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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1961



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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
July, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1961. The full details of the year's public health activities are described and tabulated in the body of the Report. The form of some of the statistical tables has been altered from that of previous Reports, and it is hoped that this will improve their clarity and increase the value of the information obtained from them.

The Census of 1961 gave a provisional population figure for the District of 32,494, which is an increase of 1,380 over the 1951 Census Return.

There was a total of 516 live births in the area, as against 567 in 1960, giving an adjusted birth rate of 16.4 per thousand, compared with the National birth rate of 17.4. 389 deaths occurred during the year, giving an adjusted death rate of 14 per thousand, compared with the National death rate of 12.

Although the number of notifications of infectious diseases in 1961 was less than in the previous year, the total included 5 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis. These cases formed part of a larger outbreak which involved many of the neighbouring districts. The severity of the outbreak was undoubtedly reduced by the fact that considerable numbers of children and adults had received poliomyelitis vaccination before the outbreak began. The announcement of the early cases was, however, followed by a sudden demand for vaccination from those people who had previously neglected to obtain this protection and in spite of advice that immunity against the disease could only be gained by a full course of injections. The circumstances of this outbreak emphasise once again the importance of obtaining protection from the diseases against which immunisation is available and in particular, the need for the parents of young children to realise and accept their responsibilities in this matter.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector, and the Staff of his Department, for their interest, co-operation and support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1961-62

Chairman:

Councillor George Howard

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Keith W. Taylor

Members:

Councillor Richard N. Hodgson

Councillor Geoffrey B. Jackson

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs, J.P.

Councillor Frank Mellor

Councillor Thomas K. Ogden, J.P.

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P., C.C.

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1961

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No.: Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	ERIC J. H. FOSTER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. From 1-9-61.
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, A.M.I.P.C. Inspector, Shops Act.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i> .	A. RENSHAW, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector, Shops Act, until 9-6-61. E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. J. INESON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector, Shops Act.
<i>Technical Assistant</i>	B. FLEMING
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	P. W. STANLEY
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	S. A. LOCKING
<i>General Clerk/Shorthand Typist</i>	MISS B. GARSIDE
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	B. STUTTARD

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Chadderton is an urban area abutting on the North the Urban District of Royton; on the South, the County Borough of Manchester and the Urban District of Failsworth; on the East, the County Borough of Oldham; and on the West, the Municipal Borough of Middleton; and all form part of the South-East Lancashire Area.

Situated near the foot of the Pennine Range, the ground is somewhat undulating. In the North of the area, there can be found a large area of sandy sub-soil, whilst towards the South, a peaty clay forms the sub-soil. There are a number of coal measures underlying the rock and shale stratas, but no coal is mined in the area.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The character of the district is in the main industrial, but there are now only 13 cotton spinning mills operating. It is, therefore, justifiable to claim that the face of industry is changing and many newer type processes are coming into the township. Light engineering of all types and aircraft production employ a goodly number of the residents and many from neighbouring localities.

The northern section of Chadderton is in a green belt and, consequently, retains something of its semi-rural nature, but all available building land in the remainder of the district has to some considerable extent already been developed. A few comparatively small areas await development, and when this is done Chadderton will be to all intents and purposes a built-up area.

The local Manager of the Employment Exchange, writing upon the conditions of employment in the area of which Chadderton forms part, states :—

“ The employment position remained good throughout the most of 1961. The numbers of wholly unemployed workpeople continued to fall, with the result that between January and August they were below both the Regional and National averages; varying between 0.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent of the insured population. However, in September, extensive extended holidays increased the temporary stopped register from less than 50 to over 2,200. Although intermittent short-time working continued throughout October and November, it was not—apart, of course, from the stoppages in September—until December that the total unemployed (2.2 per cent) exceeded the National average of 1.7 per cent. Extended holidays again at Christmas, more short-time working and increases in the wholly unemployed worsened the situation considerably, with the result that the year ended with unemployment round about 3 per cent.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Although of an industrial background, Chadderton has made great endeavours to provide parks and playgrounds for the townspeople. At the Coalshaw Green Park and Foxdenton Hall Park there are facilities for tennis and bowls, at Fitton Park there is a bowling green, at Chadderton Hall Park one finds an area devoted to helping children in road safety. At all the parks children's playgrounds are incorporated, and there are children's playgrounds on nearly all the Council's estates whilst a large one is being developed off Princess Road.

There are a number of football pitches used by teams from organisations from both inside and outside Chadderton. In every instance these pitches are on land owned by the Council.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1961)	32,680
Population (Census, 1961)	32,494
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961 (according to rate book)	11,919
Rateable value	£605,982
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£2,160
Number of hours sunshine during 1961	800.95
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	245
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	May
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 29th June—	12 hours

Table I

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)	516
	Males Females
Legitimate	274 228
Illegitimate	7 7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:—	
Crude Rate	15.8
Adjusted Rate	16.4
(Comparability Factor 1.04)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	2.7
Stillbirths	8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.3
Total Live and Stillbirths	524
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	13
	Males Females
Legitimate	9 4
Illegitimate	— —
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	25.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21.3
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	17.4
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	32.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)	389
Death rate per 1,000 population:—	
Crude Rate	11.9
Adjusted Rate	14.0
(Comparability factor 1.18)	
Principal Causes of Death:	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system	131
Cancer (all sites)	58
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	63
Diseases of the Respiratory System	66

Table II
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1961	1960	1956	1951	1941
Live Births	No.	516	567	458	455	473
	Adjusted Rate	16.4	18.0	15.1	14.7	15.6*
Still Births	No.	8	11	11	7	13
	Rate	15.3	19.0	23.4	15.0	26.7
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	524	578	469	462	486
Total Infant Deaths	No.	13	14	10	11	20
	Rate	25.2	24.7	21.8	24.1	42.2
Neo-Natal Deaths	No.	11	11	7	6	12
	Rate	21.3	19.4	15.3	13.0	25.3
Maternal Deaths	No.	0	0	1	1	1
	Rate	Nil	Nil	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total Deaths	No.	389	399	418	456	386
	Adj. Rate	14.0	14.4	15.6	14.7	12.7*

* Crude Rate

MARRIAGES

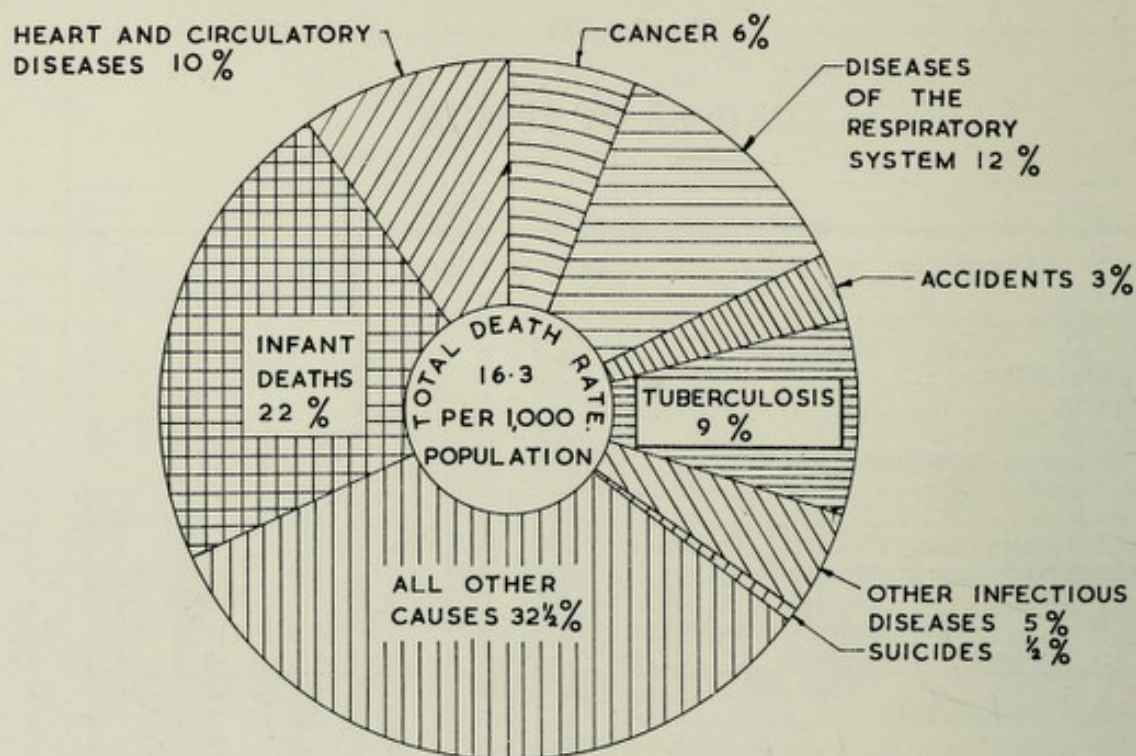
There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1961, was 205, compared with 244 in 1960.

