

**[Report 1972] / Medical Officer of Health, Warrington R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Warrington (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1972

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cp6ybb77>

**License and attribution**

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

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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



Warrington  
Rural District Council

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1972







WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

on the work of

P U B L I C   H E A L T H

D E P A R T M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1972

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*



WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*With the Compliments of  
the Chief Public Health Inspector*

COUNCIL OFFICES  
41, WILSON PATTEN STREET  
WARRINGTON LANCs.  
TELEPHONE 32531/4

WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
\*\*\*\*\*

CHAIRMAN  
\*\*\*\*\*

Councillor Mrs. A. Stapleton (Until May)

Councillor Mr. R. A. Humphreys J.P. (Since May)

VICE-CHAIRMAN  
\*\*\*\*\*

Councillor Mr. R. A. Humphreys J.P. (Until May)

Councillor Mr. J. W. H. Punshon (Since May)

Chairman, Health Committee - Councillor Walter C. Farrington

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL  
\*\*\*\*\*

Councillor Mrs. A.M. Fairclough	Burtonwood (North)
Councillor F. Phillips	Burtonwood (South)
Councillor J.C. Warburton J.P.	Croft (Risley)
Councillor P.T.F. Birchall	Croft (Southworth)
Councillor R.A. Humphreys J.P.	Cuerdley
Councillor J. Hurley	Great Sankey (East)
Councillor R. Stuart	Great Sankey (West)
Councillor J. Walsh	Penketh (East)
Councillor F. Urey	Penketh (West)
Councillor D.W. Smith	Poulton-with-Fearnhead (North)
Councillor Walter C. Farrington	Poulton-with-Fearnhead (South)
Councillor B. Eaves J.P.	Rixton-with-Glazebrook
Councillor Mrs. A. Stapleton	Winwick (St. Oswalds)
Councillor F.L. Barton	Winwick (Houghton)
Councillor T.L. Morgan	Woolston (West)
Councillor J.W.H. Punshon	Woolston (East)





STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
\*\*\*\*\*

Medical Officer of Health	J.M. PACKER, M.A., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	*N.G. MAYNE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. San. Science, Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	*W.F. SNOW, P.H.I.'s Cert. Smoke Inspector's Diploma (R.S.H.) Testatur of Inst. P.C.
Senior Assistant Public Health Inspectors	*W.T. DITCHFIELD, Cert. S.I.B., Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) *R. RIMMER, Cert. S.I.B., Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) *K.R. DEAKIN, P.H.I.'s Cert. *A.H. THORNTON, Dip. P.H.I. E.B. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) (Since January) *B.W. DALE, Dip. P.H.I. E.B. (Since October) *A. HENRY, Cert. S.I.B.
Cleansing Inspector	MR. H. HOATHER, Testatur of Inst. P.C.
Authorised Meat Inspectors	MR. P. McKEOWN MR. H. HATTERSLEY
Technical Assistants	MR. J. WATHEN (Since January) MR. J.W. McDONALD (Since January) MR. J. LESTER (Since October)
Clerical and General Staff	MRS. J.A. BATES MRS. C. BARTOLO MISS. L.M. SIMCOCK MISS. H.Y. SINCLAIR
Pupil Public Health Inspector	MR. M.G. JOHNSTON

\*Qualified Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.H.)



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30236289>

# C O N T E N T S

\* \* \* \* \*

	<u>Page</u>
Medical Officer of Health - Preface ...	9
General Description and District Statistics ...	13
Vital Statistics ...	14
Notifiable Disease Statistics ...	20
Local Health Authority and Other Ancillary Health Services ...	22
Chief Public Health Inspector - Preface ...	27
Food Hygiene ...	33
Housing ...	42
Environmental Circumstances of the Area:	
Water Supplies ...	46
Rivers and Streams ...	46
Drainage and Sewerage ...	47
Public Cleansing ...	47
Rodent Control ...	49
Sanitary Accommodation ...	51
Industrial and Commercial Circumstances ...	52
Public Health Inspectors Visits ...	56





WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

\*\*\*\*\*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972

\*\*\*\*\*

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration, the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions in the Warrington Rural District during 1972.

As this will be the last full Annual Report to be submitted to the Council before its dissolution in the forthcoming re-organisation of local government, I thought it would be of interest to compare the situation today with that which existed in the years gone by. The earliest Annual Report which I have been able to trace is the one for 1900, when Dr. Richard Sephton was the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Frank Kerfoot was the Inspector. The population was estimated to be 12,078, which is less than a quarter of the present figure and the area was a little less than that of the present Rural District (19,927 acres compared with the present 22,733 acres). The number of births was 299 (1,060 in 1972) and the "crude" birth rate was 24.7/1000 population (20.5/1000 in 1972). The number of deaths was 157 (488 in 1972) and the "crude" death rate was 12.9/1000 (9.4/1000 in 1972). The ages at which death occurred showed a distribution in 1900 which was very different from the one to which we are accustomed nowadays:

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-64	65 & over
1900	38	19	13	8	42	37
1972	18	3	-	2	134	331

It will be noted that in 1900 the number of deaths of infants under one year of age was approximately the same as the total for persons aged 65 and over and there was a considerable mortality throughout childhood. The infant mortality rate was 127/1000 births, compared with 17/1000 live births in 1972.

Infectious diseases figure prominently in the report, 58 cases of scarlet fever, 4 of enteric fever, 9 of diphtheria and 6 of erysipelas having been notified. The list of causes of death commences: "Scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, diphtheria 5, croup 1, enteric fever 2, epidemic influenza 10, diarrhoea 14, phthisis (respiratory tuberculosis) 8, other tubercular diseases 1 ...". The Medical Officer's comments reveal attitudes and opinions which differ from ours:

Scarlet Fever: "This disease was a very mild type and two deaths only occurred."



Enteric Fever: "The premises I examined but found no insanitary conditions to account for the disease."

Diphtheria: "No factor could be found in or around the premises to account for the disease."

Under the heading "Routine Work" he records having advised the temporary closing of various schools for scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps and whooping cough.

One item which appears was uncommon even in those days: "Peripheral neuritis from arsenical poisoning caused by drinking beer. I have ascertained that throughout the district about 40 cases of this disease have occurred, one only has proved fatal." Doubtless these cases formed part of a notable outbreak in which some 600 persons in Lancashire, Cheshire and Staffordshire were poisoned by the presence of arsenic in beer, 70 of the cases proving fatal.

Leaving the Annual Report for 1900 and looking down the years one finds as recently as 1950 the list of notifiable diseases reads: "Scarlet fever 193, measles 244, whooping cough 95, poliomyelitis 2, tuberculosis pulmonary 14, non-pulmonary 3." Also in the 1950 report it is noted that 30 per cent of the houses in the district still used pail closets, and this type of sanitation was still provided at two of the schools.

I have taken the opportunity to draw your attention to these facts, not solely as a matter of antiquarian interest, but to highlight the improvement in the general health (physical health at least) of the public even during the lifetime of many who are now living. One has to look over a long period to see this, because the changes have mostly come about gradually, and they have been influenced by much patient and sometimes tedious work on the part of those who work in the field of public health. It would, of course, be wrong to attribute the changes entirely to their work: many other factors play a part, not least the rise in the standard of living. The more dramatic advances in curative medicine, such as the introduction of antibiotics, also exert their influence. But the trend to which I am calling attention is one which has been in progress for many years and owes more to the exercise of preventive health measures than is commonly realised, and it is in this sphere that the Council's health functions lie.

Turning now to the year being reported on, the building of new houses, with consequent influx of population, which has been a notable feature in recent years continued during 1972. As a result, the mid-year home population reached 51,650. The statistics recorded in the following pages must be viewed in the light of the progressively increasing size of the population.

