. Many interesting relics, pottery, metals, portions of urns, etc., have been found there and are now displayed.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres (census 1961)	4,733
Population (census 1961) as published by Registrar General	19,061
Registrar General's estimate of population (mid-1970)	26,830
Number of houses (census 1961)	6,265
Number of inhabited houses (31st March, 1970)	8,832
Rateable Value (31st December, 1970)	£913,524
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1970)	£3,393
Number of Properties in district	9,811

Vital Statistics

The statistics in regard to births and deaths have been supplied by the Registrar General through the County Health Department. The number of deaths allocated are those registered during the year as adjusted for inward and outward transfers. The number of births and stillbirths relate to occurrences in the year and are similarly adjusted for inward and outward transfers.

	Local authority area			England and Wales (Total)		Local authority area	England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total				
Estimated mid-year home population	—	—	26,830	48,987,700		—	—
Live births	Total 289 Legitimate 273 Illegitimate 16	334 321 13	623 594 29	784,482 719,738 64,744	Live birth rates, etc. Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Area comparability factor Local adjusted rate Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births..	23.2 .90 20.9 1.31 5	16.0 1.00 16.0 1.00 8
Stillbirths	Total 6 Legitimate 5 Illegitimate 1	1 1 —	7 6 1	10,341 9,297 1,044	Stillbirth rate Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births ..	11	13
Total live and still births	Total 295 Legitimate 278 Illegitimate 17	335 322 13	630 600 30	794,823 729,035 65,788			
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	Total 6 Legitimate 5 Illegitimate 1	2 2 —	8 7 1	14,269 12,592 1,677	Infant mortality rates Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	13 12 34	18 17 26
under 4 weeks of age	Total 4 Legitimate 4 Illegitimate —	1 1 —	5 5 —	9,663 8,548 1,115	Neonatal mortality rate Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births ..	8	12
under 1 week of age	Total 4 Legitimate 4 Illegitimate —	— — —	4 4 —	8,328 7,343 985	Early neonatal mortality rate Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births Perinatal mortality rate Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births ..	6 17	11 23
Deaths—all ages	131	120	251	575,208	Deaths rates, etc.—all ages Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Area comparability factor Local adjusted rate Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate ..	9.4 1.23 11.6 .99	11.7 1.00 11.7 1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970 IN THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS											75 and over
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-				
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1		
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	—	—		
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—		
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1		
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
B19(10)	Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1		
		F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1		
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1		
B27	Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	15	—	16		
		F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	—	17		
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1		
		F	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3		
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	—	5		
		F	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	—	15		
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
		F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2		
B31	Influenza	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B32	Pneumonia	M	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3		
		F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6		
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3		
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—		
		F	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
BE48	All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Total All Causes		M	131	4	2	—	1	—	1	4	10	27	44	—	38		
		F	120	1	1	1	—	2	1	3	11	19	24	—	57		

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION						Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Total births	Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Live births
	BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		Pul. T.B. Death rate	Cancer Death rate		
	Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted				
Walton-le-Dale								
Mean of 5 years 1965/9	24.04	21.06	9.46	12.16	0.02	1.65	0.35	16.86
1969 ..	21.90	19.70	9.60	11.70	0.04	1.57	nil	21.00
1970 ..	23.20	20.90	9.40	11.60	nil	1.56	nil	13.00
Increase or decrease in 1970 compared to: 5 year mean ..	-0.84	-0.16	-0.06	-0.56	-0.02	-0.09	-0.35	-3.86
previous year ..	+1.30	+1.20	-0.20	-0.10	-0.04	-0.01	nil	-7.00
County of Lancaster 1970	16.9	17.2	12.5	13.6	0.015	2.30	0.14	19.8
England and Wales 1970	16.0		11.7		0.019	2.39	0.18	18.00

Table of Decades

Period	MEAN RATES Per 1,000 Population				Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Deaths from Diarrhoea
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Pul. T.B. Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Ten Years											
1891-1900 ..	30.8	18.9	1.25	188	133	27	46	16	211	15	122
1901-1910 ..	26.3	14.7	0.95	128	116	21	98	15	291	16	58
1911-1920 ..	18.7	13.7	0.91	107	54	5	166	16	565	11	46
1921-1930 ..	16.0	12.0	0.72	64	7	0	66	5	310	0	11
1931-1940 ..	14.0	12.7	0.44	56	5	2	47	3	414	0	5
1941-1950 ..	16.5	12.3	0.33	42	0	0	27	1	280	0	9
1951-1960 ..	16.4	11.7	0.09	23	0	0	0	0	514	0	11
1971-1970 ..	24.2	9.8	0.02	20	0	0	0	0	220	0	17

During the last decade the international classification of death was amended. Deaths from Diarrhoea now reclassified at B4 includes Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases.

Death and Death Rates

The number of deaths registered during the year was 251 (131 Males and 120 Females) and the death rate is 9.40. The rate for England and Wales is 11.7.

Infantile Mortality

There were eight deaths of infants before their first birthday, this compares with 12 in the previous year. The Infant Mortality rate for the District is 13.00 compared with 21.00 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales is 18.00 the same as the previous year. The cause of death in each case is given below.

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
2 hours	M	Prematurity
6 hours	M	Prematurity

1 day	M	Anencephalic
3 days	M	Septicaemia
3 weeks	F	Congenital Heart Disease
5 weeks	F	Asphyxia
3 months	M	Viral Pneumonitis
5 months	M	Broncho Pneumonia

Neo-Natal, Early Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality

Separate detailed figures are provided for deaths in early infancy, Neo-Natal figures relate to deaths within 4 weeks of birth, Early Neo-Natal deaths within 1 week of birth and the Perinatal mortality is the early Neo-Natal and stillbirths combined.

Neo-Natal deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Early Neo-Natal deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Perinatal deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17

Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to report that once again there were no maternal deaths associated with child-birth.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1970

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Total deaths
		AGE PERIODS—YEARS										
		0–	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–	10–	15–	25 and over	Age un- known	
Measles (excluding rubella)	444	17	55	75	73	66	155	3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scarlet fever	16	—	—	1	1	1	12	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis— paralytic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>												
		0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute encephalitis— Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Post-infectious	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—				
Leptospirosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Food poisoning.	6	1	—	4	1	—	—	—				

	<i>Total Cases All Ages</i>	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	<i>Age unknown</i>	
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective jaundice ..	58	—	—	3	20	19	4	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—																
Respiratory	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Meninges and C.N.S. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	17	1	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Anthrax .. ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Yellow fever .. ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Others (specify) ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	—	—
No. of cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death								.. 0		TOTAL ..						—

Tuberculosis

During the year 7 cases of Tuberculosis have been notified to the Department. These consisted of:—

Pulmonary:—

New cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Transfers In	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Non-Pulmonary:—

New cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Transfers In	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Removed from the Register during the year were:—

Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13

On Register at end of 1970

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Combined Cases
27	1	—

During the year the County M.O.H. re-examined the TB register and as a result of this investigation it was decided to remove 36 pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary cases.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning

Four cases of Dysentery have been reported during the year. Six cases of Food Poisoning were reported. It was not possible to trace any vehicle of infection.