Table III

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	1961	1960	1959	1956	1951
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	—	1	1	2	4	14
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	5	5	10	9	18	14	17
Breast	—	5	5	7	5	7	4
Lung & Bronchus	6	1	7	13	11	11	11
Uterus	—	8	8	2	2	4	4
Other Sites	12	15	27	31	41	45	31
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
Diabetes	2	2	4	3	2	—	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	27	36	63	72	64	48	56
Coronary Disease, Angina	37	20	57	53	56	54	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4	5	6	5	9	14
Other Heart Disease	19	29	48	52	67	62	112
Other Circulatory Disease	7	14	21	26	23	24	15
Influenza	1	4	5	1	3	1	20
Pneumonia	16	13	29	17	20	21	13
Bronchitis	17	14	31	38	37	46	43
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	—	1	7	1	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	—	3	7	3	8	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	2	—	2	—	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4	3	5	3	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	—	3	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	3	2	5	2	7	1	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	17	10	27	34	20	28	40
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5	5	1	5	—
All Other Accidents	7	1	8	5	10	6	4
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Suicide	5	6	11	3	6	7	1
	196	193	389	399	420	418	456

DEATHS CAUSES - 1911



DEATHS CAUSES - 1961

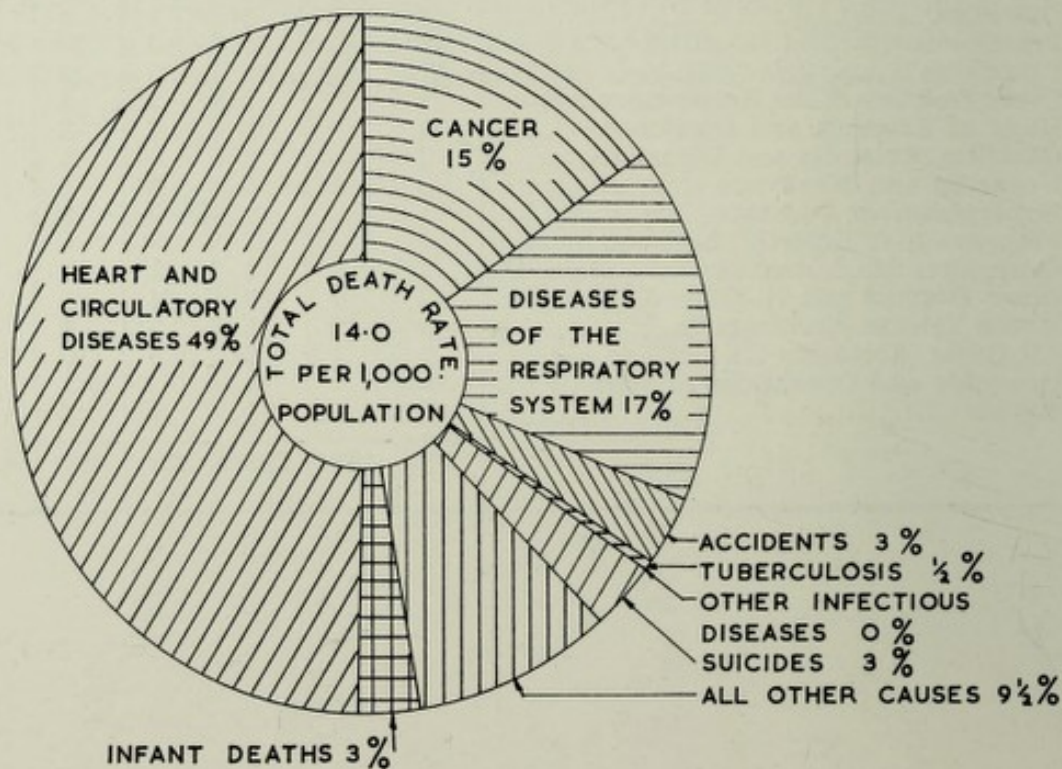


Table IV
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1961	1960	1956	1951
Under 1	9	4	13	14	10	11
1—4	3	—	3	1	7	—
5—14	2	—	2	3	—	—
15—24	3	2	5	2	2	3
25—44	6	2	8	11	16	28
45—64	60	38	98	104	124	114
65—74	49	54	103	102	110	153
Over 75	64	93	157	162	149	147
Totals ...	196	193	389	399	418	456

In 1961 there were 389 deaths in Chadderton. The crude death rate was 11.9 per 1,000 of the population, and the adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the local population on the number of deaths was 14.0 per 1,000. The corresponding adjusted rate in 1960 was 14.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III, and ages at death in Table IV.

Degenerative diseases of blood vessels and various forms of cancer are now firmly established as the chief causes of death. In general, this is the result of two factors; firstly, the greater proportion of old people in the population; and, secondly, the diminished importance of infectious diseases, as causes of death, particularly in younger people.

Diseases of the respiratory system, other than cancer and tuberculosis, are still responsible for many deaths, and also for a great deal of non-fatal but disabling disease. To a considerable extent the prevalence of these diseases is a measure of atmospheric pollution, and also of the smoking habits of the population.

Tuberculosis as a cause of death is now of minor importance, but deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus continue to be at a higher level than in former years.

Deaths from suicide now form a significant proportion of total deaths. In England and Wales suicide is now only slightly less important as a cause of death than road accidents, and it is to be hoped that the recent shift of emphasis to preventative measures will reduce the number of these tragedies.