The number of births was virtually unchanged, being 1060 compared with 1053 in 1971, but the birth rate continued to decline, reaching an adjusted rate of 17.0 per thousand population. This was still well above the birth rate for England and Wales, which was 14.8. The percentage of illegitimate births in relation to the total live births in the District was 3, compared with 9 for England and Wales. The Infant Mortality Rate was 17 per thousand live births, which was an increase from the figure of 12 per thousand recorded in 1971, but equal to the rate for England and Wales as a whole.



The total of deaths was 488, a small increase over the 1971 total of 469 and the adjusted death rate rose from 10.9 per thousand population in 1971 to 12.0 in 1972. This still compares favourably with the national figure of 12.1 per thousand. The leading cause of death once again was Ischaemic Heart Disease (Coronary Disease), which was responsible for 154 deaths (85 men, 69 women). Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) accounted for 83 deaths of which 24 (nearly a third of the total) were due to cancer of the lung.

The Council have continued their progressive policy of introducing Smoke Control Areas. The reduction of atmospheric pollution resulting from this measure will be to the benefit of the health of the people in this District. The efforts of the Council in this matter now need to be matched by action on the part of individuals to eliminate that personal and lethal form of air pollution which is caused by cigarette smoking.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Council for their interest in all matters of Public Health during the year, and to Mr. N.G. Mayno, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their helpful co-operation and the manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

J.M. PACKER  
Medical Officer of Health.





# PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

\*\*\*\*\*

The Warrington Rural District is situated in the south-west of the County of Lancaster. It is bordered on the north by the districts of the County Borough of St. Helens and the Urban Districts of Newton-le-Willows and Golborne; to the east is the Urban District of Irlam, and on the west is the Rural District of Whiston and the Borough of Widnes. The southern boundary, which is also the County Boundary, is the Manchester Ship Canal and the northern perimeter of the Warrington County Borough.

The area of the district is approximately 35 square miles being 14 miles from east to west, with a narrow waist of about two miles in the centre between Warrington and Newton, broadening to an average width of about six miles.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in the area,, but there are, in the more urban parishes, a variety of industries including light engineering, brewing, brick making and paint manufacture.

The area is, as a whole, comparatively low-lying with only a gentle undulation to relieve the otherwise flat landscape. The fall of the land is to the south, with streams and brooks discharging into the River Mersey which winds its way across the southern portion of the district only slightly to the north of the Manchester Ship Canal.

## DISTRICT STATISTICS

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	22,732
Estimated population (mid 1972)			...	...	...	53,047
Number of inhabited houses and flats	...	...	...	...	...	15,500
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£2,075,642
Sum represented by lp rate	...	...	...	...	...	£19,825
Births assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
Deaths assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	488
"Natural Increase"	...	...	...	...	...	572

# VITAL STATISTICS

\*\*\*\*\*

## Births

	M	F	Total
Live Births - Legitimate	524	508	1032
- Illegitimate	15	13	28
	<u>539</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>1060</u>

Live Birth Rates - "Crude" 20.5 : "Adjusted" 17.0 per 1,000 population.  
Comparability factor : 0.83.

The "Adjusted" Live Birth Rate is the "Crude" Live Birth Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

## Still Births

M	F	Total
6	3	9

Still Birth Rate - 8 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

## Deaths

	M	F	Total
General	256	232	488

Death Rates - "Crude" 9.4 : "Adjusted" 12.0 Comparability Factor 1.28.

The "Adjusted" Death Rate is the "Crude" Death Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

## Infant Deaths (Death of Infants under 1 year of Age).

Total Infant Mortality Rate - 17 per 1,000 live births.

	M	F	Total
Infant Deaths	13	5	18

Infant Mortality Rate of Legitimate Infants 16 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate of Illegitimate Infants 36 per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.

## Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks - 14

Neo-natal mortality rate - 13 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

## Peri-Natal Mortality

Peri-natal mortality rate - 21 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

## Maternal Deaths

Maternal Death Rate - Nil per 1,000 total births.



# VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)		STILLBIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
YEAR												
1972	1060	*17.0	488	*12.0	9	8	Nil	Nil	18	17.00	14	13.0
1971	1053	*18.5	469	*10.5	12	11	Nil	Nil	13	12.00	8	8.0
1970	1055	*19.4	455	*10.7	18	17	Nil	Nil	16	15.00	9	9.0
1969	1091	*20.5	514	*10.1	18	16	1	0.091	25	23.00	24	22.0
1968	1045	*20.5	461	*10.9	7	7	Nil	Nil	14	14.00	11	11.0
1967	1000	*21.3	457	*11.0	22	22	Nil	Nil	17	17.00	16	16.0
Average 5 years 1967-1971	-	*20.0	-	*10.6	-	14.6	-	0.018	-	16.2	-	13.2

\* Adjusted Rates



# CANCER MORTALITY

\*\*\*\*\*

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	Percentage of all Deaths
1972	83	1.56	17.0
1971	74	1.47	17.7
1970	77	1.62	16.9
1969	95	2.00	18.5
1968	77	1.71	16.7
1967	70	1.69	15.3
Average 5 years 1967 - 1971	79	1.70	17.0

## COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

\*\*\*\*\*

	Warrington Rural		England & Wales 1972
	1971	1972	
<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>			
<u>BIRTHS:</u>			
Live - Adjusted	18.5	17.0	14.8
- Crude	21.0	20.5	14.8
Still per 1,000 total live and still births	11.0	8.0	12.0
<u>DEATHS:</u>			
	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births</u>		
All causes (Adjusted)	10.5	12.0	12.1
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>			
	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births</u>		
Excluding Abortion	0.0	0.0	0.12
Due to Abortion	0.0	0.0	0.03

# TUBERCULOSIS

\*\*\*\*\*

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL:	3		1		-		-	



# D E A T H S \*\*\*\*\*

The total number of Deaths registered in the District was 551, 57 of these were persons whose usual place of residence was outside the District; these have been assigned to the areas in which they formerly resided.

229 deaths of persons normally residing in this area but dying elsewhere, have been included in the total deaths properly assignable to this District.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1972

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS													
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over					
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoel diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Leukaemia	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mollitus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of blood etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	27	29
Other Forms of Heart Disease	F	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	20	38
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10
Other Diseases of Circulatory	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	7
	F	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	25
Influenza	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	10
System	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	10
Peptic Ulcer	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	7
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, Genito-	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinary System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and Self-Inflicted	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injuries	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other External Causes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	256	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	49	81	75
	F	232	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	28	62	113

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1972

There were 324 cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis. These tables show the number, by age groups, of Infectious Disease notified and the number removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	Total cases all ages	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Total cases removed to Hospital	Cases Occurring in Winwick Hospital
Scarlet Fever	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	311	15	72	75	143	3	1	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Polionyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Typhoid Fever Dysentery Food Poisoning	-	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over				
	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	3	1	-	2	-	-				



NOTIFIABLE DISEASE - COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		Mean of 5 years	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Scarlet Fever	5	-	5	-	19	-	16	-	13	-	22	-	15	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	1	-	35	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Measles	311	-	103	-	466	-	20	-	249	-	315	-	231	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	4	-	15	-	3	-	12	-	10	-	9	-
Enteric Group Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	7	3	3	1
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	328	-	116	-	539	-	78	1	275	2	354	3	272	1

C - Cases D - Deaths



## PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY

\*\*\*\*\*

### SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

\*\*\*\*\*

#### LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department.

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, food, "Swabs", etc., for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service, either at the Public Health Laboratory, Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool or the Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester; the chemical analysis of water, milk and other samples of food and drugs is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston, or the Public Laboratory at Ruddock & Sherratt, Chester.

