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Urban District Council of Winsford



REPORT




of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD

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R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR 1961



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD

Chairman: Councillor L. Knight, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W.J.W. Forgham

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: W.J.W. Forgham

Vice-Chairman: G. Morgan

Councillors: H. Proctor  
J. Jackson  
L. Jackson  
L. Knight, J.P.  
G. Garnett  
P.G. Tipple  
H. Sadler  
F. Shannon  
J.N. Wilson, C.C.  
G. Tomlinson  
A.S. Wilding  
D. Atherton  
Mrs. J. Wrench

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: W.S. Slater, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
Retired : 31st May, 1962.

F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Appointed : 13th August, 1962.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health  
for Northwich Rural District Council, Northwich Urban District  
Council and Middlewich Urban District Council

and Divisional Medical Officer to the  
Mid-Cheshire Division

Chief Public Health Inspector: T.H. Rogerson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
(Certified Meat & Food Inspector,  
and Estates Officer)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: F. Lamb, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Additional Public Health Inspector: R.D. Clarke, M.R.S.H.,

Meat Inspector's Assistant: J.C. Long

Pupil Public Health Inspector: N.T. Taylor

Pest Control Officer: E. Adams



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD

Telephone number : Northwich 4251/2

Hartford Hill,  
Darwin Street,  
NORTHWICH,  
Cheshire.

December, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Winsford Urban District Council

Dear Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the environmental health and sanitary circumstances of the Council's district for the year 1961. In doing this I would like to express my appreciation of the help Mr. Rogerson and the other members of the staff have given me, both in preparing this report and introducing me to the district.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

F. SEYMOUR.

Medical Officer of Health.





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SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

(1) GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated mid-year 1961)	12,800
Area (acres of District)	7,094
Number of inhabited dwellings	4,117
Rateable Value of Area	£116,445
Product of Penny Rate, 1961/62	£480

Comparative Statistics - 1960/61

	Year	
	1960	1961
Population	13,030	12,800
Rateable Value	£113,917	£116,445
Product of Penny Rate	£465	£480
Number of inhabited dwellings	4,103	4,117

(2) VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	110	95	205
Illegitimate	3	3	6

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.5
+Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Comparability Factor 0.95)	15.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total births	2.8

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6	7	13
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live and Still Births	119	105	224
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births			58.0

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	23.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	19.0
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	14.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	71.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	67	76	143
Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.2
+Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population (Comparability factor 1.16)			13.0

+ NOTE:

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales, and the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation which caused approximately 49% of the deaths, and cancer which caused approximately 16%.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
6. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
7. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	5	12
8. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
9. Diabetes	-	2	2
10. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	12	18
11. Coronary disease, angina	14	7	21
12. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
13. Other heart disease	10	12	22
14. Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
15. Influenza	-	3	3
16. Pneumonia	5	-	5
17. Bronchitis	3	3	6
18. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
19. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
20. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
21. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
22. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
23. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
24. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
25. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	14	24
26. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
27. All other accidents	3	-	3
28. Suicide	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67	76	143
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

S E C T I O N    I I

HEALTH SERVICES

(1) HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Winsford Urban district lies within the area of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board whose offices are at Cheetwood Road, Manchester, 8. Telephone number - Deansgate 6441.

(2) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Arrangements have now been made for Winsford Water, Ice-cream and milk samples taken by the Health Department, to be submitted for examination at the Chester Public Health Laboratory, instead of as previously to the Manchester Service. Because of traffic conditions this new arrangement is less wasteful of the Inspectors' time, the mileage covered being much the same.

(3) AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is provided by the County Council and, since December 1960, this service has been centrally controlled. Radio control of the ambulance service was instituted by the County Council when the responsibility was transferred from the Mid-Cheshire Divisional Health Committee to the Central County Ambulance Committee.

Winsford Urban District is centrally situated between the depots of Northwich and Crewe, which provide a 24 hour coverage for the whole area. All 999 calls made by members of the public are immediately connected with the central control at County Hall, and by the use of two-way radio telephone such emergencies can be quickly and effectively covered. The arrangement for non-urgent calls is that the patient or general practitioner should ring the Northwich depot - Telephone number - Northwich 5090.

(4) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

This service is provided by the under-mentioned nurses:-

	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss I.A. Bremner, 204 Ways Green, Winsford.	Winsford 2548
Miss P.M. Jones, 8, Wellfield, Wharton Road, Winsford.	Winsford 2766

(5) CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND HEALTH VISITORS

The Health Visitors for the Winsford Urban District are :-

<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Brown, Child Welfare Centre, 98, Weaver Street, Winsford.	Winsford 2387
Miss J.M. Gassick, Child Welfare Centre, 98, Weaver Street, Winsford.	Winsford 2387

Baby Clinics are held every Friday afternoon between 2 and 4 p.m., during which hours Proprietary Foods are sold to mothers attending the Clinic. Welfare Foods only, i.e., National Dried Milk and Orange Juice are obtainable at the Rates Office, High Street, Winsford, each day except Monday. This arrangement will cease on 1st January, 1963, and Welfare Foods will only be available at the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday mornings between 9 and 11, and Friday afternoons between 2 and 4.

(6) Information concerning the other County Health Services in the area such as Home Help, Chiropody Service, Care and After Care equipment etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Medical Officer at Hartford Hill, Darwin Street, Northwich. Telephone number - Northwich 4251/2.