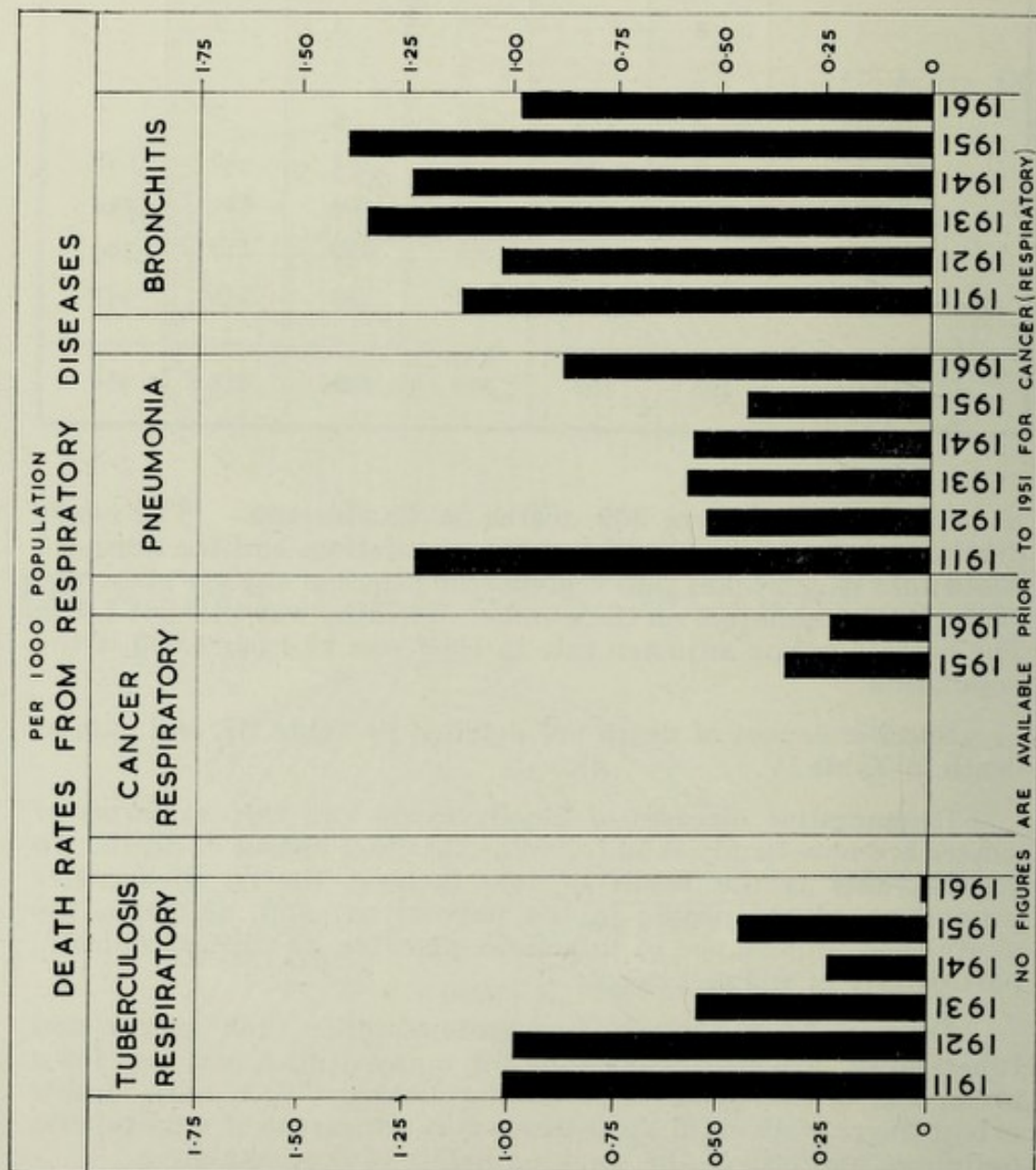


Table V

INFANT MORTALITY—1961

(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Asphyxia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	1	—	1	3
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	1	—	—	1	2
Prematurity	5	1	—	—	—	6
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	7	2	2	—	2	13

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 13 infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 25.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. Eleven of these deaths occurred in the first month of life.

There were eight still births giving a rate per 1,000 births of 15.3.

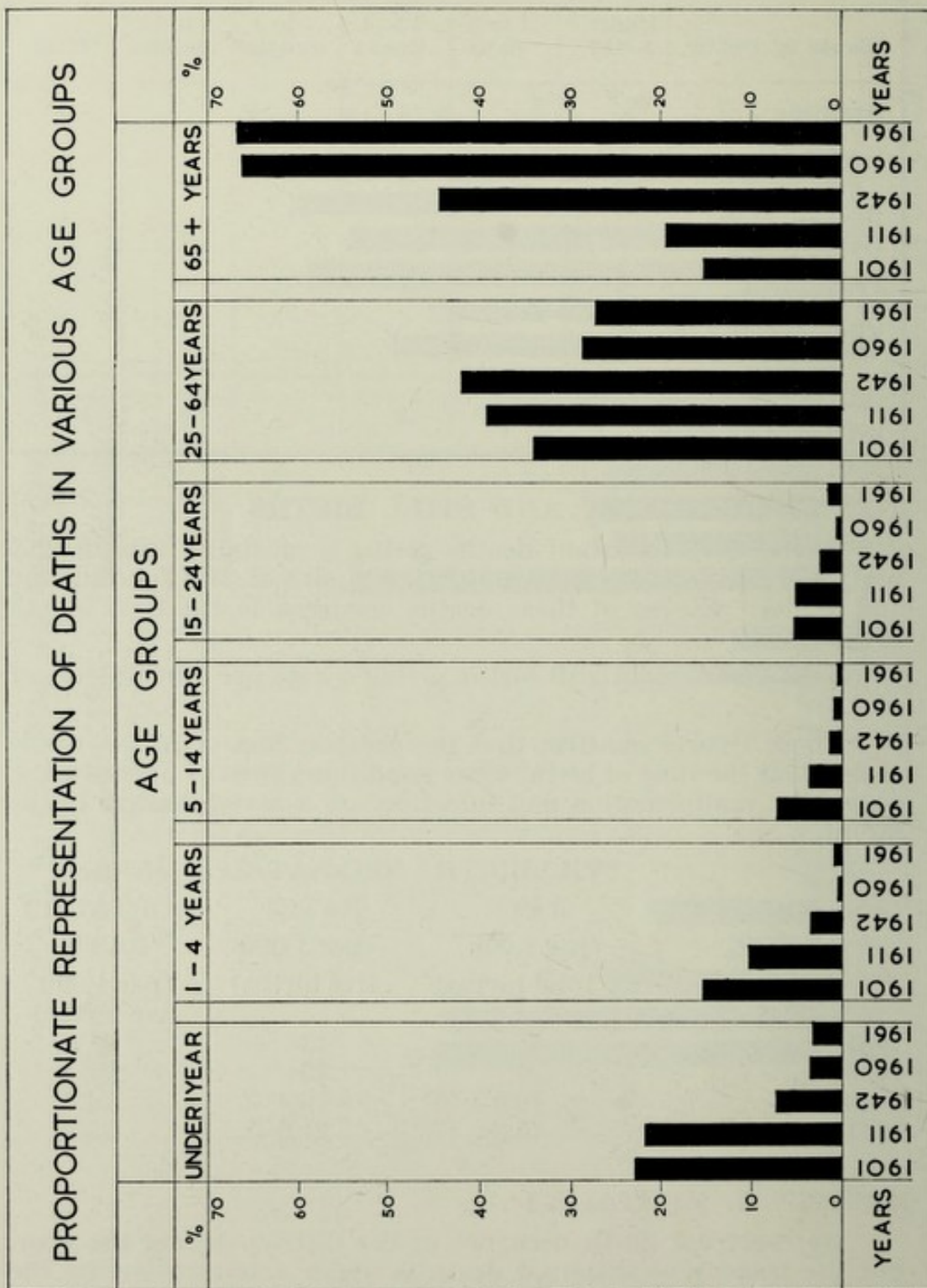
These figures confirm that the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth, when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformation and infection are a severe hazard to the infant.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1951	15	13	24 24
1956	23	15	22
1960	19.0	19.4	24.7
1961	15.3	21.3	25.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred in the district during the year, but the tragedy of maternal death is under active review by the Minister of Health, who instigates inquiries into all cases of death considered to arise directly or indirectly from childbirth.

The diagram on page 16 shows the changing age-pattern of mortality over the past 60 years.



SECTION B

Table VI
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1961

Notifiable Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	22	—	1	7	12	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	159	6	61	55	35	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	5	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	13	—	5	1	3	—	—	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	218	7	67	66	55	6	2	7	6	2

SCARLET FEVER

There was a small decrease in the number of cases notified during the year, 22 cases as against 30 cases during 1960.