#### HOSPITAL SERVICES

Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and Warrington H.M.C.

Although the Rural District contains no general hospitals within its boundaries it is well served by the two major hospitals situated in Warrington County Borough, the Warrington Infirmary and Warrington General Hospital, which provide the full range of services normally to be found in a district general hospital. The Victoria Park Maternity Home at Latchford accommodates some of the more straightforward maternity cases, thus supplementing the main obstetric unit at the General Hospital. A proportion of medical, surgical or obstetric cases are referred, for various reasons, to hospitals in nearby districts such as St. Helens and Whiston, and some to Manchester and Liverpool. Patients requiring in-patient treatment for tuberculosis are admitted mainly to Eccleston Hall; out-patient sessions are held by the Chest Physician at Warrington General Hospital.

Facilities for the treatment of psychiatric illnesses are centred on Winwick Hospital, and for mental subnormality at Newchurch Hospital, Culcheth.

The Smallpox Hospital for the Liverpool Region is situated at Great Sankey, and has accommodated suspected smallpox cases from time to time.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SERVICES

The family doctor service and the general dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic services are the responsibility of the Lancashire Executive Council, 42 West Cliff, Preston.

#### COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

The Lancashire County Council is the Local Health Authority, and the day to day administration of the wide range of services which it provides in this area is in the hands of Divisional Health Committee No.10.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

All vehicles in the Lancashire County Council ambulance service are under radio control, and all services in the Division are controlled by staff at the area ambulance headquarters at Whiston. Vehicles from other stations can be brought in easily because of the radio contact when necessary.

This service deals with all types of cases where such transport is required by reason of illness (including mental illness or mental sub-normality), whether accident, other emergency, general illness or infectious disease. In cases of emergency any person having reason to do so may summon an ambulance, and the emergency service number '999' should be used. In other cases the calls for this service are made either by a doctor, dentist, midwife, nurse or other duly qualified person, who can call Whiston headquarters, telephone number 051-426-5222.

Five stretcher-carrying ambulance vehicles and three "Sitting case" cars are stationed at the Ambulance Station, Silverdale Road, Newton-le-Willows and manned by an appropriate staff, all qualified in First Aid. Certain localities at the eastern and western extremities of the District are served by ambulances from adjacent areas.

## CLINICS

### PENKETH HEALTH CENTRE, HONITON WAY

Child Health Clinics - weekly, each Tuesday and Thursday

2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Chiropody and Dental services by appointment.

### WOOLSTON CLINIC, HOLES LANE

Child Health Clinic - weekly each Thursday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Antenatal Clinic - weekly each Tuesday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Antenatal Relaxation Class - weekly each Monday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Chiropody and Dental services by appointment.

Child Health Clinics ("Infant Welfare Clinics") are also held periodically in rented premises as set out below:

BURTONWOOD Youth Centre, Clay Lane.

Weekly each Tuesday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

CROFT Memorial Hall, Mustard Lane.

Fortnightly, alternate Mondays 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

PADGATE Methodist Sunday School, Padgate Lane.

Weekly each Wednesday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.



SANKEY Laporte Social Club, Hood Lane.  
Weekly each Monday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

WINWICK Leisure Centre, Myddleton Lane.  
Fortnightly alternate Wednesday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

#### MIDWIFERY

Whole-time domiciliary midwives are engaged on this work within the Rural District in the employ of the County Council, which is both the Local Health Authority and Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. These nurses normally accept responsibility for cases residing within reasonable proximity of their homes, but the principle of the expectant mother's free choice of midwife (as of doctor), is well established. Each has a car at her disposal to enable her to respond quickly to urgent calls and to carry apparatus for analgesia.

The names and addresses of the midwives are:

Mrs. N. Massey, 16 Hawthorne Avenue, Glazebury.	Tel.No.Culcheth 3712
Miss. M. Orrell, 20 Brookside Avenue, Great Sankey.	Tel.No.Penkoth 2983
Mrs. E. Foster, 99 Marina Avenue, Great Sankey.	Tel.No.Warr. 55341
Mrs. A. Grace, 9 Dingle Avenue, Newton-le-Willows.	Tel.No.Newton 7579
Mrs. C. Price, 10 Arkenshaw Road, Croft.	Tel.No.Culcheth 3373
Mrs. M.A. Taylor, 16 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington.	Tel.No.Warr. 33664
Mrs. G. Tinsley, 19 Hawthorne Avenue, Great Sankey.	Tel.No.Penkoth 6647

#### HEALTH VISITING

A Health Visitor is a State Registered Nurse who has received at least a course of training in midwifery and undertaken a year of special training in preventive medicine (especially early detection of handicaps), health education, and social work. Although in much of her work she is concerned with mothers and children, her duties are by no means confined to these members of the family. In recent years the Health Visitor has worked increasingly with adults, particularly the elderly.

A substantial part of the Health Visitor's time is spent in connection with the School Health Service undertaking the duties of a School Nurse. If a Health Visitor has the aptitude she may undertake teaching of classes in health education and mothercraft subjects which are included in the school curriculum.

Hitherto each Health Visitor has worked in a defined geographical area, but the current trend is to make the Health Visitor's caseload the patients registered with one or more family doctors and to arrange for the Health Visitor to have frequent contact with the doctors.



The Health Visitors employed in this District are based mainly at Penketh Health Centre and Woolston Clinic. Burtonwood is served from The Gables Clinic, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows, and Croft and Winwick from the Clinic, Jackson Avenue, Culcheth.

#### DISTRICT NURSING

An "Attachment" scheme is now in operation by which district nursing sisters take their patients according to the medical practice to which they are attached and not according to a geographical district as before. District nurses of the S.E.N. grade and nursing auxiliaries are also employed to work under the supervision of the nursing sisters and general medical practitioners work closely together with full consultation so that the skill of the specially trained nurse can be properly employed.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Nursing Sisters are:

Mrs. L. Morrison, 29 Churchfields, Croft.	Tel.No. Culcheth 2044
Mrs. M. Dutton, 37 Culcheth Hall Drive, Culcheth.	Tel.No. Culcheth 2235
Mrs. M.E.G. Ledson, 10 Clovelly Avenue, Gt. Sankey	Tel.No. Penketh 3238
Mrs. P. Knight, 67 Park Road, Great Sankey.	Tel.No. Penketh 2560
Mrs. B. Booth, 13 Belgrave Avenue, Bruche.	Tel.No. Warr. 37084
Mrs. A. Pollock, 17 Clifton Avenue, Culcheth.	Tel.No. Culcheth 4440

#### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Facilities are provided both by the County Council and by family doctors for giving protection against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and german measles. Certain other immunisations, e.g. against typhoid fever, may be given by family doctors when required. The B.C.G. injection against tuberculosis is given by the School Health Service and by the staff of Chest Clinics.

#### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The scope of these arrangements is very wide and includes health education, health visiting in the homes including those of persons suffering from tuberculosis, the provision of ancillary nursing equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation. It also includes the provision of a chiropody service available to the elderly (aged 65 or over), registered handicapped persons, and expectant mothers.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

The Lancashire County Council is the responsible authority, and the day to day administration of the services is in the hands of Divisional Social Services Committee No.4. The services provided include Social Workers, Home Helps, residential accommodation, and day centres, and they cater mainly for the elderly, the physically handicapped, the mentally disordered, children and the homeless. The County Council's scheme utilises



very fully the various voluntary agencies in the provision of facilities such as social clubs, luncheon clubs, and 'meals on wheels' for the aged and the handicapped. The Social Services Committee also pays a grant to the District Council in respect of approved tenants of warden-supervised housing.