In addition, a suspected outbreak at a residential home involving 12 old people was investigated. Two residents were found to be positive for *Cl. Welchii*, the others remained negative. It was not possible to discover any infected food.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported during the year.

Measles

444 cases of measles have been reported compared with 45 cases in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

17 cases have been reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

16 cases have been reported compared with 18 cases in the previous year.

Infective Jaundice

58 cases have been reported during the year compared with 32 in the previous year. All the cases have been investigated and nothing significant has been ascertained from the reports although it was noted that there was a higher incidence of cases in scholars at two schools.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

County Council Services in the Area

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service covering the area of the Urban District is radio-controlled from the Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton, where requests for ambulance transport are directed.

Child Health Clinics

There are three in the district, one at the School Clinic, Brindle Road, one at St. James' Institute, Lostock Hall, and one at Gregson Lane. The Brindle Road Clinic met weekly on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons with a Health Visitor session each Tuesday and Thursday morning, the Lostock Hall Clinic weekly on Monday afternoons, and the Gregson Lane Clinic on alternate Wednesdays during the afternoon.

Cervical Cytology

Facilities for the early ascertainment of cervical cancer are available for mature women, by appointment, at the School Clinic, Brindle Road.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Walton-le-Dale and district, and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Chiropody Service

A free chiropody service for elderly people, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons is available at the School Clinic, Brindle Road, on the second Wednesday afternoon each month.

In addition a free chiropody service for elderly people is available through the Walton-le-Dale Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee at two local chiropodist's surgeries.

Where persons are unable to attend the Clinic or surgeries a domiciliary service is available.

Mental Health Services

There are two hostels Maplewood House in Ash Grove, Bamber Bridge for mentally handicapped children and Priding House in Co-operative Street for adults. Adjacent to the latter there is Bymbrig Adult Training Centre. The recently built Coppice Junior Training Centre is now a special school under the County Education Department. Although these premises are situated in Bamber Bridge the facilities provided are not confined to Walton-le-Dale.

Day Nursery

This provides accommodation for 50 children under the age of 5 years.

Health Visitors

A staff of Health Visitors are based at the School Clinic, Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. Telephone No. Preston 35171.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Four domiciliary midwifery sisters are employed in the Urban District.

Miss M. Gould, 33 Wellington Place, Walton-le-Dale. Tel. 35518.

Miss H. Gibson, 8 Cedar Avenue, Lostock Hall. Tel. 37020.

Mrs. M. Gibson, 23 Walton Avenue, Penwortham. Tel. 44079.

Mrs. P. K. Martin, 187 Chorley Road. Tel. 38463 (from August).

Domiciliary Nursing Service

The Domiciliary Nursing Service is provided in the area by five district nursing sisters, one district nurse and two nursing auxiliaries.

- Mrs. M. A. Arnold, 4 Lyndale Avenue, Lostock Hall. Tel. 35929.
- Mrs. M. E. Hunter, 4 Kew Gardens, Farington. Tel. Leyland 22824.
- Mrs. E. M. Vincent, 25 Aldersleigh Crescent, Hoghton. Tel. Hoghton 827.
- Mrs. J. I. Abbott, 3 Haysworth Street, Preston. Tel. 56812.
- Mrs. A. Smith, 82 Laburnum Avenue, Lostock Hall. Tel. 35812.
- Mrs. M. Thompson, 66 Withy Trees Avenue, Bamber Bridge (District Nurse). Tel. 36812.
- Mrs. J. M. Urwin, 9 King Street, Lostock Hall. Tel. 37201 (District Nurse).
- Mrs. T. Longton, 6 Queensway, Bamber Bridge. (Nursing Auxiliary).
- Mrs. P. Bennett, 17 Fairfield Street, Lostock Hall. (Nursing Auxiliary).

Ante-Natal Clinic

Sessions are held weekly at the School Clinic, Brindle Road when County Council midwifery and sisters are in attendance.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to adequately care for them or who are unable to care for themselves. Arrangements can also be made for elderly persons to be admitted to a home for a short period (usually two weeks) to enable relatives to have a respite or take a holiday.

Handicapped persons can be helped in many ways by minor adaptations in their homes, or by instruction in handicrafts etc., by an Occupational Therapist. A Social and Handicraft Centre is held each Monday evening in Leyland, and Out-Work Centre is held during the week in Fulwood, and woodwork and sewing classes are held in Bamber Bridge on Tuesday evenings. Transport to these centres is provided for those who are unable to travel themselves.

Holidays are also arranged for handicapped persons.

Hospitals

The hospitals administered by the Preston and Chorley Hospitals Management Committee were available for patients from this district. They were :—

- (1) Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (2) Sharoe Green Hospital.
- (3) Chorley and District Hospital.
- (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.

There were annexes, belonging to this group of hospitals for Continuation, Convalescent, or Specialised treatment. One of these, Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital, is situated in this district.

All the hospitals were extensively used, for out-patient as well as in-patient treatment, by persons from this area, though the extent of this use was not known, as figures of attendances or lists of diseases were not available nor supplied by the hospitals. It would, therefore, be impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the amount of illness or disability for which these hospitals cater.

Sufferers from Malignant Diseases received specialised treatment at the special unit at Preston Royal Infirmary staffed by personnel from the Christie Hospital, Manchester.

Venereal Diseases were treated at a specialised clinic at Preston Royal Infirmary.

Immunisations

<i>PRIMARY</i>						<i>RE-VACCINATIONS</i>			
<i>Immunised against Diphtheria</i>	<i>Immunised against Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Immunised against Tetanus</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Rubella</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Immunised against Diphtheria</i>	<i>Immunised against Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Immunised against Tetanus</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>	<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>	<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>				<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>	<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>	<i>0-15 years inclusive</i>	
417	413	417	251	101	1,599	552	9	555	1,116

Re-vaccination is not necessary for Measles or Rubella.