With modern drug treatment, this disease almost always runs a mild course and no longer represents a serious menace to health.

Scarlet Fever
22 cases

WHOOPING COUGH

The decrease in notifications of this disease in recent years has continued. It remains, however, a potentially serious disease and the immunisation of infants against whooping cough is still of great importance.

Whooping Cough
4 cases

MEASLES

During the year 159 cases of this disease were notified, 193 fewer than in 1960. Measles may be complicated by ear and chest infections in young children, and there is as yet no method of immunisation against this disease. It is, therefore, advisable to shield children from this disease in the early years of childhood.

Measles
159 cases

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

During the year, there were 5 cases of poliomyelitis in the Chadderton area. All the cases were of the paralytic type. The cases occurred as part of an outbreak of the disease which involved many parts of the South Lancashire industrial area in the late summer and autumn of the year.

Acute
Poliomyelitis
5 cases

In the areas of Health Division 14 adjacent to Chadderton, there was a total of 21 cases of the disease, and although there were no deaths in Chadderton, 2 children from another area died from very acute forms of the disease.

The age distribution of cases was as follows:—

	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-9	All ages
Chadderton	1	—	3	1	5
All areas	3	1	10	7	21

Although in large outbreaks of the disease, some cases occur amongst adolescents and adults, the local outbreak showed again that the risk is highest in pre-school children and young school children, i.e., those children who have not yet had an opportunity of acquiring some natural resistance to the infection.

Of the total of 21 cases mentioned above, only 6 children had received two or more vaccinations against poliomyelitis, and in Chadderton only two of the five cases had received two vaccinations. The fact that over two-thirds of the children in the Divisional area had been previously vaccinated is thought to have been of considerable significance in limiting the outbreak and in particular in preventing outbreaks in schools and nurseries where many young children are grouped closely together.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this district since 1949. Nevertheless, the importance of persevering with the active immunisation of children against this disease must continue to be stressed, as only by maintaining a high proportion of immune individuals in the community, can it be kept permanently at bay.

Diphtheria
No cases

SMALLPOX

Again during 1961, the district remained free from Smallpox. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is, however, still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience in past years has shown that the routine vaccination of all infants is an essential preventive measure in the control of this disease.

Smallpox
No cases

DYSENTERY

The number of cases of this disease notified in 1961 was considerably lower than in the previous year. It still represents however, a considerable problem to those dealing with young children.

Dysentery
13 cases

In nearly all cases the disease is mild, highly contagious, but has considerable nuisance value. It can be said that the disease is spread from hand to hand, often by contamination from doors, lavatory seats, etc. Hand-washing after using the toilet and before handling food is of the greatest importance in limiting the spread of infection.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

Six cases of this disease were notified in 1961. Broncho pneumonia, which is generally a disease of the very young and very old, is not notifiable and is not included here.

Acute Pneumonia
6 cases

FOOD POISONING

For the first time in four years, no cases of food poisoning were notified. In order to maintain this improvement, it is essential that the highest possible standards of hygiene are kept in the preparation and handling of food.

Food Poisoning
No cases

Table VII
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1961	1960	1959	1956	1951
Scarlet Fever	22	30	31	23	39
Whooping Cough	4	5	21	30	64
Measles	159	352	195	11	535
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	5	—	1	3	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	8	16	22	13	25
Non-Pulmonary	1	3	1	—	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	3	1	1
Dysentery	13	88	51	4	59
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	3	—
Pneumonia	6	5	6	13	33
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	5	10	4	1
Erysipelas	—	1	2	1	1
	218	505	348	107	764

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-74	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	6	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
	8		1		1		-	

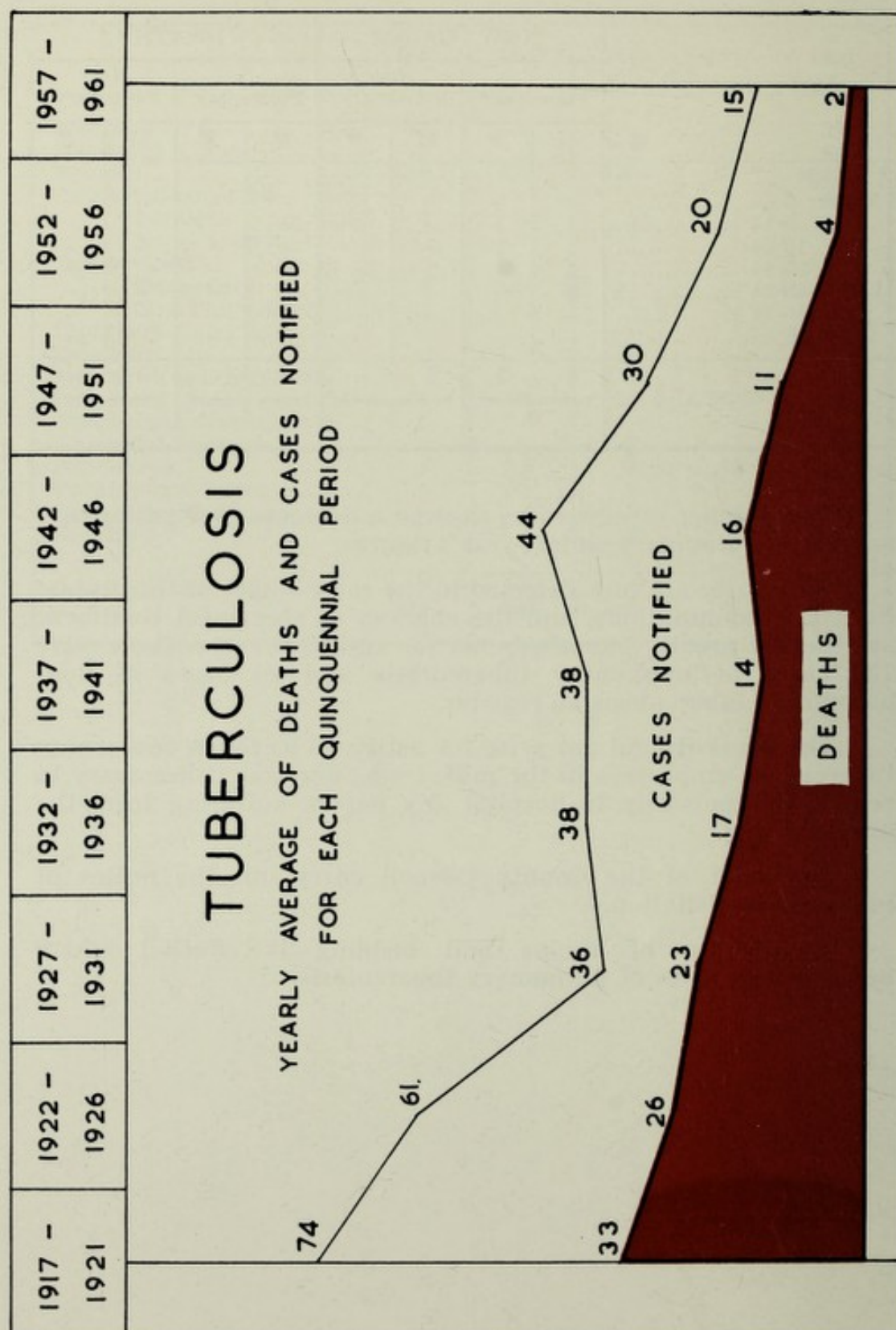
The number of new cases showed a decrease of 8 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary on last year's figures.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations, and the chances of successful treatment are thereby greatly increased. At the end of the year there were 132 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 24 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on register.

The necessity did not arise for action to be taken concerning tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, nor was it necessary to remove compulsorily to hospital any person suffering from the disease.

The staff of the County Council carry out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding is effected where necessary in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.



SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Health Office is "TYLON," Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The midwives who served this area during 1961, are as follows :—

Miss E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAIn 6765.
Miss C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton. FAI 3047.
Mrs. M. Grindrod, 1, Birwood Road, Crumpsall,
Manchester, 8. CHE 4807.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central Monday 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Monday)

The Health Education and Relaxation Clinic continued to be held every second Friday, and though some improvement in attendances was noticeable, this Clinic is still not used by many expectant mothers.

Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners as in previous years.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Eaves Lane Clinic Wednesdays & Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
Central Clinic Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

These clinics are held every morning at the Central Clinic from 9 to 9-30 a.m. to treat minor ailments in school children who are brought by parents or referred from school, but, as in former years, they do not deal with many cases.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Protection by immunisation is now available against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, and at the close of the year it was hoped that vaccine given by mouth would remove the need for injection.

The importance of securing this protection as a routine measure was once again emphasised during the poliomyelitis outbreak which occurred during the year, when a sudden demand for vaccination from persons who had not previously been vaccinated, coincided with a national shortage of vaccine.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held every Monday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Tuesday—9-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

At Eaves Lane
Clinic

Wednesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Thursday—1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Friday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic every Tuesday, 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to the local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends the Central Clinic once every three weeks to see children referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the physiotherapist who visits once a week to give remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

This clinic is held at Eaves Lane every Monday, 9—12 noon, 2—4 p.m. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Miss I. Schofield, Chiropodist, holds two sessions per week for old people at the Central Clinic and two sessions at the Eaves Lane Clinic.

Central Clinic—Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Eaves Lane Clinic—Monday 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Lip-Reading Instruction

Mr. J. J. Finnigan, the Teacher of the Deaf, attended the Eaves Lane Clinic to give lip reading instruction to partially deaf children from Chadderton, Failsworth and Royton. He also performed routine audiometry at schools and tested children referred to him by the School Medical Officer.

Lip Reading

Number of sessions	11
Number of attendances	45

Audiometry

Number of sessions	10
Number of attendances	96

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that the treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out, that every possible precaution is taken against the spread of infection and that where suitable, additional protection is offered to contacts in the shape of BCG vaccination.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The District Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Three District Nurses and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse work in the Chadderton area, and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :—

No. of individual cases attended	1,918
No. of day routine visits	13,458
No. of night routine visits	10
No. of casual visits	118

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a domestic help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either, Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Almost all the pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 227 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 24 showed the presence of Sonné Dysentery organisms, and 8 contained *Bacillus Coli*. The remaining 195 specimens were negative.

Two throat swabs were also sent to the Public Health Laboratory but proved negative for Haemolytic Streptococci.

I am most grateful to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department and is so very much appreciated.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors, and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for aged persons in need of care and attention is provided in four divisional hostels, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

As in previous years, the demand for accommodation is far greater than can be met, and every endeavour is made to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. For this reason the work of voluntary organisations is essential and the proper care of the old people is dependent upon full co-operation between all organisations, Statutory and Voluntary.

Chadderton have a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the District. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of this service is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are nine Over-Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The Chadderton Over-Sixties Centre was opened in December, 1961. The principal functions of the Centre will be to provide a focal point for services and facilities for the elderly.

In addition to the usual social club facilities, it is hoped to arrange times at which representatives of other welfare bodies will be present to advise members on their problems.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities, such as the epileptics or the spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

DAY NURSERIES

Day Nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the two County Council nurseries is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries four factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days nursery open during 1961 ...	244	244
No. of places available	8052	8052
Total attendances :—		
0—1 years	1822	1468
2—4 years	4871	5222
	6693	6690

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Chadderton patients are removed to hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. The ambulance services are under Radio Control having the control centre at Radcliffe (Tel No. RAD 3021).

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office, "Enville House," Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHTon 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children, who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :—

During 1961, requests for children to be received into care came from seventeen families in Chadderton and these involved forty-two children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for fifteen children from six families to be received into care. Others were helped with the co-operation of the Home Help and Day Nursery Services. The majority of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the parents, mainly on the part of the mother, the father being unable to care and maintain his full time employment, but it was disturbing to find five families deserted by the mother.

Eight enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1961, of which four applications were approved, two were not approved and two were later withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Authority very carefully investigate all applications for fostering, and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their home are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes, by publicity, through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports, and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Three boys from the Chadderton district were eventually committed to approved schools during 1961, and two were committed to the care of the local authority as a "fit person."

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. continues to be represented by Councillor H. Shanley.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitor and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
July, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

This is the fourteenth occasion on which I have been privileged to present to you the report of what has been done during the previous year in the services operated by the Public Health Inspectors, and for which service this section is directly responsible.

There are those who would claim that an Annual Report should be used as a medium for the writer not only to give data, but also to stimulate interest in the field covered by the report, and to criticise or approve where such be thought necessary. I have often claimed that the day to day work of a Public Health Department or even Local Government in general cannot be reported upon by merely listing a few tables of figures giving numbers of visits, of repairs done, of houses demolished, and of other similar items. When one is employed in service to the community, there are many homely and vital incidents which do not come up for special report, but which are essential to the smooth running of the service. However, in the report now submitted, whilst much detail must of necessity be omitted, opportunity is taken to draw attention to some matters which it is thought are of some major importance.

Progress, during 1961, was maintained in the realm of Clean Air, and the clearance of Unfit Houses, though the latter, it is thought, might be still further improved in the years ahead. Some difficulties in the Cleansing Service caused a review of the situation, and resulted in what can only be described as better financial arrangements for those employed, together with the stabilised provision of means of giving a regular collection of house refuse.

Reconstruction of the two slaughterhouses in Chadderton also took place during the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accepting the proposals of the owners concerned to bring their establishments up to a satisfactory standard.

For the latter half of the year, the Department was understaffed in so far as Mr. A. Renshaw, the Senior Additional Public Health Inspector took up employment with another Authority. His position had not been filled when the year ended, and the vacancy drew attention to the fact that Public Health Inspectors are not rushing to take up appointments in industrial areas. Similar attitudes of mind appear to be prominent in other sections of Local Government Service.

My sincere thanks are due, and given, to all colleagues in other departments and to all those who have so willingly provided material to assist in the presentation of the report. My thanks are also extended to officers in other departments for the ready assistance given in work during the year, to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for the many ways in which they have assisted in the administration, to Dr. Brackenridge, the Medical Officer of Health, for his co-operation and help, and to all members of the Staff of the Department for the way in which they have supported me during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

This section of the report covers a wide field of administrative duties of the Public Health Department. Much of it is not spectacular, some of it is a cause for the occasional joke by the comedian, but it is all fundamental to the securing of good sound environmental hygiene. The tabulated lists of visits, of notices served and complied with, and of defects found and remedied, though of possible interest to the statistician, does not fully indicate to the layman the work entailed in securing the abatement of common nuisances. A great amount of work is done before a statutory notice is served, and very often the service of such a notice means that much "follow up" administration is required to secure compliance. It is creditable, however, that throughout 1961, recourse to the Magistrates Courts was never found necessary though threats of such action were sometimes made.