Enquiries regarding the Social Services Department should be made to the Area Officer, Social Services Department (Division No.4), The Old Rectory, Winwick. (Telephone Warrington 37444).

WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

\*\*\*\*\*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1972

\*\*\*\*\*

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year there has been an intensive effort to further housing improvements. The 75% grants for housing improvements has given a tremendous boost to the effort to interest house owners to improve their property, whether tenanted or owner occupied. The number of Improvement Grant applications approved increased over the previous year from 25 to 202, an increase of over 400%. The value of grants approved rose from £24,889.67 to £266,936.74. The number of Improvement Grants paid rose from 13 to 67. The value of grants paid increased from £4,834.91 to £58,878.44.

Towards the end of the year it was noticed that many owners who had made enquiries regarding improvement grants and who had been given advice as to what work would be eligible for grant and grant aided repairs, were not making a formal application for a grant. The number involved was 308. They were circularised as to why they had not made formal applications and 163 replies were received. The main difficulties appeared to be in getting a builder to do the work. There are many projects requiring builders in the area, and it seems that at the time of writing there is a definite shortage of skilled labour to meet the demands of those wishing to improve their houses. It would be fair to predict that in 1973 the position will get worse as the closing date, for the 75% grant, - June, 1974 draws nearer. The number of improvement grants approved in respect of owner occupied houses was 197 as against 5 for tenanted houses. A good sign, however, was a noticeable increase towards the end of the year of enquiries regarding tenanted houses. To improve delays in processing improvement grants and in view of the difficulties in obtaining estimates it has been agreed that if one satisfactory estimate is submitted, this is accepted. Only in cases where the estimate is considered unreasonable is a second estimate required.

In spite of the wide range of work covered by improvement grants, there is still a number of houses which require extensive repair and which do not qualify for an improvement grant.

The main improvements carried out to houses in the area have been:

- a. The provision of bathrooms and other amenities.
- b. The provision of or enlargement of kitchens.
- c. The provision of a damp-proof course, where no damp-proof course exists.



It was agreed during the year to give improvement grants for kitchens if the floor area of the existing kitchen was less than 84 sq. ft. and the house had been built prior to 1950.

The houses which have been improved, particularly in those areas where the housing stock is beginning to get that neglected or twilight look, are a great practicable example of what can be done to restore houses and areas into pleasant homes and surroundings.

The Smoke Control Programme for the area continued satisfactorily and we still confidently expect the whole of the area to be covered by Smoke Control Orders by 1974. By the end of the year 3 further Orders had been made and 5 were operational. The Smoke Control Orders already made represent 12,535 premises; 80% of the total number of premises in the area. A survey of the remaining areas not yet designated as Smoke Control Areas namely: Croft; Risley; and Rixton is now in progress. Details of Smoke Control Areas made during the year are:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Date Order Operative</u>
No.7 Penketh South	1414	1.6.1973
No.8 Great Sankey North	1568	1.8.1973
No.9 Burtonwood	1630	1.5.1974

The improvement in the cleanliness of the air in operative areas is most noticeable, and I am sure that the benefits derived from a cleaner atmosphere are appreciated by householders. The Clean Air Act, 1956 gave powers to Local Authorities to make Smoke Control Areas, but the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government did not grant the Warrington Rural District Council permission to proceed, as priority had to be given to the cities and towns designated as 'Black Areas'. It was not until 1966 that this Authority was allowed to make their first Smoke Control Order. Since then the progress has been more than satisfactory and the original target date of having the whole of the area covered by Smoke Control Orders by 1977 has been brought forward to 1974.

As in previous years attention is again drawn to the time spent by some of the staff of the department on meat inspection. An enormous amount of patient and exacting work is carried out inspecting the tremendous throughput of animals. Each animal and organs have to be carefully inspected for evidence of disease or other conditions that would render the meat unfit for human consumption. The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 43 tons. One Public Health Inspector and two Meat Inspectors are employed full-time on meat inspection; the district Public Health Inspectors assist during peak slaughtering hours.



There was a decrease in the amount of meat arriving in containers. All meat arriving in containers is inspected. This year only on one occasion was it necessary to condemn any meat arriving in such containers.

The routine inspection of food premises, which was carried out throughout the year by Public Health Inspectors is a function which receives little publicity. Some of the canteens in the area serve hundreds of meals daily. It speaks well of the management and staff of these canteens, that during the year there was no case of food poisoning contributable to food from a canteen.

In April a bonus scheme for manual workers in the Cleansing Department was introduced on a trial basis. The scheme proved satisfactory to both employees and management and was adopted. Since its adoption the scheme has worked very well and the weekly collection has been completed every week by Friday evening. It has also been possible to eliminate Saturday working so that all employees, with one exception, enjoy a five day working week.

Polythene sacks continued to be used for the collection of household refuse. The increase in the amount of refuse collected was reflected in the number of sacks used. As, has so often been stated the increase is primarily due to the amount of packaging material used. Although this problem of excessive packaging has been the subject of discussion by many bodies at a national level, the desired effect of reducing the volume has not yet been achieved. The other factor is the large increase in the number of houses in Smoke Control Areas.

Bulk Containers -  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cu. yd. capacity - have been of immense value in dealing with the refuse from schools, supermarkets and similar premises. There are now 98 such containers in use. Some are emptied weekly, others more frequently. The specialised vehicle for dealing with these containers is employed full-time on this work. The Council's scale of charges for collection of this refuse remains the same, namely each business premises is allowed one sack free of charge and additional sacks are charged at the rate of 5p per sack per week. Where bulk containers are emptied from business premises the charge is £12 per annum, for a weekly collection. The Council have provided two disposal sites for refuse which is not normally collected by the weekly collection service; one is sited at Mill Lane, Winwick, and one adjacent to the Cleansing Depot at New Cut Lane, Woolston. In addition the Council will collect by special collection from any dwelling house, free of charge, any bulky refuse (other than garden refuse) not normally collected by the weekly refuse collection service. To aid this service a 10 cu. yd. container can be left for the householder to fill and this is later picked up by specially equipped vehicles. This service saves immobilising the vehicle whilst it is being filled and saves the Council labour.

A number of 10 cu. yd. containers are sited at the New Cut Lane Disposal Point adjoining the Cleansing Depot. Providing the public use them properly, refuse can be expeditiously removed from the site. The container is mechanically drawn on to the vehicle and can be on its way to the tip for disposal in a matter of minutes.



If the public using the disposal sites, tip their refuse on to the ground instead of putting it into the containers, the site looks untidy, as the wind blows the refuse about and a lot of labour is used loading the refuse into the containers. It has not been possible to use these containers at Mill Lane, Winwick, because the site is not continually manned and vandals tend to set containers on fire.

These disposal sites attract a lot of 'toters' looking for scrap. Experience has shown that it is essential in the summer months that these sites be manned to ensure that refuse is placed in the containers and the site kept tidy.

Litter is a problem which is exercising the minds of all who are interested in improving the environment. The disposal sites have helped to keep vacant spaces and road verges clear of litter, but there is still a lot to be done. Litter bins adequate in size and number are essential and equally essential is that they are emptied regularly. It is questionable whether the penalties that can be imposed against offenders under the Litter Act or Civic Amenities Act have had the deterrent affect many hoped and expected. It is difficult catching offenders. In an effort to interest school children in the problem of litter, film shows were given in most of the primary schools in the area. A suitably displayed float was provided for the Padgate Scout Fayre procession.

The Council has had very little trouble in disposing of abandoned vehicles thanks to the co-operation of a private disposal firm.

The Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972 came into operation on 3rd August, 1972. During the year 194 tons and 22,320 gallons of material was deposited in this area.

This Act is designed to eliminate the unauthorised dumping of hazardous or poisonous waste material of which there was much evidence prior to the Act coming into force.

The Act has two main features: it makes it an offence to deposit on land any poisonous or polluting waste in such a manner as might cause danger to persons or animals or might pollute any water supply. It also introduces a procedure of notification to give local authorities and river authorities information regarding the disposal of hazardous or poisonous wastes in their area. There are two large industrial tips receiving such wastes in this area.

The Cleansing Department are responsible for the repair and maintenance of all the 33 vehicles operated by the Council.

During the year one Colectomatic Refuse Collection Vehicle and a one ton van were purchased.



Owing to the increase in the amount of refuse per household and the longer hauls to tipping sites it has been necessary through the years to acquire larger vehicles and this tendency continues.

All vehicles are given a complete monthly service check and brake test. A spare vehicle is always available to allow vehicles to be taken out of service as and when required.

The Goods Vehicles (Plating & Testing Amendment) Regulations, 1971, requires that all goods vehicles over three tons shall have a M.O.T. Test by September, 1974. Previously local authority refuse collection vehicles were exempted from the test. As soon as the Regulations were made known vehicles were submitted for test monthly, and by September, 1974, all vehicles which require a test will have been submitted for testing. It is essential to programme this work as vehicles require considerable preparation before being submitted for testing and only one spare vehicle is available. At the time of writing this report all vehicles which have been subjected to the M.O.T. Test have passed.

The benefits derived from good vehicle maintenance are:

- a. increased road safety
- b. no disruption of the collection service through vehicle breakdowns and
- c. saving in costs, as when a vehicle breakdown occurs not only is the vehicle out of action, but also the men accompanying the vehicle.

No major breakdowns occurred throughout the year.

In addition to the full monthly service, the aim is to have a vehicle washed and lubricated by the driver weekly.

The Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, covers a wide range of matters affecting the working conditions of employees in offices and shops. Inspections of these premises took much of the Inspectors time as there are 88 premises registered in this area. Six accidents all non-fatal were reported during the year all of which were investigated by a Public Health Inspector.

Extermination treatment was carried out at all premises where infestations of rats and mice were reported. Two operators are employed full-time on this, and other pest work. Preventive measures are regularly carried out on tips and sewers.

Certain types of processing operations at the one offensive trade in the area were greatly reduced and no complaint of smell was received from the public after the end of August.



Mr. Snow and myself have attended numerous Officer Working Party Meetings in connection with Local Government Reorganisation. The meetings which are essential for the purpose of dealing with the many problems which will arise in forming the future No.1 District Council have nevertheless been very time consuming.

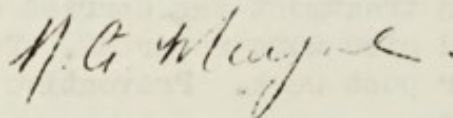
After a long painful illness Mr. S. Downs, the Cleansing Foreman, died on 22nd March, 1972. Mr. Downs joined this Authority from Basford Rural District Council on 1st April, 1968. Mr. Downs had a pleasant personality and was well liked by his colleagues. He will be greatly missed by all who worked along side him.

Mr. T. Davenport, also of the Cleansing Department, died suddenly on 11th December, 1972. He had served the Council conscientiously since February, 1955.

Every endeavour is made to allow staff to attain high qualifications by attending day release or evening courses. Mr. Martyn G. Johnston is taking a four year Degree Course at the University of Aston. He has now completed the second year examination, which is equivalent to the Intermediate stage of the Public Health Inspectors Examination Board. Mr. H. Hoather continued his studies for the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing, which he gained in June, he also studied for the City & Guilds of London Institute Motor Vehicle Technicians Part III and he passed with distinction. Mr. J. Wathen attended day release to study for the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Mr. W.J. McDonald is taking a course in meat inspection in order to qualify as an Authorised Meat Inspector. Mrs. C. Bartolo continued her studies for the Certificate in Office Studies and passed with Credits and Distinction. Miss. L. Simcock is attending a day release course in O.N.C. Public Administration Part I. Miss. H.Y. Sinclair is attending an evening course in Shorthand.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Members of the Council for their interest in the work carried out by the Public Health and Cleansing Department, also Dr. J.M. Packer, and the staff of the Public Health and Cleansing Department.

Yours sincerely,



N.G. MAYNE

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.



# FOOD HYGIENE

\*\*\*\*\*

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following details of food samples taken under the above Act, have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 209 samples were obtained comprising 171 milks (23 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 38 others as follows:

2 Bread	1 Part of Chocolate Wafer Biscuit
1 Sausage with Bacon and Bread	1 Shrimps in Brine canned
1 Rusks	1 Sardines in Olive Oil canned
1 Cheese Spread with Shrimps	1 Dental Cream
1 Peeled Shrimps in Brine canned	1 Beefburgers with onion canned
1 Instant Dessert	1 Ham canned
1 Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce canned	1 Christmas Pudding
1 Skinless Pork Shoulder	1 Lobster Pate
1 Prepared Custard canned	1 Cocktail Cherries
1 Beef Flavour Savoury Rice, Dry	1 Baked Beans canned
1 Instant Low Fat Milk Skimmed	1 Spaghetti Hoops with Tomato Sauce canned
1 Tuna canned	1 Smoke Flavoured Chopped Prime Pork Shoulder and Ham canned
1 Cod Roes canned	1 Shredded Suet
1 Analgesic Tablets	1 Coffee and Chicory Essence, Liquid, Sweetened
1 Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada	1 Cold Relief Handkerchiefs
1 Parrish's Food B.P.C.	1 Danish Blue Cheese
1 Dried Onions	1 Ston Ginger in Syrup
1 Garden Peas canned	
1 Corned Beef canned	
1 Rice Krispies	

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

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Bread	Contained a small damaged fly weighing 1 mm. and measuring 4 mm. in length. Chemical tests indicated the fly had not been subjected to heat treatment.	Bakers cautioned. Complainant informed.
Infornal Milk	Freezing point indicates 1.1% extraneous water	Dairy cautioned.



<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sausage with Bacon and Bread	Contained 1 part used cigarette filter tip containing an inner filter core of fluted vegetable fibres surrounded by an inner white and an outer tan coloured paper wrapping - the whole weighing 0.239 gm. (0.155 gm. on dry fat free).	Dealt with informally.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0.5% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned. Further samples obtained.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0.5% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned. Further samples obtained.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0.3% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned. Further sample obtained.
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce canned	The foreign matter submitted with the remaining beans consisted of a bunch of jute fibres weighing 0.206 gms. They probably had been in somebody's mouth. There was nothing harmful found in the remaining beans.	Manufacturer cautioned. Complainant informed.
Skinless Pork Shoulder	Contained approximately 0.122 gm. of meat which was stained green by iron corrosion products from areas of the can (seam, back of the code - HLSZS 1 FX1 - and curved corners). No mould was present.	Complainant informed. Manufacturer and vender advised to check stock.
Bread	The bases of the loaves were marked over areas amounting to 56 sq. cms. in 1 loaf and 72 sq. cms. in the other loaf with grey coloured flour stained with approximately 3% of oxides of iron - probably from the baking trays.	Complainant informed. Bakery cautioned.
Liquid Extract of Cascara	Alcohol Content 13.8% V/V (B.P. limits 21 - 24% V/V). Contained an insoluble deposit. Appearance of old stock.	Remaining stock with-drawn from sale.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Parrish's Food B.P.C.	Iron and Calcium Phosphates precipitating on to the glass of the bottle - appearance of old stock.	Remaining stock withdrawn from sale.
Rice Krispies	The fibrous material in the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cereal consisted of 2 human hairs (complete with roots) and twelve very worn hog hairs (probably from a brush) altogether making up a total weight of 7 mgms.	Complainant and manufacturer informed.
Part of Chocolate Wafer Biscuit	Contained 2 flat fragments of unrisen hard cooked biscuit dough (88.0% protein).	Manufacturer informed. Complainant notified.
Shrimps in Brine, canned	Formaldehyde content 8.5 p.p.m. Probably of natural origin.	Importer informed.
Informal Milk	Contained a piece of broken glass, roughly triangular in shape (with sides 25, 20 and 11 mms. respectively) varying in thickness from 3.1 to 3.5 mms. and weighing 1.036 gm.	Prosecution. Fined £20. Costs £18.50.
Informal Milk	Fat content 2.50% Deficient 16.6% fat.	Formal sample obtained.
Informal Milk	Contained 0.051 I.U. penicillin per $\text{CM}^3$ .	Producer informed.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0.6% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned.