Smallpox Vaccination

<i>Primary Vaccinations performed</i>				<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
<i>Age in years</i>				
<i>Under 2</i>	<i>2—</i>	<i>5—15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
154	99	16	269	7

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Reinforcements</i>
1970	2	—
1969	253	—
1968	124	5
1967	12	—
1963-1966	16	453
Others under 16 years ..	—	21
TOTAL	407	479

Tuberculosis

The County Council supply the Health Visitor Staff, whilst the Regional Hospital Board supply the Medical Staff. The Chest Clinic for this area is at Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood.

Inspections, examinations, X-ray, light treatment, and general medical treatment were given at the Clinic.

Housing
(a) Statistics

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
(1) Number of new dwellings erected during the year:		
(i) By the local authority	—	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	130	—
(2) Total No. of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year		820

Housing Statistics—continued

(3) Inspections of dwellings during the year:			
(i) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)			759
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose			982
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit			465
(ii) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which			
(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)			26
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made			57
		<i>Displayed during year from houses to be demolished or closed</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
(4) Houses Demolished:—			
In or Adjoining Clearance Areas:			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	}	—
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—		—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under S. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—		—
Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas:—			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S. 16 or S. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	—	}	—
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer Health	—		—
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—		—
(vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—		
(5) Unfit Houses Closed:—			
(i) Under S. 16(4), S. 17(1) and S. 35(1), Housing Act, 1957, and S. 26, Housing Act, 1961	14	}	34
(ii) Under S. 17(3) and S. 26, Housing Act, 1957	—		14
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under S. 18, Housing Act, 1957	—		
		<i>Number</i>	
(6) Unfit Houses Made Fit:—			
(i) By owner after informal action by local authority			9
(ii) After formal notice under S. 9 and S. 16, Housing Act, 1957—			—
(a) by owner			—
(b) by local authority			—
(iii) After formal notice under Public Health Acts			4
(iv) After modification or revocation of a clearance order under S. 24, Housing Act, 1961			—
(v) After determination of a demolition order under S. 24, Housing Act, 1957			—
		<i>No. of Houses (1)</i>	<i>No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)</i>
(7) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):—			
Position at end of year:—			
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation—			
(a) Under Section 48	—	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—	—
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or Section 53	—	—	—
		<i>No. of Houses (1)</i>	<i>No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)</i>
(8) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:—			
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders			
		—	—
(9) Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and Housing Act, 1969—		<i>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of</i>	
Improvement grants, etc.:—		<i>Owner occupied</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>
Action during year:—			
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	—	—	—
(ii) Approved by local authority	—	—	—
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—
(v) Work completed	—	—	—
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	—	—	—
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts, e.g., General Improvement Areas (give brief particulars)			

(10) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and 1969— Standard Grants:—	<i>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</i>	
	<i>Owner occupied</i>	<i>Others</i>
Action during year:—		
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	50	12
(b) reduced standard	—	—
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	50	12
(b) reduced standard	—	—
(iii) Work completed	38	—

(iv) Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings: None.

(11) Housing Act, 1969—Special Grants:—	<i>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</i>	
	<i>Owner occupied</i>	<i>Others</i>
Action during year:—		
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for special grant	—	—
(ii) Applications approved by local authority for improvement by special grant ..	—	—
(iii) Work completed	—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority in this area. Samples were taken by an Assistant County Public Health Officer.

I give below details of the samples provided by the County Analyst:—

A total of 165 samples was obtained comprising 118 milks (1 of which was a Channel Islands milk) and 47 others as follows:—

1 Part Box of Chocolates	1 Margarine
1 Potato and Meat Pie	1 Dried Thyme
1 Sausage Roll	1 Dried Parsley
2 Margarine	1 Malt Vinegar
2 Lard	1 Jelly Powder
1 Raisins	1 Ground Mixed Spice
1 Currants	1 Sultanas
1 Rice	1 Dairy Ice Cream
1 Food Colour	1 Hair Lotion
1 Caster Sugar	1 Savoury Beef Pie, uncooked, frozen
1 Shrimps in Brine, canned	1 Rissoles, frozen
1 Spinach, frozen	1 Beef Spread
1 Uncooked Mince Steak Pie Frozen	1 Beef Sausages
1 Pilchards in Tomato Sauce, canned	1 Vi Cil. K. Tablets
1 Peeled Tomatoes, canned	1 Cold Relief Powder
1 Mixed Pickling Spice	(Instant Hot Lemon Drink)
1 Butter	1 Mincemeat
1 Potato Pie	1 Almond Marzipan
1 Soda Water	1 Ground Almonds
1 Breakfast Cereal	1 Fish Fingers
1 Raspberry Jam	1 Edible Cake Decorations
1 Tea	2 Dried Full Cream Milk Food
1 Corned Beef, canned	

I give details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:—

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken																								
Part Box of Chocolates	Nut decoration on one of the chocolates bore signs of insect damage and carried a deposit of insect webbing and excrement weighing 20 milligrams.	Manufacturer, vendor and complainant informed.																								
Potato & Meat Pie	The piece of wire submitted with the sample consisted of soft iron wire of length 42 millimetres section 0.54 millimetres and weight 78 milligrams. No confirmation of its association with the pie was possible.	Baker Cautioned and complainant informed.																								
Sausage Rolls	Areas of mould growth, measuring on one sausage meat filling, 12 millimetres and 13 millimetres in diameter (and merging together at their circumferences) and being approximately 1 millimetre in thickness. Traces from these areas of growth marked the pastry which had covered the filling and much smaller areas of mould growth, one measuring approx. 1.5 millimetres in diameter and the other measuring approx. 1 millimetre in diameter were found on the inside of the pastry coverings of two of the other sausage rolls.	Producer and vendor cautioned and complainant informed.																								
Formal Milk	<table><tr><td>Fat</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>3.35</td></tr><tr><td>Solids-not-fat</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>7.55</td></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>....</td><td>89.10</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5"></td><td>100.00</td></tr></table> <p>Freezing point (Hortvet) - 0.479° C.</p>	Fat	3.35	Solids-not-fat	7.55	Water	89.10						100.00	Prosecution Fined £20 Costs £10
Fat	3.35																					
Solids-not-fat	7.55																					
Water	89.10																					
					100.00																					
Potato Pie	Contained stainless steel wire containing approximately 9% nickel and 12% chromium measuring 6.1 cms. in length (i.e. nearly 2½ inches) and consisting of four strands of about 0.3 mm. diameter twisted together to make a composite cable of about 0.75 millimetres diameter, the total weight being 0.122 grammes.	Bakers Cautioned and complainant informed.																								
Jelly Powder	Contained no sugar. Should be labelled "Unsweetened Jelly Powder".	School Kitchen. No action advised																								
Informal Milk	Fat 2.98%. Deficient 3.3% fat.	Producer informed.																								
Dried Full Cream Milk Food (opened packet)	Contained a moth larva of the family Tinacidae but no frass, webbing or moults present and gut content included some textile fibres.	Complainant informed and Dept. of Social Security advised.																								