Table VIII

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES FOR 1961

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	79
Number of disinfections carried out	5
Re-inspections of notices served	1,192
Visits re. vermin	148
" to factories	93
" to stables and piggeries	5
" re. smoke observations	22
" re. Shops Act	86
" to Schools	13
" re. drains and drain tests	1,866
" to defective dustbins	1,234
" re. prevention of damage by Pests Act	738
" re. offensive accumulations	24
" re. water supply	51
" re. swimming bath water sampling	4
" re. Pet Animals Act	1
" re. keeping of poultry	2
" re. marine stores	1
" re. public cleansing	291
" to tip and salvage depot	158
" re. atmospheric pollution	104
" to rag flock premises	6
" re. storage of petroleum	20
" re. fresh water closets	217
" re. waste water closets	338
" re. sanitary pails	12
" to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	51
Interviews and other visits	435

Notices Served

Informal Notices	207
Statutory Notices	63

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 24	8
„ 39	23
„ 45	12
„ 47	1
„ 93	19

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	168
Statutory notices by owners	54
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	4
No. of summary proceedings taken	Nil

Table IX
DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1961

	Found	Remedied
Defective roofs and flashings	31	28
„ chimney stacks	4	5
„ pointing and brickwork of walls ...	29	17
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	52	38
„ drains	86	73
„ waste pipes and channels	8	6
„ washing accommodation	2	2
„ closets (freshwater)	20	17
„ closets (waste water)	40	23
„ dustbins	1,081	1,096
„ ceilings	8	6
„ plaster	20	14
„ floors and stairs	4	3
„ doors, windows and sashcords	64	41
„ sinks	4	1
Offensive accumulations	1	2
Miscellaneous	9	5

WATER SUPPLY

Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department provides by far the major water supply in the district, but there are parts of the urban area where water is supplied by Manchester City Waterworks Department and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board. These two undertakings respectively provide water in the Moston area of South Chadderton, and in the Middleton Junction area. Each undertaking collects its own water rate and each maintains its mains.

Of the 12,000 houses in Chadderton all, with the exception of 14, have an internal piped supply, but this is not to say that conditions are fully satisfactory. There are many houses where, because of the sharing of a service pipe, the supply position is not adequate at times. This has been mentioned in previous reports and no apology is made for its repetition. Houses which have an anticipated life of another twenty or thirty years, ought to have an adequate water supply at all times, and not have the service interfered with when "draw off" takes place next door or even a few houses distant. Arguments against the implementation of the legislation may be forthcoming, the question of capital costs may loom large, the necessary administration may be colossal, but consideration of the problems without action does not help the person who sometimes waits five or ten minutes in order to fill a kettle because the lady next door is also running water, nor does it help in the provision of modern amenities.

The fourteen houses where there is no internal piped supply draw water from shallow wells, and are situated in the northern area of the district. Of the fourteen houses concerned three are now scheduled for demolition. The remainder are too far from a mains supply for piped water to be taken to the houses, and, since they are in a green belt, it would appear that well water may be the form of supply for a long time.

Eleven samples of water were taken from the shallow wells during the year, and in six cases unfavourable reports were received. Users of the wells giving unsatisfactory samples were warned that the water was unfit for drinking unless previously boiled.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Chadderton is intersected by five watercourses, namely the Rochdale Canal, the River Irk, the Wince Brook, Springbrook and Bower Brook. Their condition has not given cause for alarm during the year under report, but it is true to say all suffer from some source of pollution, and this is particularly evident during rainy weather when storm water overflowing from sewers increases pollution to a greater extent.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor reports that 545 lineal yards of new sewer were constructed during 1961, and that 175 new houses were connected to the sewerage system. No alterations were carried out at the Council's sewage works at Slacks Valley, the works comprising grit and screening chambers, precipitation tanks, settling tanks, bacterial filters and humus tanks. The sludge is dried in lagoons.

A few isolated farms and cottages in the northern part of Chadderton are not connected to the sewerage system due entirely to their geographical position.

As can be noted from Table VIII, 1,866 visits to, and tests on drainage systems were made by the Inspectors during 1961. These visits are usually initially made because of complaint either of rodent infestation or of a defective system. The supervision of drainage repairs is the responsibility of the Department, but new drainage work is inspected by the staff of the Engineer and Surveyor.

A part-time drainage labourer is employed by the Department, his other duties being concerned with rodent control. During 1961, he removed a total of 635 blockages. It is pointed out that this is a service given by the Council which relieves owners of property of much responsibility, and helps in the speedy abatement of nuisance, but it is a service which many take for granted looking upon it as something which a Council must provide.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During 1961, 127 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, but progress in the direction of providing fresh water closets throughout the area remains comparatively slow. At the end of the year, as a study of the following table shows, there were 1,544 waste water closets in the district.

Each year attention is drawn to the fact that too many of these unhygienic closets are in use, each year there are debates in Committee as to their ultimate abolition, but no allowance is made in estimates for a wholesale attack, and no authority is given to proceed with any scheme despite repeated appeals.

One of Chadderton's major sanitary requirements is the substitution of fresh water closets for waste water closets throughout the area, and it is to be hoped that soon this may be accomplished.

Clearance and closure of some houses in the area caused a further reduction of the number of pail closets in the township, and it was estimated 11,858 houses were on a water carriage system as the year closed.

Table X
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1961	Number at end of 1961
Pail Closets	—	41
Waste Water Closets	127	1,544
Trough Closets	—	9
Fresh Water Closets	—	12,015
	127	13,609

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

Fifteen private houses were disinfested during the year, but of these only two were treatment of cases of bed-bug infestation, and they were of a minor character. Better standards of living, more modern types of furniture, and the large number of insecticides now available to, and used by the public have all contributed in the reduction of this form of infestation.

It is customary to inspect the furniture of all families being transferred to Council houses and it is noteworthy that during 1961 no disinfestation had to be done during the transit of furniture.

With regard to rodent control it can also be stated that there appears to be a reduction in the rat population throughout the district. Residents are quick to notify the presence of a rat (or rats) in the vicinity and during the year 255 such complaints were received.

Only one sewer treatment was carried out during the year, and the somewhat new form of baiting was used. This has become known as the "Salford Method" and consists of suspending prepared amounts of bait in sewer manholes, the bait having a preservative agent and made up in the form of a mash or pudding wrapped in stockinette.

A part-time operator is employed by the Department, disinfestation and rodent control on domestic premises is carried out without charge to the occupiers, but a charge is made for work done on commercial premises.

Table XI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1961

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	11,919	1,546	13,486	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	1	241	13	255	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	27	—	27	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	5	5	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	1	1,119	35	1,155	2
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	1	1	—
—Minor	1	135	12	148	1
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	54	2	56	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	1	189	15	205	1
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	1	686	30	717	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1961

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

Number of manholes baited	August
Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	64
Number of manholes showing complete take ...	15
	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Though there was an incident in June which came in for a great deal of local publicity, the public cleansing service functioned normally throughout the year. The incident referred to was when approximately five hundred dustbins were not emptied for a period of approximately seventeen days. The delay was caused by a vehicle breakdown just before the town's annual holidays, but it served in bringing to the minds of many, that the average householder now expects a regular weekly emptying of the dustbin. It resulted in some alteration of working at holiday periods, and more power to the Department with regard to hiring of vehicles in the event of emergency.

Much has been written before of the changing appearance of what is termed household refuse, but it cannot too often be stated that it is becoming much bulkier and consequently controlled tipping is becoming more and more of a problem. However, during 1961, the Department in the main was able to give a weekly collection of household refuse and to collect, by special lorry, articles of refuse too bulky for trailers and/or ashes collection vehicles, whenever a request was received for such service. It should be noted that these requests average about twelve to fifteen per week and range from asking to move a flock bed or disused mattress to collecting a complete houseful of furniture when a tenant has died and no relative wants the stock. The question of charging for this service has often been mentioned, but it is felt that proper collection and disposal be made free, rather than have material dumped in all sorts of places and the litter problem increased.

There was no material change in the number of vehicles or personnel during the year, but an order was placed for a further continuous rear loading vehicle of 18/24 cubic yards capacity.

Disposal of refuse was carried on at the Crossley Bridge Tip and this tip is likely to be in use for the next five or six years. When tipping is finally completed there will be approximately 18 acres suitable for development as a recreation ground.