(7) A Family Planning Clinic is held every Monday, from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the County Council Clinic, Weaver Street, Winsford.

(8) A "Darby & Joan" Club which meets on the last Friday in each month between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. is held at the Wharton Road Methodist Sunday School rooms. Men over 65 and women over 60 are eligible to join.



SECTION III

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951

Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place.

Section 50

Under this Section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

It was not necessary to take any action under either of these Sections during the year.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(1) NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from an epidemic of measles the incidence of Infectious Diseases was low during the year.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	
	1961	1960
Measles	436	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3

The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the years:-

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
92	72	74	59	56	54	57	58	57	52	48	51

(2) B.C.G. PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

In addition to the B.C.G. protection against tuberculosis as carried out at the local Chest Clinic on actual contacts to cases of tuberculosis and the vaccination of new-born babies at some maternity hospitals in Manchester, the parents of school children of the 12 - 13 years age group in the area are being offered this form of protective treatment. The response to date on the part of the parents to take advantage of this protection for their children has been good.

(3) MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Winsford Urban District between the 31st August and 11th September, 1961. The previous visit was made in October, 1957.

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The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Winsford Urban District between the 31st August and 11th September, 1961. The previous visit was made in October, 1957.

1,973 persons over 15 years of age were examined, the majority (1,075) being industrial workers.

The following abnormalities were found:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis - healed	3	4	7
" - requiring treatment or close clinic supervision	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms	1	-	1
Congenital cardiac abnormalities	-	1	1
Acquired cardiac abnormalities	-	1	1
Bacterial and virus infections of lungs	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis	1	1	2
Fibrosis	3	1	4

S E C T I O N V

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Work on the development scheme which is being undertaken under the provisions of the Town Development Act, 1952, proceeded well during the year.

An agreement has been made with the Manchester Corporation for the reception of overspill population. This will entail the movement of 15,000 people into the town and the erection of 4,300 dwellings during a period of 10 years.

In conjunction with this movement of population must go the erection of factories to provide employment for the newcomers to the town. The Council has acquired 200 acres for the development of an industrial estate and work on the first factory commenced on the 9th March. By the end of the year two factories were completed and operating, and work was proceeding on three more. In general these factories are being built for the Council for lease to clients' and the management of the Estate is undertaken by the department under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector acting in his capacity as Estates Officer.

Considerable work was also put in hand on the construction of roads and sewers on the Industrial Estate. The erection of a small Dyestuffs and Chemical factory was also started on a site in Wharton Road, provided by the Council.

SECTION VI  
SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Statement of Inspections made and Notices Issued

Nature of Inspections made	Number	Number of Notices Served			Remain i ha
		Statutory	Informal	Notices complied with	
1. Dwelling houses (General)	547	23	91	114	-
2. Tents, vans, sheds	42	2	6	8	-
3. Privy middens, pails, cesspools	11	7	8	15	-
4. House drainage	73	15	7	22	-
5. Ditches, watercourses etc.,	25	-	3	3	-
6. Offensive accumulations	11	-	6	6	-
7. Keeping of animals	9	-	4	4	-
8. Offensive trades	35	-	-	-	-
9. Slaughterhouses (Public)	-	-	-	-	-
10. Slaughterhouses (Private)	2,376	-	27	24	3
<u>Other places where food is produced or sold:-</u>					
Bakehouses	12	-	4	4	-
Canteens	12	-	5	5	-
Cafes	18	-	7	7	-
Foodshops	95	-	16	13	3
Butchers shops	45	-	9	7	2
Other food premises	67	-	-	-	-
11. Dairies	9	-	3	3	-
12. Factories with mechanical power	35	-	3	3	-
13. Factories without mechanical power	9	-	-	-	-
14. Other premises under the Act (Including works of buildings)					
Outworkers premises	2	-	-	-	-
15. Ashbins	18	-	1	1	-
16. Overcrowding	19	-	-	-	-
17. Places of amusement	1	-	1	1	-
18. Verminous premises	13	-	4	4	-
19. Water closets	9	-	2	2	-
20. Water supply	11	-	2	2	-
21. Shops (Shops Act)	18	-	-	-	-
22. Miscellaneous	65	-	17	17	-
23. River Boats	-	-	-	-	-
24. Infectious Diseases	30	-	-	-	-
25. Interviews	573	-	-	-	-
26. <u>SAMPLING</u>					
Milk	41	-	-	-	-
Water	33	-	-	-	-
Ice-cream	13	-	-	-	-
27. Hairdressers	19	-	4	4	-
28. Smoke Abatement	193	-	7	7	-
29. Markets	13	-	5	5	-
30. Disinfection	23	-	-	-	-
31. Disinfestation	79	-	4	4	-

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

### Nuisance arising from Itinerant Traders

Complaints were made by the local branch of the National Farmers Union, concerning nuisance caused to farmers by the encampments of Itinerant Traders frequenting the Blakeden Lane area.

The people who frequented this area were of the Itinerant Trader type their main source of occupation being the collection of scrap metal and other material, some of which was always discarded on the roadside or in hedge bottoms.