Milk and Milk Production

254 samples of raw milk have been examined for Brucellosis, and nine positive samples were detected. In each case the animal was removed from the herd prior to the laboratory result being confirmed.

Two cases of Undulant Fever were reported during the year and associated with milk produced in the area. One was a resident and the other person lived in an adjacent Local Authority.

20 samples of milk examined for tuberculosis were all found to be negative.

3 samples of heat treated milk have been examined and found satisfactory.

40 samples of cream were examined and all were produced from pasteurised milk. 36 fully satisfied the Public Health Laboratory but four failed their tests. All the samples were from one dairy the only manufacturer of cream in the area. As a result of the unsatisfactory samples improved handling and packing facilities have been installed.

Milk in School Scheme

All Primary and Junior schools in the area receive heat treated milk.

Tuberculosis Order 1938

No action has been necessary under the Order.

Ice Cream

There is now only one producer of ice cream in the district who uses a batch pasteuriser for manufacturing small quantities of ice cream for retail sale from his own shop. All other registered premises retail the products of national companies. 12 samples have been obtained during the year and all were satisfactory.

Food Hygiene

Continued vigilance has been maintained at food hygiene premises throughout the district where standards of food handling at individual premises continues to improve. There is a general realisation amongst food handlers that care must be taken in the handling of food which has to be consumed by other people. It is very seldom that we find open food exposed for sale on shop counters unless it is adequately protected, and proprietors are fully aware of the danger of fly infested premises and take the necessary steps to control these insects aided by such very excellent products now on the market, which assist in fly control. 25 visits have been made to food premises during the year and advice given to persons engaged in the food trade.

Housing the Aged Senior Citizens Bungalow Scheme

The special housing scheme introduced by the Council with the assistance of financial help from the Lancashire County Council has now been operating for 10 years. During this period many of our senior citizens have benefited from the housing accommodation and facilities offered to them.

Arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to provide additional facilities in the Laundry including a Tumbleaire Dryer and most of the residents make use of this service.

10 residents were housed during the past year, the accommodation becoming available because tenants had either died or moved in with their in-laws.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

No action has been necessary under the Regulations. There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

Schools

At the end of the year there were 18 schools in the district:—

Primary

All Saints
Bamber Bridge Methodist
Lostock Hall County
Manybrooks
Severn Drive Infants
Severn Drive Junior
St. Aidan's
St. Gerard's
St. Leonard's, Church Brow
St. Leonard's, Walton Green
St. Mary's, Duddle Lane
St. Mary's, Browedge Lane
St. Mary's Junior
St. Patrick's
St. Saviour

Secondary Modern

Walton-le-Dale, Brindle Road
Lostock Hall, Todd Lane
St. Mary's, Station Road

Air Pollution

No action has been taken to reduce domestic air pollution. No smoke control areas are proposed.

Pollution from industrial sources has created no problems and no complaints have been received.

Technical improvements and alterations are carried out in consultation with the Public Health Inspector. A number of such schemes have been carried out.

Water Supply

22 samples have been bacteriologically examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service and Preston and District Water Board. Three have been reported as unsatisfactory but "follow-up" samples taken after adjustments to the chlorinators were satisfactory.

One chemical sample examined by Preston and District Water Board was satisfactory.

All premises within the district have a piped water supply. No shortages have been reported.

Factories

Following is a facsimile of the Report sent to the Ministry of Labour for 1970.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (made by Public Health Inspectors)

<i>PREMISES</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Number of Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	20	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	9	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	7	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	108	9	2	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned, as two, three or more "cases").

<i>Particulars</i> (1)	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>		<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (6)
			<i>REFERRED To H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	—	—	—	—	—
a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	2	—
c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2	2	—	2	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present to you my Annual Report for 1970. The year has been a particularly trying one due to the large increase in throughput at the Abbatoir and an extremely busy year in the office. The Abbatoir increased its throughput from 278,490 units in 1969 to 373,000 units in 1970, an increase of 94,500 units, a considerable increase for such a small department to absorb. As a result it was necessary to alter the inspection service. Two inspectors were on duty at all times. Towards the end of the year the Council decided to expand the department by an extra Authorised Meat Inspector and thus relieve the Public Health Inspector from full-time inspection duties. The extra appointment had not been made at year end.

Poultry processing also increased from 600,000 to 754,000 birds.

A large amount of time was expended in dealing with abandoned motor vehicles under the Civic Amenities Act. 29 vehicles have been removed and 85 visits made in connection with them.

Refuse dumping is becoming a serious social and aesthetic problem, apart from being a potential health hazard. In order to keep the area clean and tidy it is necessary to remove litter almost weekly from certain parts of the district. To combat this nuisance the Council decided to provide access to their tip at all times with free tipping facilities for residents. Residents are now using the tip but dumping in unauthorised sites continues.

Consideration was given by the Council during the year to the question of continued tipping at Hennel Lane and it was agreed that due to the tip's limited life an approach should be made to Preston Corporation with a view to taking the majority of the refuse (from Walton-le-Dale) to Preston Corporation's tip at Freckleton. After lengthy negotiations it was finally agreed for the Council to tip at Freckleton and for this purpose it was necessary to obtain two vehicles large enough to take one full day's collection of refuse from two areas, mainly the housing estates. Two 'Norba' vehicles were ordered and delivered at the end of October. These were put into service and are now operating quite satisfactory.

Housing claimed quite a lot of attention during the year and in particular the redevelopment of Club Street. Although it was resolved in 1965 that these houses would have a further life of between 10 and 15 years, the Council finally agreed to purchase Club Street houses, where possible by agreement, and rehouse the occupants. At the end of the year the Council were considering Club Street as a housing improvement area and had commenced operations on the purchase of owner/occupied houses.

Foul and surface water drainage continues to be ever in the mind of the Public Health Inspector and quite a large amount of time was spent on investigating drainage problems. Choked culverts, polluted watercourses particularly those adjacent to dwellings, received constant attention.