The statistical data produced in the tables following show that the income from the sale of salvage was £1,848 11s. 0d. which is an increase of £150 above that sold in 1960.

The few pail closets remaining in the area received weekly attention, the pails being emptied into a tank mounted on a tipping lorry and disposal of the contents effected at the Council's sewage works.

Street sweeping, apart from snow removal, is the responsibility of the Department, and during 1961 a mechanical sweeper collector was used for the cleaning of major roads, whilst side streets were swept by a staff of seven street orderlies working on a "beat" system.

Ashes collectors, street sweepers, and others engaged in public cleansing are much maligned individuals, but they deserve thanks for the job they do, and for the fact that in all weathers they carry on with their task whilst others are "rained off" or sheltering indoors.

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

Under this scheme adopted by the Council in 1959, 1,096 dustbins were replaced during 1961. A survey of the district was made because of the large numbers of complaints of defective dustbins received, and it was noticeable that bins which were complained of, at one time would have been declared useful, when renewal was the responsibility of owner or occupier. The scheme allows only for the replacement of worn out dustbins to domestic premises, and does not allow for a bin to be supplied to a new house.

Since the inception of the scheme 2,395 dustbins have been supplied. In addition to those supplied under the scheme, 192 dustbins were sold by the Department.

Table XII
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1961

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
27	8682	135	106	1	—	—	15	2.8	64
28	153,534	1,634	1,687	1	—	1	—	2.5	94
29	220,267	981	3,231	8	—	3	5	3.5	224
30	177,635	761	2,504	13	—	3	5	3.3	233
32	36,403	508	494	—	—	—	19	1.7	71
KVM 982	770	11	7	14	—	—	14	—	70
Hired Vehicle.	11,559	190	175	—	—	—	18	1.7	61
Demonstration Vehicle.	2,170	7	31	10	—	4	10	—	310
	611,020	4,227	8,237	7	—	1	18	3.9	144

ANALYSIS OF LOADS—1961

Loads

4,227	Refuse collection.
82	Nightsoil to sewage works.
146	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
397	Ashes from Schools.
427	Covering material to Tip.
59	Delivery of dustbins.
498	Household refuse needing special collection.
214	Canteen refuse.
54	Condemned food to sewage works.
137	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
48	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
829	Salvage collection.
584	Trade refuse taken to Tip.
102	Collection of waste for which special payment made.

7,804

Table XIII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1961

	tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Tins	57	18	2	—	197	1	6
Paper	190	—	3	—	1,330	5	3
Rags and Woollens	9	6	2	8	63	8	4
Aluminium	—	12	2	2	57	11	1
Lead	—	1	2	18	4	4	2
Steel	5	9	2	—	33	11	3
Light Iron	9	17	—	—	35	4	3
Cast Iron	9	7	2	—	81	13	10
Brass	—	3	2	4	18	17	7
Copper	—	3	—	8	24	17	3
Mixed Scrap	—	—	1	20	1	16	6
	283	1	—	4	1,848	11	0

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During 1961 there was some further progress made in the prevention of atmospheric pollution in the Chadderton area. The difficulties encountered in 1960 when the No. 1 Smoke Control Order became operative in South Chadderton, though not entirely removed, were not so great and many problems were resolved. The No. 2 Order which embraced property to the West of Chadderton Park Road became operative on 1st October, so that at the close of the year 1,730 houses were subject to Smoke Control Orders.

In August the No. 3 Order was made by the Council, and the No. 4 Order was made in December, though it was not submitted to the Minister until January, 1962. These two further orders which cover areas to the West of Broadway, between them will contain 1,004 domestic premises, 7 industrial plants and 7 commercial premises.

A Clean Air Exhibition was run for a week during April, and, though attendance could have been better, judging from the remarks of many who attended, the effort was worthwhile. The emphasis was mainly on helping the domestic consumer, but industry was also catered for, whilst the measurement of atmospheric pollution was also demonstrated.

To further add to the publicising of the cause of Clean Air, a new Council house, tastefully furnished, was used for demonstration purposes for a week in September, and viewers were advised on the best methods of burning Solid Smokeless Fuels, a fire being maintained in the house to show the burning capabilities of coke and Phimax.

The mobile exhibition unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation was also in the township for a fortnight in October. The public were thus given an opportunity of discussing problems, of learning about approved appliances, and of finding out the best methods of adapting their fireplaces at home.

The tendency during the year was towards an appreciation of the fact that the Council's Clean Air policy was beneficial, and there were fewer complaints and comments. That is not to say the whole attitude of the people was one of meek resignation. Objectors there were, and are, but most people were becoming accustomed to the fact that if there is to be a cleaner atmosphere then smoke from the domestic chimney must cease, and many were finding that a different form of heating to that previously used had much in its favour.

The recession in the cotton industry, mentioned in previous reports, also did much to decrease the smoke pollution in Chadderton during 1961, and, though there are 51 chimneys in the area, the bulk of these are either not used, or merely serve a boiler used for heating purposes. The introduction of modern machinery into the few cotton mills where yarn is spun is also having a marked effect, but there are three or four industrial concerns which have to be watched and warnings given.

The measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide pollution is obtained from the use of a smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus situated in the library, and from which daily readings are obtained. A Lead Peroxide Instrument is sited in the grounds of the Grammar School on Broadway and a Deposit Gauge stands in St. George's Square. Monthly readings are taken from these two instruments by the staff of a laboratory in Manchester.

The following table shows the number of observations taken and the results obtained during the year. An idea of the density of various pollutants can be obtained by studying the diagram on page 42.

The Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air, the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council and the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for Atmospheric Pollution.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1961

Number of half-hourly observations	22
Number of minutes black smoke	6
Number of minutes dark smoke	73
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	581
Number of interviews and written notifications ...	3