These Traders lived in horse drawn or motor drawn caravans which were usually small in size and delapidated in condition. On occasions there were as many as six families camping along Blakeden Lane and their stay usually lasted for a number of weeks at a time.

Domestic facilities were practically non existent, with the exception of a stove for cooking of food; water was begged from farms. These vans had no sanitary conveniences and the occupants used field gateways and grass verges instead.

Dangers to Public Health arose from this practice as it is conducive to the spread of intestinal diseases. This insanitary practice is also one of the causes of spreading the human tape worm *Taenia Saginata* through the agency of grazing cattle. Cases of the associated bovine disease *Cysticercosis Bovis* are still encountered in local slaughterhouses. The possibility cannot be dismissed of the risk to animal health caused by these people moving from one farm area to another, particularly in times when a specific disease is present in a locality. The indiscriminate scattering of domestic refuse and food scraps provided an attraction to vermin, and in warm weather fly breeding also. This becomes of increasing importance when it is associated with human excrement. (The udders and teats of cows had also become contaminated with human excrement with the consequent dangers to milk production).

On considering this evidence the Council decided to erect notices in the area effected prohibiting these encampments on the roadside verges. Since the notices were erected this type of encampment has ceased to exist and the area is now free of this most undesirable nuisance.

### WATER SUPPLY

The mains supply is provided by the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board from bore holes in the Delamere area. This is fed to the storage reservoir Whitby's Lane, Over.

This water is satisfactory in quality but the quantity will have to be supplemented to meet the requirements of the Town Development which is now being undertaken. It is understood that a new 15" main is to be brought into the town and will join the existing 12" main in Middlewich Road.

Four samples of mains supply were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination from various parts of the district, and in addition 25 similar samples were taken by the Water Board. All these were reported on as satisfactory, no coliform bacilli being present in 100 ml. of water.

The water supplied to the district does not have a plumbo-solvent action.

Only one farm and one cottage occupied by seven persons and situated at Petty Pool, Whitegate, are without a mains supply. These premises are situated a considerable distance from a water main and the supply is taken by gravity from a shallow well. The bacteriological condition of this well water varies considerably, sometimes showing evidence of faecal coli, but at other times these organisms are entirely absent. The Occupiers of these premises have been advised to boil the water before use.

All other dwelling houses numbering 4,097 and occupied by 12,773 persons are supplied from the public water mains direct to internal taps within the houses. There are no dwelling houses supplied by means of stand-pipes.

#### SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's Open Air Brine Baths are usually open from May until September.

The existing treatment plant only allows for one of the two baths to be filtered and chlorinated at one time, with the result that the other bath has to stand for some hours before retreatment. A close supervision of the chlorine content of the water is therefore maintained with colorimeter tests three times daily, carried out by the Baths Superintendent. In addition weekly check samples are made to determine the free chlorine, and these are analysed in the Department's own laboratory by a simple titration against a standard sodium thiosulphate solution using copper sulphate as a catalyst and starch as an indicating agent.

36 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The present population of Winsford is approximately 12,800, of which some 7,200 are housed on the West side and the remainder on the East side of the River Weaver. All drainage is to this river, a small amount from the older properties close to the river being discharged direct, and the remainder receiving treatment at Over Works on the West side and Wharton Works and Clive Works on the East side.

Maintenance work necessitated by subsidence continues at the main Over and Wharton Works, the Wharton Works being particularly affected. The three small

works at Meadow Bank, Clive and Whitegate, continue to function satisfactorily.

Special maintenance of plant and provision of additional sludge drying facilities is being undertaken at these small works.

The Over and Wharton Works consist merely of a series of lagoons on the river banks, the degree of purification achieved being very small, but the Clive Works comprises Settling and Storm Tanks, Filters and Humus Tanks which, although overloaded, are in reasonably good condition.

Apart from the older properties the sewerage is mainly on the separate or partially separate system and, with certain storm overflows and emergency relief overflows, operates satisfactorily, although in recent years development in the higher areas has caused surcharging in the lower sections of the system.

The Council has, however, retained a Civil Engineering Consultant to prepare a new sewerage scheme to meet the needs of the existing town and for the expansion expected from the development proposals.

Work has commenced on the 1st phase of this scheme with the Contractor laying a new sewer in School Road, Wharton.

The overall effect of this new sewerage scheme will be to deliver to the new Sewage Works all domestic sewage diluted to a maximum of 8 times the dry weather flow in times of storm, all trade effluent, and surface water from a proportion of the Western residential area. It will enable the Wharton and Over Sewage Works to be abandoned and the Clive Works retained for storm water treatment only, and the present multiplicity of emergency relief overflows and connections to be closed.

Several sites were investigated for the proposed sewage treatment works, but that finally chosen offered the advantages of convenient access, proximity to the river and to the main drainage areas coupled with relatively low agricultural value. There is also alongside the site a deep gully which, it has been suggested, would form a convenient tip for both town refuse and dried sludge.

The peak flow estimated to arrive at the Works in times of heavy storm is some 30 times the calculated dry weather flow. It is not economical to provide preliminary treatment capacity for this flow, and it is proposed to construct an overflow prior to the Works to pass a maximum of 15 times dry weather flow forward for treatment, the remainder by-passing the Works to be discharged at the main outfall together with storm tank and fully treated effluent.