Once again it is sad to report that no action has been taken to reduce the large amount of air pollution from domestic sources and no progress has been made in the establishment of smoke control areas. The Government will have to declare Walton-le-Dale a black area before any action is contemplated.

The problem of environmental noise has again been given an increased amount of attention and many complaints from residents have been received concerning both industrial noise and noise from neighbours, pets and musical instruments. Details of the work done will be found in the body of the report.

A new problem arose during the year which caused a little concern and a substantial amount of work. I refer to the menace of the "hog weed" which grows in prolific patches on the banks of the River Darwen. This came into prominence as a result of two children being badly "stung" by this weed, which mushrooms to a height of 8' or 9'. Vulnerable areas in and around Higher Walton and Walton-le-Dale were treated with Sodium Chlorate and some of the smaller areas were cut down with a scythe.

Continued vigilance has been maintained over milk supply and in particular constant attention has been paid to checking milk for Brucella infection which is the cause of Undulant Fever in man. Untreated milk continues to be sold within the district, although this is on the decrease and we now have only eight producer-retailers in the district.

Health education has been a subject which we have become increasingly involved in and talks illustrated by film strips have been shown to voluntary organisations in the evening and two of the staff have been engaged in lecturing to schoolchildren on such matters as personal hygiene, food hygiene and smoking.

There appears to be a streak of anti-social problems arising as a result of the couldn't-care-less attitude, particularly amongst the younger people. Civic amenities and environment virtually mean nothing to them and the district is constantly being upset by vandalism, dumping of refuse, fouling of footpaths and other anti-social crimes which are difficult to control. I cannot see any methods likely to be employed in the future which are going to overcome these increasing problems.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation of the staff of the Health Department, in particular Mr. Williams, my Deputy, and Mrs. Holden, my secretary. To the foreman of the Cleansing Service for the help and continued loyalty many thanks. The Meat Inspection Service was kept under complete control by Mr. F. Schofield, who is always able to cope with the many problems which arise; and finally to Mr. Stanley who has been with us two years and fits in as one of an efficient team of environmental workers.

To the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Councillor Morgan, the Councillors and other Officers, my thanks for help and support extended to me during the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. N. CORBISHLEY

1. Visits and Inspections Made

Water Supply	17
Drainage	214
Movable Dwellings	1
Factories	9
Refuse Collection	27
Refuse Disposal	52
Rodent Control — Private	82
Rodent Control — Business	16
Air Pollution	19
Schools	7
Shops Act	15
Noise Abatement	34
Miscellaneous	162
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	11
Civic Amenities Act	85

2. Housing

P.H.A. Houses Inspected	....	....	....	....	....	212
H.A. Houses Inspected	....	....	....	....	....	103
Verminous, etc., houses	....	....	....	....	....	42
Old Age People and Welfare	....	....	....	....	....	14
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	68

3. Infectious Diseases

General Inquiries....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Miscellaneous Inquiries	....	....	....	....	....	58

4. Meat and Food Inspections

Food Preparation	....	....	....	....	....	40
Hygiene Regulations	....	....	....	....	....	42
Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	....	726
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	46

5. Sampling

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	12
Food Sampling	....	....	....	....	....	10
Brucella Abortus (milks)	....	....	....	....	....	26

6. A total of 2,190 visits were made.**Notices Served****Notices:**

Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Formal	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Informal complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Formal complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

Housing

There is no housing shortage in the District. A start was made during the year with the acquisition of houses in Club Street for clearance purposes. Some houses were closed, others retained for temporary accommodation. A house was also purchased in Darwen Street, Higher Walton, as a preliminary to Housing Act action on the street.

Rent Act

No action was necessary under the Rent Act during the year.

Improvement Grants

The Engineer & Surveyor is responsible for implementing the Improvement Grant Scheme. All applications have been for standard grants up to the full standard. 62 applications have been made and approved and the work has been completed on 38 houses.

Movable Dwellings

There are three caravans in use in the area. As the dwellings are all used in conjunction with an adjacent permanent dwelling, no difficulties have arisen with their use.

Drainage

Blockages in 437 drains have been cleared during the year. This has required 214 visits by the Public Health Inspector.

Pollution of Cockshott Brook was a problem throughout the year. This open watercourse is adjacent to residential property and receives effluent from a number of buried culverts. The tracing of pollution in such culverts is a lengthy procedure and at year-end this investigation had not been satisfactorily concluded.

Rodent Control

The number of complaints of rodent infestations, both of rats and mice increased during the year. There are two reasons for this. In the first instance the rat population has increased due to the infestation in the sewerage system which has not been treated for two years. This shows an increase in surface infestations.

Secondly, it is now known that mice have become completely immune to Warfarin poison which is no longer effective against mice. Consequently, there has been an increase in complaints. During the year 195 complaints were received, an increase of 34 over the previous year.

The following table indicates the number of complaints, infestations and visits made to premises during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

1. No. of rodent operatives employed—(a) Full time —
(b) Part time 1
2. Action relating to rodent control during year—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district, April 1st, 1970	9,770	87
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	342	24
(c) No. of (b) infested by — Rats	112	8
Mice	65	—
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	27	1
(e) No. of (d) infested by — Rats	4	1
Mice	3	—

Air Pollution

The Council have no plans to introduce smoke control areas, so that air pollution from domestic sources remains uncontrolled. Improvements at industrial premises, extensions and new chimneys require prior notification to the Local Authority. This is helpful in achieving high standards, and co-operation between all interested parties has been excellent.

MEAT AND FOOD

Slaughterhouses

The two licensed slaughterhouses continued to operate on similar lines to previous years.

Carcases and Offal inspected and rejected in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	6,300	12,192	1	63,558	19,987
Number inspected	6,300	12,192	1	63,558	19,987
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	2	40	—	95	120
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,800	8,054	—	16,423	12,667
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	46·3	66·24	—	27·39	63·37
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Poultry Inspection

(i) No. of poultry processing premises within district at end of 1970	2
(ii) No. of visits made to these premises during the year	104
(iii) Total No. of birds processed during the year	756047
Types of birds processed (a) Turkeys	2150
(b) Ducks	Nil
(c) Hens	} 753897
(d) Broilers	
(e) Capons	
No. of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption approx.	3%

Meat Inspection

There has been a further large increase in throughput at British Beef Co., the largest of the two private slaughterhouses in the district. The total number of animals slaughtered being 101,938, the increase being mainly due to further involvement in export to the E.E.C. countries.