## Food Preparing Premises

It is essential that food premises whether they be used for the preparation, storage, or sale of food, should be regularly inspected to ensure they are maintained in such a condition as to prevent any danger of contamination of food supplies.

During the year 1,030 visits were made to slaughterhouses and other food premises and 5 notices were served specifying works required to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Particular attention was given to Regulation 16 which requires that proper facilities be provided for food handlers to wash their hands.

Another important requirement in the Food Hygiene Regulations is contained in Regulation 19 which requires suitable and sufficient washing facilities for food equipment.

A table showing the food premises in the area, inspections made and action taken in relation to Regulations 16 and 19 is given below:

	Number	Number of Inspections made	Number of premises complying with Reg. 16	Number of premises which are required to comply with Reg. 19	Number of premises complying with Reg. 19.
Works Canteens	12	66	12	12	12
Cafes	4	5	4	4	4
Butchers	11	13	11	11	11
Fried Fish Shops	9	46	9	9	9
Grocers & Mixed	49	95	49	49	49
Greengrocers	14	2	14	14	14
Licensed Premises	36	6	36	36	36
School Kitchens	21	14	21	21	21
Bread and Confectionary	24	79	24	24	24
Supermarkets	12	268	12	12	12
Ice-Cream Vendors	32	6	32	32	32

## Food Hygiene Course

For those engaged in the sale, preparation or handling of food, a course in food hygiene is held at Warrington Technical College.

The aims of the course are: to enable employees in the food trade to be made aware of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

## Milk Samples

Routine milk sampling has continued throughout the year for the purpose of bacteriological examination which aims at ensuring a general standard of purity as regards the total number of organisms which effect the keeping quality of the milk (Methylene Blue Test), the efficiency of pasteurisation (Phosphatase Test), from brucellosis (Ring and Culture Tests) and the efficiency of heat treatment U.H.T. milk (Colony Count Test). The organisms of tuberculosis and brucellosis are destroyed by pasteurisation. In no instance did any sample fail the Phosphatase Test, showing that pasteurisation in each instance has been effectively carried out.

## Raw Milk

There were 14 samples submitted and the results were as follows:

	Positive	Negative	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Void
Methylene Blue Test	-	-	14	-	-
Brucellosis -					
Ring Test	-	6	-	-	8
Culture Test	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Test	-	-	-	-	-

## Brucellosis

There were no positive samples of Brucellosis. This is the first clear year since 1965.

## Heat Treated Milk

There were 34 samples submitted and the results were as follows:



	Number of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Methylene Blue Test	25	23	-	2
Phosphatase Test	25	23	-	2
Turbidity Test	5	5	-	-
Colony Count Test	2	2	-	-
Ultra High Temperature Test	2	2	-	-

### Meat Inspection

Slaughtering is carried out at two private slaughterhouses and a bacon factory. Line dressing is carried out in the bacon factory, and in one of the slaughterhouses. At peak slaughtering times in the bacon factory, it is necessary to have three meat inspectors on the line to keep pace with the rapid speed of throughput, which can reach a rate of over 100 pigs per hour. This work is physically and mentally exhausting as a thorough detailed inspection of the animals has to be carried out in a very short space of time in an atmosphere which is not conducive to prolonged mental concentration.

At each of the slaughterhouses there is an inspector in attendance during the hours of slaughtering.

During the year 131,052 animals were slaughtered of which approximately 80 per cent was to meet the needs of outside areas.

### Other Food - Stuff's Condensed

120 pkts Fish	36 pkts Pies	35 pkts Chips
2 cases Marmalade	44½ lbs Cheese	114 pkts Vegetables
16 cases Hot Toast Savouries	49 cases Cream	1 tin Dried Milk
5 lbs Stew	11 lbs Sausage	80 pkts Beefburgers
12 pkts Potatoes	11 pkts Pastry	927 cases Vegetables
1 case Instant Potatoes	202 pkts Soup	40 jars Butterscotch
7 tins Black Treacle	77 tins Vegetables	9 Steak & Kidney Puddings
10 tins Baby Food	39 tins Fruit	1 Sausage Roll
1 case Instant Potatoes	6 Steaklets	18 bottles Squash
2 cases Mushrooms	75 lb Beef	466 tins Soup
166 tins Cream	5 Chicken Casseroles	88 cases Fruit
10 bottles Sauce	575 jars Coffee	1 tin Prawns
12 cases Flo-lite	4 Rissoles	15 Chickens
16 Braised Kidneys	220 tins Evaporated Milk	4 cases Beefburgers
2070 tins Milo	190 cases Assorted Soups	2 cases Custard
106 pkts Chicken Curry	117 cartons Braised Beef	3 cases Fritters
122 cases Assorted Sweetheart	4 Shepherds Pies	226 cases Milk
186 tins Assorted Snack Meals	13 Kipper Fillets	

16 cases Coffee  
1860 cases Soup  
39 tins Meat  
11 Pastries

50 cases Nesquik  
21 cases Beverages  
1 case Chips

12 cases Gravy Salt  
48 cases Assorted Fish  
13 cartons Mousse

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958

There are 29 Slaughtermen holding licences granted by this Authority.

### Imported Meat

During the year a total of 50 containers of imported meat were received by a local firm. This is half the number imported the previous year.

These containers were all examined by meat inspectors and comprised the following:

504 Pig Carcasses  
729 Beast Carcasses  
152 Forequarters  
140 Hindquarters  
12,550 lbs. Offal



# CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, Calves			Pigs			Sheep		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Number Killed	6,961	8,264	6,728	90,945	105,711	110,888	17,335	16,838	13,491
Number Inspected	6,961	8,264	6,728	90,945	105,711	110,888	17,335	16,838	13,491
All diseases except T.B.:									
Whole carcasses condemned	17	19	8	271	334	235	6	Nil	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,833	1,582	794	12,090	18,213	22,105	766	536	244
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	26.5%	19.2%	11.9%	13.5%	17.2%	20.1%	4.4%	3.2%	1.8%
Tuberculosis only:									
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	366	373	395	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	Nil	Nil	Nil

WEIGHTS OF CONDEMNED MEAT  
\*\*\*\*\*

	Cattle	Weight lbs	Pigs	Weight lbs	Sheep	Weight lbs
Carcasses	8	1,515	271	25,540	12	790
Heads	11	320	537	6,444	-	-
Hearts	3	13	4,170	2,085	-	-
Livers	780	8,358	4,977	15,315	243	557
Lungs	57	548	8,676	8,676	-	-
Plucks	-	-	4,394	20,180	-	-
Legs	1	100	228	2,569	1	18
Trimnings	23	455	350	2,423	-	-
Forequarters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindquarters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidneys	-	-	245	360	-	-
Tongues	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	11,309	Total:	83,592	Total:	1,365

Grand Total of Meat Condenned : 96,266 lbs.