The complete lay-out of the Works is designed for the future flow from a population of 26,000, plus the full accompanying industrial development, but certain units will be omitted in the present phase which will cater for 18,000 population plus half the industrial development.



The inlet works will be designed for 15 times the ultimate dry weather flow and will comprise mechanically raked screens with automatic disintegration of screenings and a mechanical detritus plant.

These will be followed by a flume controlled overflow passing forward a flow of 3 times the domestic plus 4 times the industrial dry weather flows for full treatment and discharging the remainder to storm tanks. Four circular mechanically scraped tanks will be required eventually, three being provided in the present phase.

The effluent from the storm tanks will be discharged to the main outfall, the sludge and retained water being returned to the settling tank inlet.

The flow for full treatment will pass first through circular mechanically scraped settling tanks, three out of four being provided in the present scheme.

A small pumping station will be constructed to deal with storm tank contents and pump sludge from the settling tanks onto a series of sludge drying beds.

These sludge beds, 36 of which will be provided at present, will be drained back to the settling tank inlet, the dried sludge being removed to tip, probably in the adjacent gully.

The effluent from the settling tanks will then pass through a battery of six percolating filters. Provision will be made for operating the re-circulation process on these filters by pumping back to them a proportion of final effluent, and by this method the capacity provided should be sufficient for the ultimate flow. Initially, the dosage will be fairly low, and experiments will be carried out to determine the most economical proportions of re-circulation. In view of the indeterminate nature of the sewage to be treated it is felt that this method will provide the greatest degree of flexibility and enable a high standard of effluent to be maintained.

The filtered effluent will finally pass through circular mechanically raked humus settlement tanks, two out of three being provided at present, before discharge via the main outfall to the River Weaver.

A pumping station will be constructed to contain the re-circulation pumps and to pump sludge from the humus tanks either to the settling tank inlet or direct to the drying beds.

At the main entrance to the Works a Manager's Office, Workshop and Messroom building will be constructed, roadways and paths will be laid and the whole site will be fenced.

There are approximately 63 premises still using pail closets and 24 with privy cesspools.

A motor gully/cesspool emptier has been purchased and the emptying of private cesspools and septic tanks is now undertaken as a service. The machine also has an attachment for the reception of nightsoil and this enables the nightsoil collection to be carried out in a more hygienic manner than was previously the case.

A scheme has been prepared for the laying of sewers in the Swanlow South area which will enable the present unsatisfactory arrangements to be superceded and will also enable further properties to be connected to the main sewerage system of the town. This work is now proceeding by Contract.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It is the Council's policy at present to provide a 14 day refuse collection service. The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Over and Wharton filter beds. This practise has enabled us to maintain the river banks and so keep the filter beds in operation. When the new sewage disposal works are completed and in operation, tipping at the old works will continue for some time, but will eventually be transferred to a new site at the new sewage disposal works.

A considerable fly nuisance arises at the tips each year. This occurs in spite of the constant treatment of the tips with insecticides during the period from March to October. To improve the efficiency of this treatment a petrol driven fogging generator was purchased during the year. This enables large surface areas to be quickly treated with insecticide. These measures, however, will be abortive if there is insufficient covering material available as the larval stage of the fly is relatively resistant to insecticides. Covering the refuse with suitable material of adequate thickness prevents the hatched fly from emerging and so breaks the chain of fly breeding. Flies are potentially a serious danger to health, breeding as they do in refuse tips and other filth and afterwards entering houses and feeding on human food. It can be fairly stated that where reasonable controlled tipping is practised the fly nuisance is minimal. However, suitable mechanical equipment is required to spread the covering material and also financial provision for the purchase of such material when it is not available free of charge. Free supplies of ashes previously available have largely ceased with contraction of the local salt works, and efforts are being made to obtain alternative covering material. When the sites cease to be used as filter beds it will be possible to use covering material of other types and the position is expected to become easier. At present each tip is maintained by one man working with a hand rake.

## INSECT CONTROL

Regular treatments for insect control have again been carried out at the premises under contract to the Council. The absence of flies and other insect pests on the premises shows the wisdom and effectiveness of regular and proper treatment. It is regrettable that more traders in food premises do not take advantage of this local service which is an important factor in maintaining good hygiene in all types of food premises. Circularisation of the food premises in the town may be worthy of a consideration during the next few months. It is exceedingly difficult to transport the equipment necessary for the service without having a proper vehicle. A small van would meet the needs of the department in this respect and greatly increase the efficiency of the service.

Complaints of insects and pests in households have again been mainly associated with infestations of cockroaches, ants and wasps. Free treatments are given to all domestic premises and these infestations are very quickly controlled by the use of specific insecticides such as chlordane, gammexane, D.D.T. and, in the case of wasps, insecticidal generators.

## RODENT CONTROL

There has been no appreciable increase in the number of premises under contract to the Council for rodent control. At present 16 contracts are held for this service.

Farmers particularly seem reluctant to take advantage of the scheme which provides for monthly inspections and quarterly treatments. As and when time allows, inspections will be made of these holdings to determine the prevalence or otherwise of infestations with a view to applying the necessary statutory provisions of the Prevention of Damage of Pests Act, 1949.

Domestic premises receive a free service for the destruction of rodents, and business premises are charged on a time and material basis.