During the first three months of the year up to 2,000 lambs per week were being slaughtered during what is traditionally an annual slackening off period for the lamb trade. Carcases destined for export are all transported in special refrigerated vehicles to Airports, or in Transport Internationale Routtiere vehicles in which they are conveyed the whole journey by sea and road.

The seasonal lull in production between April and June gives an opportunity to the engineering staff to repair and replace machinery and for modifications to be carried out.

Because of the continual increase in production, the company is proposing to modify each of the line systems, to facilitate an even greater throughput than was envisaged when the premises were first designed. This work will be carried out in mid 1971 before the seasonal rush begins.

The dock strike that took place in July stopped the importation of meat to this country and forced the Government to ban the export of meat to avoid short supply, this drastically cut production for several weeks.

British Beef Company kindly invited any councillors who wished to, to visit the slaughterhouse. Several accepted the invitation and spent an interesting two hours visiting the lairages, slaughterhall, boning room and refrigerators, under the guidance of Mr. Corbishley, Mr. Williams and Mr. Schofield.

In November the premises were inspected by Ministry Veterinary officers who, if dissatisfied with hygiene control etc., can recommend the removal of the export licence which is only awarded to abattoirs of a very high standard. Their report will be available in January 1971.

The smaller private slaughterhouse in the district continues with much the same throughput for their local trade.

An increased total throughput of almost 50% at the two processing stations in the district gives an indication of the national increase in poultry consumption. This is due mainly to the escalating price of red meat which is rapidly becoming a luxury item in the family budget.

Permission has been granted for the opening of a third processing station capable of a throughput of up to 25,000 birds per week. These premises will be in operation early in 1971.

The poultry industry as a whole has suffered considerable setbacks this year with the persistent outbreaks of fowl pest in the country. This often discourages egg producers and chicken rearers to restock, consequently, the processing stations have difficulty obtaining live birds.

Milk Sampling

Brucellosis. The introduction of a long awaited scheme (operated by the Ministry) to eradicate this disease, has already started to make an impact on the producers in the area. Four have already been accepted into the scheme and others have made application to join.

Sampling has continued to trace sources of disease. 254 samples have been obtained and 9 were reported by the Public Health Laboratory Service as being positive.

Tuberculosis. Twenty samples of untreated milk examined for Tuberculosis have all been reported as negative.

Cream. Cream is sampled regularly at the M.M.B. 40 samples have been examined. All the cream had been heat treated. Four samples did not satisfy the tests.

Raw Milks

<i>Samples taken from Producers in the District</i>					<i>Samples taken from Producers outside the District</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>T.B. present</i>	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>T.B. present</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>		
1960	21	16	76.0	0	30	22	73.3	0	
1961	15	11	73.3	0	37	29	80.0	0	
1962	13	9	69.2	0	20	16	80.0	0	
1963	22	20	90.9	0	41	27	65.9	0	
1964	4	3	75.0	0	41	40	97.7	0	
1965	24	23	95.7	0	35	25	71.4	0	
1966	9	3	33.0	0	37	25	67.5	0	
1967	5	5	100.0	0	28	25	89.3	0	
1968	3	3	100.0	0	2	2	100.0	0	
1969	11	10	90.9	0	6	6	100.0	0	
1970	21	21	100.0	0	4	4	100.0	0	

Pasteurised Milks

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Number Efficiently Heat Treated</i>	<i>%</i>
1960	30	30	100
1961	36	35	97
1962	22	21	95
1963	33	32	97
1964	16	16	100
1965	30	30	100
1966	45	39	87
1967	23	23	100
1968	35	35	100
1969	19	18	95
1970	3	3	100

Ice Cream

One of the producer retailers ceased operations during the year and only one now remains. All other premises retail the products of the national companies.

12 samples have been examined and all were satisfactory.

Food Hygiene

The control of premises where food is prepared and where it is so necessary to maintain high standards of hygiene, continued during the year. It was not possible to visit all the premises where food is either sold or prepared for sale but visits were made particularly to canteen and bakehouses where a possibility of food contamination is more likely to occur than in premises selling food which has been hygienically prepared and wrapped in large food factories.

However, 24 visits were made to premises within the district. The standard of food hygiene generally in the district can be judged by the number of complaints received from the public concerning unsatisfactory conditions, the public becoming more hygiene-conscious than in former years. We had only one such complaint and although this was justifiable it was soon rectified by advice given to the proprietor on methods of handling and preparing food.

Verminous Premises

73 Premises have been treated for vermin infestation during the year. 25 of these were council houses. 34 houses infested with cockroach were treated by fumigation and contact poisons. Other infestations treated were ants 15, fleas 4, silverfish 2, wasps 4, ermine moth 5, spiders 8 and bugs 1.

Civic Amenities

Civic conscience appears to be sadly lacking in many people if the amount of work necessary under this Act is any measure of local pride. 85 visits have been made by Public Health Inspectors in connection with this Act.

Motor Vehicles. 24 vehicles have been dealt with during the year. These are vehicles which the owners have abandoned and left for some other person or body to remove and destroy. In 20 cases it was necessary to serve official documents and cause investigation by the police, into legal ownership. All twenty official cases had been satisfactorily concluded at the year end. Four cases were dealt with unofficially by requests for co-operation in removing derelict cars from private land, in order to improve area amenities. In one case in Gregson Lane, the owner has refused to co-operate and a derelict unsightly wreck remains.

Seven of the vehicles have been left on Local Authority Land partially developed as garage sites. One answer to the problem would be to fully develop the sites.

All the vehicles were disposed of to a local merchant who has been most helpful and removed them without charge. With such a service available within the area it is difficult to understand the reasons for illicit dumping.

Deposit of refuse. The clearing of refuse dumped in laybys and hedge sides presents a continual problem. A particular "black spot" is in Hennel Lane where a layby has been made by motorists dumping and creating an unsightly mess. This site requires clearing weekly.

Noise Abatement

13 complaints of noise nuisance have been investigated; seven of the nuisances concerned domestic sources four from industrial machinery and two from entertainment premises.

It was not necessary to take statutory proceedings. 11 of the problems have been fully resolved. The two remaining complaints require structural alterations to premises and this work was in hand at the year end.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act

It is a statutory duty to present an annual report in the work carried out by the authorised officers under the above act. It has been my practice to publish a separate report but as the initial inspections have been done and the work assimilated into general P.H. work I now propose to include it in this report.