## HOUSING \*\*\*\*\*

The total number of new houses built during the year by private enterprise was 429, an increase of 92 over the previous year. The total number of houses built during the past five years was 2,565 private houses, 309 Council houses. The total number of inhabited houses and flats throughout the area is 15,730.

### Improvement Grants - Discretionary

Following the introduction of the Housing Act, 1969, in the latter part of that year, a bigger emphasis was placed by the Government on the improvement of older dwellings which were rapidly falling into disrepair and would eventually be classified as slum property.

For the first time since improvement grants were first introduced, a grant is now available towards the cost of structural repairs. In June, 1971, the Government introduced the 1971 Housing Act, which increased the grant payment to 75% instead of the previous 50% and increased the grant maximum to £1,500. These new increased levels of grant applied to authorities included in Development or Intermediate Development Areas - this included the Warrington Rural District Area.

This latest Act, it is expected, will produce the necessary incentive to persuade owners to apply for the generous grants which are now available.

Progress at the initial stage was very slow and owners seemed reluctant to take advantage of these new increased grants despite the fact that there are now no conditions attached to payment of grant and the property can be sold immediately after improvement without the repayment of grant.

The difficulty lies in persuading the owners of houses whose property is in urgent need of improvement to apply for these grants. Many properties in this class are either tenanted and the landlord is not willing to embark on large scale expenditure, or the houses are occupied by elderly people who cannot afford the expenditure or do not wish the upheaval that a full improvement of the house would involve.

During the year 202 applications were received. Total amount of grants paid £58,878.44. It will be interesting to see the trend that will appear in the following twelve months.



## Standard Grants

The Housing Act, 1971, also increased from 50% to 75% the grants available for providing the standard amenities - bath, W.C., wash-hand basin, and hot water services. During the past year there were 19 applications for standard grants, of these 14 applications were from owner occupiers and 5 from owners of tenanted houses. The number of grants approved was 19 and the number completed 31. Total amount of grants paid £10,140.84.

During the year the Council agreed to grant loans in exceptional cases to owners unable to raise their share of the cost of improvement works. To date only two applications have been received for such loans.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Control Act, 1957 were received.

## Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act, 1969 which came into operation in August of that year introduced a method of converting controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies. In order for this conversion to take place the house must satisfy the qualifying conditions laid down in the Act. These are briefly as follows:

1. The house must be provided with all the standard amenities freely available for the use of the occupier.
2. That the dwelling is in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality, and disregarding internal decorative repair.
3. The dwelling is fit in all other respects for human habitation.

Under the procedure laid down in the Act the landlord must make application to the Local Authority for a Qualification Certificate and if the Local Authority are satisfied that the house satisfies the qualifying conditions mentioned above, then a Qualification Certificate is issued.

During the year a total of 18 applications have been received and of these 2 have been recommended for approval. The main reason for not issuing a Certificate is that the houses upon inspection have been found to be in need of repair. In all cases the owners have agreed to carry out the repairs in order to satisfy the qualifying conditions, and a Certificate will be issued when these repairs are completed.



New Houses Erected (Traditional Permanent)

	1970		1971		1972
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses
Other bodies and persons	392	-	337	-	439
Local Authority	-	111	-	-	-
Other Local Authorities	153	-	240	124	144

Inspection of Existing Properties

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	608
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	789
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to above) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	74

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	1
---	-----	---

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:		
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:		
By Owners	...	Nil
By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(b) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:

By Owners ... Nil

By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

(c) Proceedings Under Public Health Acts

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 310
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

By Owners ... 3

By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

(d) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 (Section 17)

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 9
- (iii) Number of dwelling houses closed ... 1



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

\*\*\*\*\*

## Water Supply

A piped supply of water extends throughout the area. The principal supplier is Warrington, Runcorn & District Water Board, but a small area of Cuerdley Parish is supplied by Liverpool Corporation.

From Public Mains		From Private supplies, e.g. wells, springs etc.	
PARISH	Direct to houses Number of dwelling houses	Number of dwelling houses	Number of Population
Burtonwood ...	1515	-	-
Croft ...	799	-	-
Cuerdley ...	48	-	-
Penketh ...	3193	-	-
Poulton ...	3044	-	-
Rixton ...	636	-	-
Sankey ...	3456	-	-
Winwick plus			
Mental Hospital ...	864	-	-
Woolston ...	2175	-	-
Total Whole District	15730	-	-

The total number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was as follows:

Public Supply			Private Supplies Industrial use only		
No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
175	175	-	-	-	-

## Rivers and Streams

The area is traversed from north to south by two main streams - Sankey Brook and the River Glaze. Across the southern boundary runs the River Mersey and eventual outlet for these streams. On the eastern side Padgate



Brook and Spittle Brook carry off most of the surface drainage from the Parishes of Croft, Poulton-with-Fearnhead and Woolston.

Sewerage schemes have been developed in the more urban parts of the area and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the streams. It is most essential that when pollution is reduced by the construction of proper sewerage schemes, new pollution is not allowed by development outside the scheme.

### Drainage and Sewerage

The position with regard to sewerage schemes throughout the area is shown in the following table. There are 35 houses which still have a pail closet. These houses are situated where there is now sewer available and where it is unlikely there will be any development to warrant the high cost of providing a sewer. It may be possible in such cases to induce owners to take advantage of the increased grants available where septic tanks have to be installed.

Parish	Sewers	Conversions
Burtonwood and Collins Green	Completed	Completed
Croft	Completed	Completed
Cuerdley	In Progress	In Progress
Penketh	Completed	Completed
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	Completed	Completed
Rixton	Completed	Completed
Glazebrook	Completed	Completed
Sankey	Completed	Completed
Winwick, Houghton Green	Completed	Completed
Winwick, St. Oswalds	Completed	Completed
Winwick, Hermitage Green	Completed	Completed
Woolston	Completed	Completed

### Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse, together with ancillary functions is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The collection service, which is weekly, is carried out by the use of special-type rear loader compression, and forward and rearward tipping vehicles.



Following a Work Study of the refuse collection system carried out the previous year, a bonus incentive scheme was introduced on 10th April, 1972. This scheme has worked very satisfactorily. The big turnover of labour experienced in previous years has disappeared and there is now very little absenteeism. Both drivers and collectors appear satisfied with the scheme as well as Management.

The whole of the area is serviced with polythene sacks. Plastic bins specially designed to receive plastic bin liners are gradually being introduced to replace galvanised bins and wall bracket sack holders.

The amount of refuse from households is over on the increase due to the continuing extensive use of wrapping materials and on a smaller scale the introduction of Smoke Control Areas. Garden refuse is another problem. The bonus scheme allows, at the maximum, the removal of one sack of garden refuse per week. All workmen are provided with protective clothing and although this is by no means cheap it is a feature that is now a necessity for workmen engaged on this class of work. A clean set of overalls is provided weekly.

The Amenity Block in which there are showers, baths, lockers for clean and dry clothing; a room in which clothes can be dried, and a dining room and kitchen, continues to be extensively used by the workmen.

The collection of pail closets is carried out weekly. Throughout the years there has been a systematic reduction in the number of pail closets serviced. The number is now down to 57.

The disposal of refuse has been by controlled tipping at Mill Lane, Winwick, and Rixton tips. The Rixton tip is in Moat Lane, Rixton and came into use at the beginning of the year. This is a former clay pit. Much site preparation was necessary in the way of excavation, road making and fencing. The tip is well removed from built up areas and no nuisance from this tip is anticipated.