The Pest Control Officer exercises continuous control over the refuse tips at the sewerage works, but again lack of adequate covering of the refuse aggravates the problem. Sewers are treated every six months by sodium fluoracetate which keeps down the rat population in the town's sewers, and nowhere in the sewerage system is the infestation more than "light".

One minor mishap occurred at a private house following baiting for mice. A small child gained access to the room under treatment and attempted to eat the warfarin bait. Fortunately, the child's mother entered upon the scene before any quantity was consumed. The child was taken to hospital for observation, but was sent home the following day no worse for his experience. Since then only traps are used where there is the slightest danger of poison baits being interferred with.

### LICENSED CAMPING SITES

The four licensed sites in the district are being reviewed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Council has adopted the Model Standards for Camping Sites and two of the sites have now been issued with new licences under the Act.

One site of 2.73 acres is licensed for 40 caravans, 29 for recreational purposes and 11 for residential purposes. The other site is approximately 3 acres and is licensed for 20 caravans for recreational purposes.

The site operators have been given a two year period to comply with the requirements of the licenses.

Details of site requirements are being investigated in respect of the two remaining sites which hold planning permission. One of these has been in operation as a seasonal site since 1919 and contains a number of bus bodies and sheds which will require action under the Housing Act, 1957. When these unsatisfactory structures have been dealt with the site can then be more fully appraised for licensing under the 1960 Act.

### RECREATION GROUNDS

The existing Wharton and Over recreation grounds are being maintained with bowling greens, tennis courts and other facilities offered. The Council owns an area of land adjacent to the Wharton recreation ground which it is hoped in the future to develop as an extension to the recreational facilities of the district.

### REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Byelaws in respect of Hairdressers and Barbers have been made under Section 148 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953, and are awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Registration is of right, and contravention of the Registration and Byelaw provisions have to be dealt with by Summons before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Regular inspections are made of these premises and improvements in hygiene have been made during the year.

### CANAL BOATS

No canal boats are now registered with the Council.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

KNACKERS YARD

There are no Knackers Yards in the district.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The C.W.S. Bacon Factory is registered under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to carry out the offensive trades of gut scraping, blood drying and bone boiling.

Complaints do arise over the operation of this plant, but invariably the faults are due to careless loading by the operator and not to a breakdown of the mechanical plant. The Iwel steam heated digestors used on these premises for the manufacture of blood and bone meal, are fitted with vacuum pumps and condensers for the exhaustion and condensing of fumes arising from the process.

SHOPS ACTS

These provisions are enforced by the County Council which is the Shops Acts authority for the district.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are three public conveniences in the district under the control of the Surveyor. These are cleaned each morning and in addition the urinal slabs are regularly disinfected by spraying.

Public conveniences without attendants are frequently subject to abuse, and consequently they become a source of complaint. The Council has previously considered the replacement of the building in the Market Place and this should be given attention again, with a view to providing a new public convenience with a full-time attendant.

S E C T I O N VII

THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The work of Slum Clearance during the year has been largely concerned with continuation of clearance of houses in the original 5 year programme brought out in 1955. During the year 17 houses were demolished and a further 23 were closed pending demolition.

At the close of the year 67 houses in the 5 year programme still had to be demolished.

Some of the tenants displaced from the houses have been accommodated in the flats and bungalows erected on the Dene Estate.

Demolition or Closing Orders have been made on the majority of premises still outstanding under the 5 year programme, and speed of clearance will depend entirely on the ability to rehouse the tenants.

The following table illustrates the activities of the Council during the post-war years:-

YEAR	Number of houses Demolished
1945-1954	27
1955	19
1956	24
1957	22
1958	13
1959	6
1960	9
1961	16
TOTAL	136

Better progress in clearance was made following the commencement of the first 5 year Slum Clearance programme in 1955, but this slowed down in 1959-1960 as a result of high interest rates causing a curtailment in Council house building.

Of the total of 136 houses demolished during the post-war period, 74 were included in the 5 year programme and 35 were additions to this programme.

A second Slum Clearance programme is under consideration, and the necessary survey work on the district is to be started shortly.

OVERCROWDING

	No. of dwellings	No. of families	No. of persons
(a) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein.	8	15	59
(b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1961.	9	16	66
(c) The number of cases of overcrowding relieved and the number of persons concerned in 1961.	7	10	45
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses in respect of which the L.A. have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to conditions in relation to overcrowding upon which the M.O.H. may consider desirable to report or which the Minister may from time to time require.	Nil	Nil	Nil

THE RENT ACT, 1937.

No applications for certificates of dis-repair were received during the year. One certificate was cancelled following the completion of repairs. It appears that tenants are either reluctant or indifferent to use the provisions of this Act to claim reductions in rent and to obtain repair of their premises.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The Council has continued its policy of making discretionary Improvement Grants in addition to Standard Improvement Grants for the modernisation of private houses in the area.

19 Discretionary Grants and 13 Standard Grants were approved during the financial year, making a total of 178 since the inception of the scheme under the Housing Act, 1949.

Most of these Grants are made to owner-occupiers for the installation of bathrooms and hot water systems.