A tabular report is appended.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Total Registered Premises at December 1969</i>	<i>Total Registered Premises at December 1970</i>
Offices	20	20
Retail Shops .. .	75	75
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses .. .	4	4
Catering Establishments .. .	12	12
Fuel Storage Departments .. .	—	—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Premises deleted during 1969</i>	<i>Premises added during 1970</i>
Offices	—	—
Retail Shops	—	—
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	—
Catering Establishments	—	—
Fuel Storage Departments	—	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The changing pattern in refuse collection and disposal continues with an ever increasing rise in the amount of waste plastic. Paper and cardboard are gradually being replaced by this material which by its very nature causes disposal problems. Not only has the amount of refuse increased per household but the items to be disposed of are more bulky.

A complete re-organisation of the service was undertaken during the latter half of the year. It has been realised for some time that an incentive bonus scheme was necessary in the department. to increase the "number of bins per man per day". Ministry circulars continue to press Local Authorities to consider such schemes with a valid threat to those who do not comply.

After many hours of preparation with the Treasurer's department a scheme was finally approved by the Council and adopted by the men to be reviewed after six months. The scheme included a bonus of £2 per man each week provided the whole of the district was cleared of refuse. It is not possible in this report to give details of its success because it was only put into operation on December 1st.

The reorganisation also included the replacement of two nine-year old vehicles by two 70 cu. yd. compression type in order that the refuse could be transported to Preston Corporation Tip at Freckleton. Two "NORBA" vehicles were obtained in October and put into service on November 1st. These unique containers have a power driven steel worm which by its action draws the refuse into the body and compresses it in the ratio of 3½ to 1, in other words a 22 cu. yd. vehicle will hold 70 cu. yds. plus of domestic refuse. The first two months of operation are proving their worth.

Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage

Service Costs:—

Gross Expenditure	....	....	....	....	....	....	£41,673
Gross Income	....	....	....	....	....	....	£4,881
Net Expenditure	....	....	....	....	....	....	£36,792
Dustbins emptied per week	....	....	....	....	Approx.		10,500

Collection and Sales of Salvage and Tipping Charges

The following table shows the tonnage and materials sold and the amounts received for salvage in the financial year to 31st March, 1971:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	£	s.	d.
Paper	251	5	2	—	2,770	9	5
Textiles	11	18	2	12	246	8	11
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	14	1	11	344	10	3
Cast Iron Scrap	1	19	3	—	23	17	0
Use of Tip					121	18	0
Miscellaneous					669	19	6
TOTALS	287	18	—	23	£4,177	3	0

Year					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
1960	..	..	..	..	305	10	1	9	3,467	0	0
1961	..	..	..	..	309	4	3	20	3,543	0	0
1962	..	..	..	..	297	11	3	15	2,865	0	0
1963	..	..	..	..	315	19	—	20	3,109	0	0
1964	..	..	..	..	323	19	3	4	3,153	0	0
1965	..	..	..	..	342	12	1	15	3,829	0	0
1966	..	..	..	..	370	8	—	13	4,283	0	0
1967	..	..	..	..	374	10	2	7	4,404	0	0
1968	..	..	..	..	368	9	1	8	4,166	14	2
1969	..	..	..	..	368	5	—	1	4,881	0	0
1970	..	..	..	..	287	18	—	23	4,177	3	0

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT

This brief Report covers the period 1st January to 31st December, 1970.

1. Highways

1.1 Authorised Expenditure on maintenance and minor improvements:—

Authorised expenditure over the last 5 years

Road Class	Length	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Class I	3.07 miles	£4,800 (£1,560/ml.)	£6,278 (£2,045/mile)	£7,363 (£2,400/mile)	£4,213* (£1,370/mile)	£10,317 (£3,360/mile)
Class II	2.22 miles	£6,868 (£3,090/ml.)	£3,702 (£1,670/mile)	£5,007† (£2,250/mile)	£3,505 (£1,580/mile)	£7,703 (£3,470/mile)
Class III	2.39 miles	£7429, (£3,110/ml.)	£2,930 (£1,225/mile)	£5,925 (£2,480/mile)	£13,084** (£5,470/mile)	£6,380 (£2,670/mile)
Unclassified ..	32.42 miles††	£30,670 (£945/ml.)	£27,870 (£870/mile)	£26,505 (£880/mile)	£24,010 (£844/mile)	£25,385 (£965/mile)
TOTALS	40.10 miles	£49,747	£40,780	£44,800	£44,812	£49,785

* Plus major improvement at A.675/A.6.

** Plus major improvement at School Lane — £3,000.

† Plus widening at Church Brow, Walton-le-Dale (including retaining wall) — £8,400.

†† Last year's mileage — 32.08 miles.

Public Footpaths (not included in the total)—26.75 miles.

1.2 East Lincs. Motorway

Tentative proposals were announced for a motorway from M.6 to Blackburn, Nelson and E. Lincs. towns, but no positive line was published.

1.3 Station Road A.6/Collins Road Junction

Attempts to create either a rear access or layby to shops at this junction all met with objections either from shop owners, land owners or the Divisional Road Engineer, and congestion continues.

1.4 Browndge Road B.5257/Todd Lane junction.

A scheme for the improvement of this junction was approved for construction in 1971/72.

1.5 Browndge Road/ Watkin Lane A.582 junction.

Further attempts to have a scheme prepared for this very difficult junction were rejected by the County Council, mainly on the grounds that roads proposed within the New Town would alter the traffic load at the junction.

1.6 Hoghton Lane A.675 — Speed Limit

In last year's Report, I stated that after many years of effort by the Council to have a speed limit introduced on Hoghton Lane, all that was awaited was the confirmation of the Order for the introduction of a 40 limit.

Unfortunately the Divisional Road Engineer appeared to have second thoughts and even at the end of 1970 the introduction of a speed limit was no nearer, the whole subject being again under review.

1.7 Cuerdale Lane B.6230 — Speed Limit

Efforts were made by the Council to extend the existing 30 limit eastwards in Cuerdale Lane to include the dangerous bend at the U.D. boundary.

After some negotiation the Council accepted the Lancashire County Council's suggestion to limit the derestricted section to 40 m.p.h., with a small adjustment in the length of 30 limit.

The Order had not been made at the year end.

1.8 Station Road A.6 — Level Crossing

A "box junction" Order was made to include the level crossing and a few yards of the road on each side of the crossing.

The object of the Order is to prevent traffic standing across the railway track at times when the traffic volume produces a crawling queue of road vehicles.