There are two refuse disposal points, one at Mill Lane, Winwick and the other at New Cut Lane, Woolston, adjoining the depot. These continue to be used extensively, the estimated quantity of material deposited annually amounts to 18,000 tons. The sites are open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Because of the need to keep these sites open continuously and the limited time they are manned, much trade waste finds its way on to the sites and there is an appreciable amount of vandalism. On the credit side there are fewer instances of dumping waste on open land and road verges.

The litter problem is ever with us and tends to make one despondent. In this area and in the country in general the amount of litter seems to be more prolific than ever. It is a problem however which will not cure itself, and whilst the greatest task is to educate the public, the provision of adequate litter disposal receptacles throughout the area is of paramount importance. This is a problem which will have to be given top priority in the coming year.

Abandoned cars have given little trouble, only 10 were dealt with during the year.



## STATISTICS

### Machines employed:

	No.
Karrier Musketeer	3
Karrier Dual Tip, Diesel	5
Karrier Bantan with "Derby" body	1
Karrier Ramillies	2
Dodge Gamecock Multi-lift (16 tons)	1
Conner Van 1 ton	2
Imp Van	1
Morris 1,000 Van	1
Track Marshall Tractor	1
J.C.B.	1
Colectomatic	1
International 125A	1

### Workmen employed:

Transport Foreman	1
Transport Fitter	1
Loader Drivers	12
Labourers, all classes	34
Rodent Control Operators	2

### Dustbins and Pails:

Number of Dustbins provided	1169
Number of Pails provided	3

### Rodent Control

The recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are pursued in this sphere of work. Two operators are engaged wholetime and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry. Both the operators have undertaken special instruction courses organised by the Ministry.

All local authority properties, refuse tips, sewerage works, etc., were regularly inspected and treated. The sewers and sewer ditches were test-baited and treated where necessary.

On private properties treatment is carried out by agreement, some firms having an annual contract whereby the Council service the premises regularly. This is a much more satisfactory arrangement than waiting until the premises become infested. Again many firms employ private contractors to carry out this work.

Private houses are dealt with as a rate charge.



The number of farmers who have annual contracts with the local authority for the destruction of rats is 21.

The number of infestation treatments were as follows:

	<u>Minor</u>
Business Premises	416
Private Dwellings	1548
Local Authority	475

In addition 118 manholes were test-baited.

### Atmospheric Pollution

Since the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, industrial concerns have installed new boiler plant or modernised existing plant so that during the year little trouble was experienced from such chimneys.

During the year good progress was made with the smoke control programme. The following is a summary of the present position:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Date Order Operative</u>
No.1 Winwick	513	1st October, 1969
No.2 Fearnhead	816	1st November, 1969
No.3 Padgate	2,042	1st September, 1971
No.4 Great Sankey	1,300	1st April, 1972
No.5 Woolston	1,340	1st August, 1972
No.6 Penketh North	1,912	1st June, 1973
No.7 Penketh South	1,414	1st July, 1973
No.8 Great Sankey North	1,568	1st August, 1973
No.9 Burtenwood	1,630	1st September, 1974

The final area is being surveyed and this covers Croft, Risley and Rixton.

### Offensive Trades

There is one offensive trade in the area. The trades carried out are fat extraction, bone boiling and glue making. Since August operations have been carried out on a very reduced scale and no complaints of smell nuisance were received after this date.

To prevent fly breeding, the factory have a contract with the local authority whereby the whole of the premises are treated with insecticides. This system has proved very satisfactory.

## Sanitary Accommodation of Houses

Conversions from pail to w.c.'s are now usually carried out by the aid of Standard Grants or Improvement Grants, and not under Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, as was previously the case. The number of houses converted from pails to w.c.'s during the year was 27.

The number of pails in use is:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Caravans</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>
Burtonwood	5	4	-
Croft and Risley	8	5	-
Poulton	-	-	-
Penketh	-	-	-
Rixton	10	-	-
Sankoy	-	3	1
Winwick	5	3	-
Woolston	7	5	-
Cuerdloy	-	1	-
	<u>35</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>



# INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

\*\*\*\*\*

## Factories Act, 1961

There are 75 factories registered in the area, the principal ones being engaged in light engineering, wire rope making, plastics and brewing.

Particular attention has been paid to the standard of hygiene practised in the canteens. Some of these are maintained and run to the highest standards but in others constant supervision is necessary. A special approach is made to each manageress and staff to ensure that scrupulous attention is paid to personal hygiene. Circulars and posters have been provided for use within the canteens and kitchens.

Number of Canteens - 12

Good co-operation has existed with all factory managements and in no case has there been any necessity for statutory action on any of the matters for which the Local Authority is responsible.

## Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

### 1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	41	-	-
(c) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	75	41	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
San. conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Part VIII of the Act - Outwork:

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel	9	-	-	-	-	-



## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises. The legal provisions are very similar to those required in the Factories Act and deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions. The enforcement of the Act is divided among several authorities.

It has not been found necessary to take statutory action to secure any of the requirements under the purview of the Council, all recommendations having been dealt with informally.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and inspections carried out:

Number of premises registered during the year	...	2
Total number of registered premises at end of year	...	88
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	...	88
Number of informal notices served	...	2
Number of notices complied with	...	2
Number of accidents reported and investigated	...	6
Number of prosecutions	...	-

### SHOPS

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and Mixed General	... 49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	... 14
Butchers	... 11
Fried Fish Shops	... 9
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars	... 4
Newsagents	... 11
Hardware	... 8
Drapers	... 6
Hairdressers	... 15
Chemists	... 5
Post Offices	... 8
Confectioners	... 11
	<hr/>
	151
	<hr/>

## Petroleum and Carbide Storage

The number of Licences issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium are as follows:

Number of Licences to store petroleum	...	46
Number of gallons of storage capacity	...	150,330
Number of Licences to store Carbide	...	1
Total amount of Carbide permitted	...	1,120 lbs
Number of Licences to store other spirits	...	6
Total amount of fees paid:		
Petroleum	....	£199.00
Carbide of Calcium	....	£ 0.50
Cellulose	....	£ 6.00
		<hr/>
		£205.50
		<hr/>

Licences for the storage of petroleum and carbide are renewed at the beginning of each year. Inspections have been made with particular attention to new premises and the testing of underground storage tanks at the older petrol stations.

In order to conform with the Home Office Model Code and the Code of Practice issued by the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, occupiers of all licensed premises are required to obtain a certificate from a suitably qualified electrical engineer, certifying that all electrical apparatus complies with the Regulations.



# SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

\*\*\*\*\*

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	19
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	196
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	12
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	13
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	79
Petrol Installations	...	...	...	...	...	108
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	63
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	101
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	41
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing Act Grants	...	...	...	...	...	2376
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	128
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	31
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	130
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	85
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	4752
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	268
Civic Amenities Act	...	...	...	...	...	63
Office, Shops & Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	122
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	375

## Under Public Health Acts

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	416
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	161

## Under Housing Acts

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	192
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	20

## Infectious Disease

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	2

# Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Visits to:	Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	476
	Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	79
	Butchers	...	...	...	13
	Canteens	...	...	...	66
	Dairies & Milk Distributors	...	...	...	17
	Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	205
	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	46
	Grocers	...	...	...	95
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	2
	Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	6
	Wholesalers	...	...	...	12
	Schools	...	...	...	10
	Licensed Premises	...	...	...	3

## Visits in connection with Sampling of:

Milk	...	...	...	46
Ice Cream	...	...	...	4
Other Items	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	34
Delivery Vans	...	...	...	92