NEW HOUSES

The Council erected 42 new one and two bedroomed flats and bungalows on the Dene Estate and 46 vacancies occurred in existing houses making a total of 88 dwellings available for letting. These were allocated as follows:-

Domestic cases	...	...	56
Slum Clearance	...	...	22
Industrial Nominations	...	...	10
			<hr/>
			88
			<hr/>

Private housing development continues in the area and during 1961, some 10 new dwellings were completed. This number will rise considerably by reason of a number of new private housing estates being opened up.

Transfers and Exchanges

19 tenants were transferred to alternative accommodation more suitable to their requirements and 8 mutual exchanges of tenancies were authorised.



Housing Waiting List

In December, 1961, the position was as follows:-

Applicants without separate accommodation (lodgers)	...	55
Applicants with separate accommodation (tenants, Owner/Occupier)	...	64
Applicants living outside the Council's district	...	29
		<hr/>
		148
		<hr/>

During the year 69 new applications were recorded.

A site has been reserved on the Grange Estate for accommodation for old people. This may consist of a Hostel and bungalows.

The County Council are also proposing to provide an Old People's Home in the district and the Council has been asked to suggest suitable sites. Three sites have been suggested for this Home, two being on the proposed Over Hall Estate and the other one on the proposed Crook Lane Estate.

S E C T I O N VIII - FACTORIES

There are 80 factories on the register engaged in the occupations detailed below:-

Auto Engineering	...	...	...	14
Bakeries	...	...	...	10
Building Yards	...	...	...	7
Clothing	...	...	...	10
Electro Plating	...	...	...	1
Engineering	...	...	...	6
Foundries	...	...	...	2
Corn Mills	...	...	...	1
Additives to				
Animal Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	1
Plastic Coating	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	2
Pottery	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	5
Salt Works	...	...	...	3
Tent Makers	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8
Works of Engineering Construction	...	...	...	4

12 people are employed as Outworkers to a Clothing Factory, and undertake sewing in their homes.

FACTORIES INSPECTION

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	9	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	35	13	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>

Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	-	-	-
crowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
reasonable temp (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
adequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
effective drainage of floors (S.6)	4	4	-	-	-
Convenient Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	3	-
Not sep. for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
offences against the (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

SECTION IX

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Routine inspection of food premises has continued throughout the year and improvements have been made in shops and other food preparing premises. It is hoped that a continuation of the lecture courses previously held will be able to be organised in the near future. It is difficult to preach food hygiene when a shopkeeper or canteen cook is busily engaged at work, and lectures are the only suitable means whereby one can discourse at length on the dangers of insanitary practices and the necessity of Hygienic methods in food premises.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 193 food premises in the town, which can be classified as follows:-

- 65 General groceries and provisions, including 4 outdoor beer licences, including 25 licensed to sell ice-cream.
- 13 Premises with bakehouses and shops selling bread, confectionery and grocery, including 6 licensed to retail ice-cream.
- 20 Licensed Premises
- 28 Premises selling sweets
- 7 Fish and Chip Shops
- 12 Greengrocers including 3 selling wet fish and 3 retailing ice-cream
- 16 Butchers Shops
- 15 Industrial Canteens
- 12 School Canteens
- 5 Cafes

MILK SUPPLY

During the year, 8 samples of milk were taken and submitted by the Department to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity tests. The results of all these samples were satisfactory.

In addition, 120 samples of milk were taken by the County Health Department, as the licensing authority. Only two of these samples failed the Methylene Blue test, and on further sampling of these two supplies the results were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

21 samples of Ice-cream were taken during the year, with the following results:-

Grade 1	...	19 samples
Grade 2	...	1 sample
*Grade 4	...	1 sample

\*This Grade 4 result was immediately followed up by further sampling which proved satisfactory.

3 premises were registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

The County Council Weights and Measures Inspectors took samples of 41 varied articles of food in the Winsford Urban District during 1961. The following sample was not up to standard:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine milk 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat	Retail No action

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are five licenced Slaughterhouses in the district including the C.W.S. Bacon Factory. Regular slaughtering takes place at four of the above mentioned slaughterhouses, one slaughterhouse although licenced for small animals and satisfactory insofar as the premises are concerned, has not yet commenced slaughtering.

Improvements continue to be carried out at local slaughterhouses and, although these have to be done when working and financial considerations allow, progress has been made in bringing them up to the required standard.

One slaughterhouse has recently installed a mechanical pig de-hairing machine. It does away with much of the manual work and appears to speed up work considerably. Being small in size it is admirably suited to the work of the average slaughterhouse and to date reports on it have been favourable.

Although the figures in this report show a slight decrease in the number of animals killed at all the slaughterhouses there were signs of recovery at the end of the year. In part, the reduction would appear to have been due to the higher costs of pigs during 1961.

There is very little evidence of tuberculous lesions in cattle. Those found were in animals which had been sent in for emergency slaughter as reactors to the tuberculin test.

Avian and bovine tuberculosis is still being found in pigs, and the percentage affected has not varied greatly during the past five years. These cases are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer in order that eradication measures may be taken at the piggeries concerned.

During the early part of the year, there were severe outbreaks of Foot & Mouth disease and Winsford became an infected area. This necessitated meat inspection on seven days a week as a result of the effect of the outbreak on slaughtering facilities and the movement of animals in different parts of the county. Disinfection measures were carried out at all slaughterhouses including the Bacon Factory and it was not until April that restrictions were lifted.