1.9 School Lane — Waiting Restrictions

The length of School Lane subject to waiting restrictions was extended and waiting restrictions were introduced in Water Street.

2. Private Streets

2. With the exception of minor streets in areas shewn on the Town Map for redevelopment, back passages and very short streets off A.6 there are no unmade private streets.

2.2 Bournes Row (part of) within the U.D. was being made up and widened under Contract.

2.3 Private builders' estate roads were completed under Agreements in 13 streets, and were adopted as "highways maintainable at public expense":—

Albrighton Road (part of), Lostock Hall;	Bannister Hall Lane (completion),
Albrighton Crescent (part of), Lostock Hall;	Higher Walton
Albrighton Close, Lostock Hall;	Bannister Hall Drive (part of), Higher Walton
St. James Close, Lostock Hall;	Bannister Hall Crescent (part of),
Moss Lane (part of), Lostock Hall;	Higher Walton
Fern Close, Lostock Hall;	Holker Close, Hoghton;
Access Road and Footpaths off Moss Lane,	Grange Drive (part of), Hoghton;
Lostock Hall;	Cartmel Drive (part of), Hoghton.

3. Street Lighting

3.1 Trunk Roads

The County Council began the re-lighting of A.6 from A.49 to north of School Lane, and also lighted A.49 from Lostock Lane to A.6.

3.2 Class III Roads

Lighting on Class III roads was up-graded by the substitution of the previous 150 w. tungsten lamps with 125 w. MBF/U lamps.

3.3 District Roads

Some of the more important district roads, which have local through-traffic value, had their lighting upgraded from 100 w. and 150 w. tungsten lamps to 150 w. MBTL lamps.

Further progress was made in replacing clock controls with light sensitive switching. The whole lighting under the Council's control is now expected to be converted during 1971.

4. Sewage Disposal

4.1 The average daily flow at the Disposal Works rose to 2.8 million gallons per day despite some reduction in trade effluents.

4.2 The effluent standard was maintained with a few exceptional occasions, within the "inland water" standard (20/30) imposed by the River Authority.

4.3 The continuing lack of positive detailed information on the designated New Town, prevented any progress towards designing the necessary future extensions of the Works.

4.4 Negotiations for the provision of an additional Coil-filter were begun.

4.5 An "open day" held in September attracted about 50 persons to view the Disposal Works.

5. Sewers

5.1 The Bannister Hall area surface water sewer was completed — by Council workmen following liquidation of the Contractor.

5.2 Hoghton Lane surface water sewer was completed.

6. Trade Effluents

6.1 A preliminary notice was received from Ribble Paper Mills Ltd., seeking to increase the quantity of effluent discharged to the sewer.

6.2 As the proposal, if accepted by the Council, would have resulted in overloading of sewers, overloading of pumps, and a reduction in the quality of effluent discharged to the River Ribble, investigations were begun into the problem.

7. Flooding

7.1 Total rainfall recorded at the Pollution Control Works during the year was 35.36 inches (898.1 mm.). Heavy rainfall was recorded on 2 occasions — 1.15 inches on 30th October and 1.15 inches on 17th November. The 30th October was the last day of 4 days of continuous rain during which a total of 2.22 inches was recorded.

7.2 The 4 wet days in October, ending with a day of 1.15 inches (when the ground was thoroughly wet) produced minor overflowing in various locations in the U.D. — most of which had partial blockages in the sewers.

7.3 The only known case of water entering houses was at Brindle Road, near Pimley Farm, where the sewer backed up into the basements. (Members will remember that a Public Enquiry was held concerning backing up into these basements. The Minister's findings have not yet been received).

8. Council Housing

8.1 No further Council houses were built.

8.2 The remainder of the Old Persons' Bungalows in Brindle Road were provided, with porches at the back doors.

8.3 Schemes were prepared for alterations at the Community Block at Brindle Road.

8.4 Draft schemes were prepared for the modernisation of the Council's pre-war houses.

9. Private Housing

9.1 For the second successive year there was a reduction in private house building. Only 130 houses were completed compared with 175 in 1969 and 320 in 1968.

9.2 At the year end 100 houses were under construction compared with 190 at the end of 1969.

10. Improvement Grants

10.1 Applications were approved for 60 Standard Grants and 2 Discretionary Grants.

10.2 Three applications for discretionary grants were refused.

11. Playing Fields

11.1 Withy Trees — future site

Negotiations were begun with the owner's Solicitors for the acquisition of the Withy Trees site, but at the year end differences of opinion had not been resolved.

11.2 Gregson Lane

Improvements were carried out to the Children's Corner and a scheme was prepared for the erection of a removable toilet block.

11.3 King George's Field, Higher Walton

Construction of the Bowling Green was completed and improvements were made to the car park.

The existing changing hut was re-sited to enable the Bowling Green to be constructed.

11.4 Cockshott Valley

Some work was carried out in that section of the valley between Pear Tree Crescent and Duddle Lane, and gates provided to give access to the public.

Three sections of the valley have still not been acquired and therefore the long-planned walk from Pear Tree Crescent to Hennel Lane has not been established.

12. Public Conveniences

At the Council's request, sites were investigated for public conveniences and 3 sites selected. Once again, following objections from some members of the public, the proposals were abandoned.

13. Plans and Planning

Building Regulations applications totalled 684 relating to approximately 749 permanent and 120 temporary buildings.

Planning applications totalled 288, several relating to fairly large sites.

14. Staff

During the year a Technician was appointed in April and a Trainee Technician in January, leaving 2 vacancies in my technical staff of 6.

15. Transport

In November a new Tower Waggon, capable of reaching the new 10 metre high lanterns, was bought. The old tower, which had been in use for over 20 years and mounted on an assortment of chassis, was sold.

Usage of the Department's vehicles was:—

<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Petrol (gallons)</i>	<i>M.P.G.</i>	
Karrier Gulley-emptyer ..	April 1958	4,344	1,360	3.2	
Morris Van	Apr. 1965	18,185	576	31.6	
Fordson 3-ton tipper (PTE)	Aug. 1965	7,580	915	8.3	
Fordson 3-ton tipper (RTC)	Sept. 1965	8,837	1,021	8.3	
Morris flat truck	Aug. 1967	9,098	538	16.9	
Ford 3-ton (NTJ)	Nov. 1968	9,286	1,045	8.9	
Karrier Sweeper	Jan. 1969	8,772	1,076	8.2	New Vehicle
Totals:	—	66,102	6,531	—	

STANLEY RACE,

C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E., M.I.W.E.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

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