From time to time, overseas visitors connected with Food Inspection and Food Hygiene visit us at Winsford, and we were happy this year to welcome the Food Hygiene Officer from the Government of Israel who spent a day with us visiting local food premises and the C.W.S. Bacon Factory.

The following table is a summary of the carcasses inspected and condemned at the C.W.S. Bacon Factory, and at the private slaughterhouses in the district during the year 1961:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1420	295	200	4094	48862
Number inspected	1420	295	200	4094	48862
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS &amp; CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	27	5	11	8	334
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	147	8	2	21	5121
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12.26%	4.41%	6.50%	0.71%	11.16%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	6	-	-	1260
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	2.03%	-	-	2.58%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

## OTHER FOODS

Under the "unsound food provisions" the under-mentioned articles of food were found to be unfit for consumption and were condemned:-

<u>Articles of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cause of condemnation</u>
Ox Tongue	12 lbs.	Decomposition
Fruit Salad	6 lbs. 3 ozs.	Blown
Pears	7 lbs.	Blown
Peaches	12 lbs.	Blown
Grapefruit & Tinned Fruit	22 lbs. 3 ozs.	Blown
Stewed Steak	3 lbs.	Blown
Evaporated Milk	3 lbs. 4 ozs.	Blown
Ham	31 lbs. 15 ozs.	Decomposition
Garden Peas	13 lbs. 2 ozs.	Blown
Thick Skirt of Beef	10 lbs. 12 ozs.	Decomposition
Cooked Tin Meat	29 lbs.	Blown
Boiled Ham	195 lbs. 17 ozs.	Decomposition
Fish	32 lbs.	Decomposition
Tinned Vegetables & Soups	26 lbs. 7 ozs.	Decomposition

## DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

At the C.W.S. Bacon Factory, condemned meat and offal is disposed of by way of steam digestors and driers, which results in the condemned meat and offal forming a caked mass which is subsequently ground up into bone meal fertiliser.

Condemned meat and offal from the private slaughterhouses is collected by a contractor and undergoes similar treatment outside the district. Other foods such as canned foodstuffs are disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

## SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

22 slaughtermens licences were issued during the year, 4 of these being for a probationary period only, the holders having to serve under the supervision of a fully licensed slaughterman for this period before being granted a full licence.

LABORATORY AIDS TO MEAT INSPECTION

In a district such as Winsford where a large amount of slaughtering takes place and where there is a slaughterhouse which accepts casualty animals for emergency slaughter, many cases arise where reference can, with considerable advantage, be made to laboratory aids.

The advantages of laboratory aids are not always appreciated, and it would perhaps not be out of place here to outline the problems involved which necessitate such aids.

From the standpoint of food hygiene, foods of animal origin are most important because of the role they play in the transmission of certain diseases to man. This is particularly so in the case of emergency slaughtered animals which are diseased, and it is here that the meat inspector has his most important and difficult task.

An experienced meat inspector ensures that naked eye changes whether slight or severe in character will be detected during his routine examination. Unfortunately however, this is not always enough as lesions may be entirely absent, and it is here that laboratory aids are becoming increasingly important as a means for securing safer decisions in cases of difficulty, and for revealing conditions that would otherwise go undetected.

It is at this point that another practical difficulty arises. To which laboratory does the meat inspector refer when facilities are not available locally? Although the services of specialised laboratories is sought, these laboratories are by no means obliged to carry out investigations for the meat inspection services of the country, neither do they often have time available to do so.

Regional laboratories appear to be the only answer, but until these are forthcoming, use has to be made of laboratory facilities provided by the inspector's own local authority.

This difficulty was appreciated at Winsford some years ago and gradually a small laboratory was built up in the department, containing enough equipment to enable elementary bacteriological tests to be made. Two members of the staff attended a two year Course on the elements of bacteriology and full use is now able to be made of the equipment available.

The technique used is that which has proved successful in Denmark, and is based upon the theory that muscular and lymphatic tissues and internal organs of normal healthy animals are sterile. If bacteria can be cultivated from these tissues, it indicates an abnormal condition.



The carcass is then re-evaluated in the light of the result of the bacteriological examination.

Under Section 90 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, a local authority may provide facilities for bacteriological and other examinations of samples of food and drugs.

The value of laboratory facilities for the examination of meat has been stressed by all world authorities. As long ago as 1951, the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection recommended as follows:-

"Laboratory tests are not at present undertaken to any great extent in this country although their importance is becoming more widely appreciated.

"Certain work, such as the examination of smears and tissue could usefully be done at slaughterhouses equipped with simple facilities, but where expert help is needed specimens should be submitted to a fully-equipped laboratory. (Carcasses would, of course, need to be detained in a suitable hanging space).

"Laboratory examination is valuable to assist in deciding whether or not to reject meat when the result of post-mortem visual examination is inconclusive, and also to supplement the inspector's information about meat which he has rejected as unfit for human consumption.

"We are convinced of the value of laboratory tests as a supplement to visual inspection, and, accordingly, we recommend that accommodation and facilities should be provided at all new slaughterhouses and, wherever practicable, at existing slaughterhouses, to enable meat inspectors to carry out routine laboratory tests. We further recommend that facilities should be available at fully-equipped laboratories to which meat inspectors should refer specimens for more expert and more detailed examination. The Public Health Laboratory Service and the veterinary laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries already provide these facilities to certain slaughterhouses and, we understand, would be ready to assist still further. There are other laboratories which offer similar facilities".

In December, 1955, W.H.O. Technical Report Series No. 99, was published, being the first report of the Joint FAD/WHO Expert Committee on Meat Hygiene, which had this to say on Laboratory Services in Meat Hygiene:-

"The use of the laboratory for the examination of meat and meat products is of inestimable value in improving meat hygiene. Laboratory tests provide strong support for the ultimate passage or rejection of carcasses retained on suspicion during inspection, and thereby minimise losses due to unnecessarily condemned carcasses. Furthermore, laboratory findings can be used to keep a constant check on abattoir hygiene and the post-abattoir handling of the meat, and these checks serve to ensure closer adherence to sanitary regulations and standards".

Further evidence of the value of laboratory aids is to be found in all standard textbooks relating to meat inspection.

F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

T.H. Rogerson,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

The use of the laboratory for the production of scientific products is of limited value. In fact, the laboratory is a place where the scientific method is applied to the study of nature. It is a place where the scientific method is applied to the study of nature. It is a place where the scientific method is applied to the study of nature.

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## APPENDIX I

### CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council's first smoke control area became operative on the 1st January, 1961. The area covers some 112 acres and will eventually contain approximately 1,100 houses and flats. Building did not commence until October, 1961, so the effect on the restriction of burning coal cannot yet be assessed.

During the year the Minister gave his provisional approval to two further smoke control areas, namely the No. 2 (Nun House Farm Estate) smoke control area, and the No.3 (Spring Bank Farm Estate) Smoke control area, upon which private housing development is expected to commence shortly. The No.2 (Nun House Farm Estate) will comprise approximately 375 private houses and a shopping area. The No.3 (Spring Bank Farm Estate) is also to be developed for private housing; approximately 68 houses, 10 bungalows, and 4 three storey flats are to be erected.

On the 21st November, 1961, the Council made a smoke control order covering the Spring Bank Farm Estate; the order will come into operation on the 1st October, 1962.

Observations of local Atmospheric Pollution conditions have been continued at three recording stations in the district, using Deposit Gauges for the purpose of assessing the soluble and insoluble deposits and lead peroxide instruments for recording pollution by sulphur compounds.

Observations were only continued until September of the year, after which the instruments were brought in for examination, following a period of continual exposure over a period of 5 years. The use of the lead peroxide candles has now been dis-continued and recordings of sulphur dioxide are not being taken until such time as hydrogen peroxide apparatus is obtained.

Following a report to the Council in November, 1961, arrangements were made to carry out a modified analysis of insoluble deposits within the department's own laboratory. It was considered that details of insoluble deposits would be sufficient for our immediate needs but that later it may be considered desirable to undertake a broader analysis of deposited matter. At the time of writing the report this monthly analysis was working smoothly and our findings had been accepted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In conjunction with these recordings daily weather observations are also taken and these give a very useful pointer when considering Atmospheric Pollution arising from a specific industry, either existing or proposed.

Winsford is now a much cleaner town than it was even a decade ago, and if this progress is to be continued it is essential that all future large scale residential or other development is covered by smoke control orders, so that the future outlook for the new and growing Winsford will indeed be bright and clean.

CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION

The Council's first smoke control area scheme operative on the 1st January, 1961. The area covers some 200 acres and will eventually contain approximately 1,100 houses - flats. Building did not commence until October, 1961, so the extent of the restriction of burning does cannot yet be assessed.

During the year the Minister gave his provisional approval to two further smoke control areas, namely the No. 1 (Spring Bank Farm Estate) and No. 2 (The Old Rectory Farm Estate) areas. Both areas are expected to commence shortly. The No. 1 (Spring Bank Farm Estate) will comprise approximately 375 private houses and a shopping area. The No. 2 (The Old Rectory Farm Estate) is also to be developed for private housing, approximately 60 houses, 10 houses and 4 three story flats are to be erected.

On the 1st November, 1961, the Council made a smoke control order covering the Spring Bank Farm Estate; the order will come into operation on the 1st October, 1962.

Examinations of local atmospheric pollution conditions have been conducted at three recording stations in the district, using British Council for the purpose of assessing the acidic and inorganic deposits and lead peroxide contaminants for recording pollution by sulphur compounds.

Control areas were only confined until September of the year, after which the programme was brought in for examination, following a period of continual exposure over a period of 5 years. The use of the lead peroxide candles has now been discontinued and recordings of sulphur dioxide are not being taken until such time as hydrogen peroxide apparatus is obtained.

Following a report to the Council in November, 1961, arrangements were made to carry out a detailed analysis of inorganic deposits within the department's own laboratory. It was considered that details of inorganic deposits would be sufficient for our immediate needs but that later it may be considered desirable to undertake a broader analysis of deposited matter. At the time of writing the report this monthly analysis was working smoothly and our findings had been accepted by the Department of Health and Industrial Research. In conjunction with these recordings daily weather records are also taken and these give a very useful picture when combined with atmospheric pollution records from a specific industry, either existing or proposed.

Work is now a much slower pace than it was even a decade ago, and it is expected to be on a similar level in the next few years. While residential or other development is covered by smoke control orders, so that the smoke attack for the new and growing district will be limited and clean.