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1961

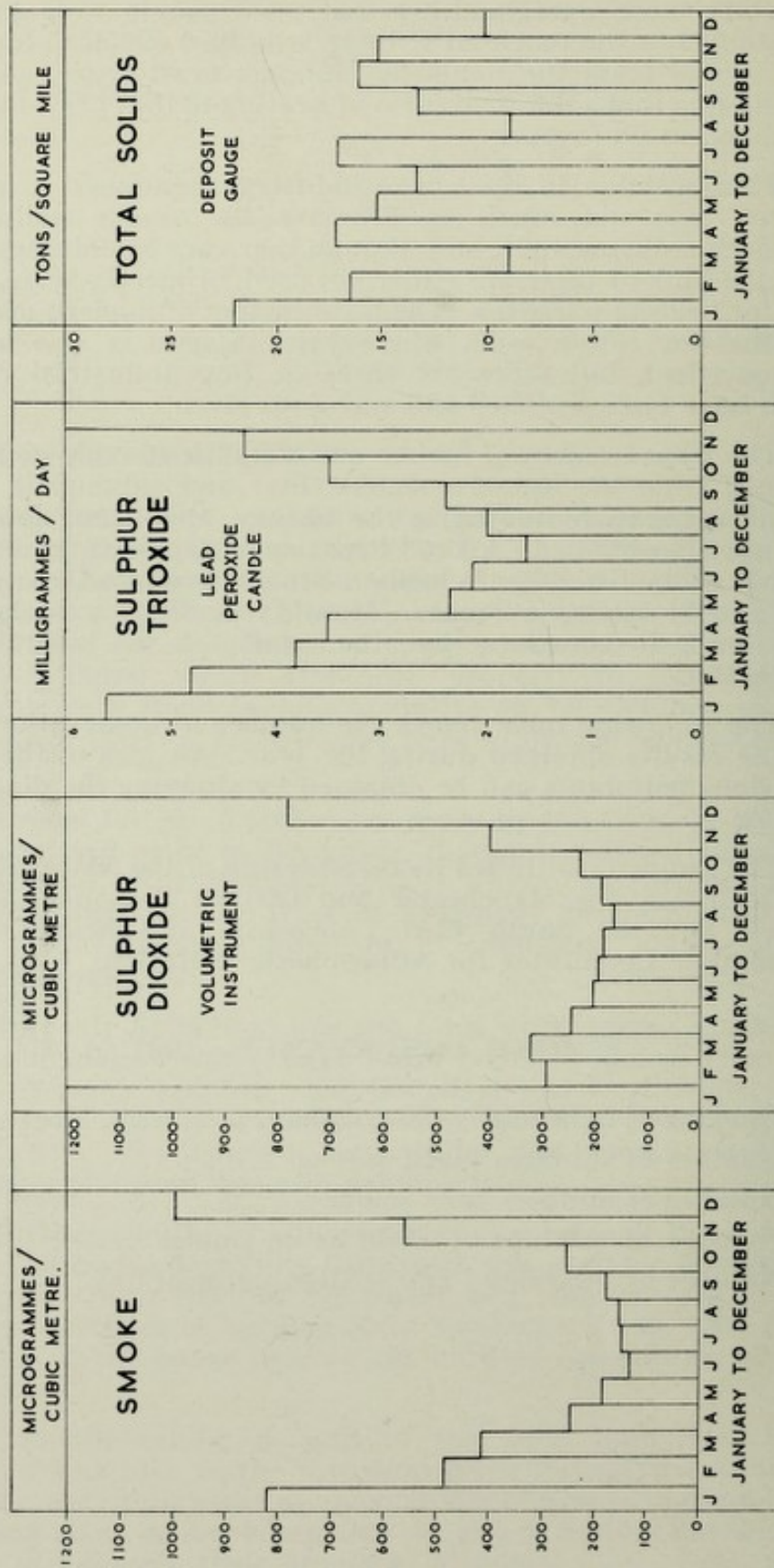


Table XIV

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors), during 1961.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	89	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	16	5	—	—
	158	97	—	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The tabulated statement in Table XIV gives details of the visits paid to factories within the urban district and there is little that need be added.

SWIMMING BATHS

Chadderton possesses a Public Swimming Bath situated in Middleton Road, and the building houses a plunge bath of approximately 90,000 gallons capacity. The actual measurements of the bath are 30 yards long and 10 yards wide, the depth ranging from 3ft. 6in. at one end, to 7ft. at the other.

During 1961, the Baths Superintendent reports that 39,303 school children attended for swimming instruction, whilst there was a total of 93,225 bookings by swimmers.

The water in the plunge bath is mechanically filtered and chlorinated, the turnover period being every three hours. Four samples of water submitted during the year for bacteriological examination were reported upon as satisfactory.

There are also 6 slipper baths for males, and 6 for females in addition to the plunge bath, and in 1955 a Public Washhouse was added.

All these facilities have proved immensely popular, all are well patronised, and all help considerably in the communal life of the locality. Old age pensioners are allowed to use the slipper baths at a reduced fee, and there were 1,315 occasions when this privilege was accepted, whilst bookings for the washhouse were 2,444 machine hours, this being an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year's figure. Altogether there were 175,283 till transactions for use of the Baths and Washhouse during the year.

SCHOOLS

The total of 22 schools in the urban area is made up as follows :—

Primary Schools	16	Secondary Mod. Schools	3
Grammar Schools	2	Day Special Schools	1

In addition to these schools which are under the control of the Lancashire Education Committee there is also a Junior Training Centre known as "The Laurels" and under the supervision of the County Health Authority.

Three of the primary schools, one of the grammar schools, the day special school, part of one of the secondary modern schools and the Junior Training Centre are all of comparatively recent date in construction.

All schools are provided with water closets. Of the older schools, most have had the washing facilities considerably improved during the past few years, but there are a few of the schools where better conditions in this respect are still necessary. Thirteen visits were paid to schools by the Department's Inspectors during the year under review.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

Nine registered Marine Stores were in operation during 1961, but there are no offensive trade premises in the area. The police have power of entry to the marine stores, and they keep a check on the scrap metal transactions. In the main, little nuisance arises at these premises, but because of the type of business carried on the yards take on an untidy look.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

20 visits were made during the year under the provisions of regulations concerning the storage of petroleum and calcium carbide.

35 licences were issued relating to the storage of petrol in underground tanks, and 12 relating to the storage of petroleum mixtures.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Shops Act and during 1961, 86 visits were paid in connection with this work.

It has been previously stated that the law relating to closing hours, and the sale of various commodities needs amending in the light of present day circumstances and one looks forward to some positive action in this direction.

The Public Health Act, 1936, during 1961 controlled the conditions in offices concerning ventilation, sanitary conveniences and the like. No action was found to be required, and since there are no blocks of offices in the district, most of the offices being attached to factories, it is not anticipated that if, and when regulations are made under the Offices Act of 1960, much trouble will be met.

A table of the types of shops in Chadderton is given in Table XV but here it should also be stressed that there are few shops employing assistants, there are no large stores, and in point of fact no real shopping area.

Table XV**TYPES OF SHOPS**

Bakers	25
Boots and Shoes	17
Butchers	37
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	23
Clubs	15
Dairies	1
Drapers	30
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32
Grocers	126
Hardware	19
Hairdressers	19
Launderette	1
Newsagents	20
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	2
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	7
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub-Post Offices	6
Sweets and Tobacco	16
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, STORED OR SOLD

FOOD PREMISES

A total of 392 visits was made to premises where food was either sold, stored or prepared for sale during the year under review.

No special campaign was conducted, partly because of the fact that for many months only two additional inspectors were employed, partly because the work under the Clean Air Act was given prominence, and partly because the work on clearance of unfit houses had to proceed. The survey made when the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation, and the work done then has resulted in a fair standard of cleanliness throughout the district.

The number of inspections of the various types of Food Premises is listed in Table XVI.

Table XVI

FOOD PREMISES—1961

Type	No.	Visits
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	126	101
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32	62
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	37	31
Bakers and Confectioners	25	25
Fried Fish Shops	23	9
Shops (selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.)	29	111
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	91	84

MEAT INSPECTION

215 visits were made to the two slaughterhouses in the Urban Area and a 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses maintained.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1961, which was made on 8th December, 1961, and came into operation on 1st January, 1962, meant that during the year 1961, there was much alteration work required at, and much was done to, the slaughterhouses. Certain reconstruction was made to bring the premises into line with the requirements of the Regulations published in 1958. Slaughterhalls were altered,

Table XVII
MEAT INSPECTION—1961

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	228	100	5	1,711	135	—
Number Inspected	228	100	5	1,711	135	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	28	—	24	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.28%	29.0%	0.0%	1.40%	3.70%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.74%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—958lbs.

stunning pens were provided, lairages were reconstructed, and many minor alterations were also made. This meant that the owners were put to some considerable expense.

The number of animals slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses is comparatively small, so it was felt by the Council's officers that the expense was not merited, and that the slaughterhouses should have ceased to function, but the owners wanted their retention and the suggested alterations submitted by them were accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Council then being recommended to allow the use of the slaughterhouses when the alterations were completed.

It is fair to state that the quality of the meat from the slaughterhouses is good, and a perusal of Table XVII will substantiate this claim.

MILK SUPPLY

Four samples of heat treated milk were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall during 1961, and all were satisfactorily reported upon.

All the milk sold in the district is designated, and the main responsibility for the supervision of the milk supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Council Health Authority.

A total of 146 distributors were registered with the local Council.

ICE CREAM

There is no manufacturer of ice-cream in Chadderton, and in all the 96 registered premises only pre-packed ice-cream is sold. A number of mobile vans tour the district from manufacturing premises in the area of an adjacent authority.

Fifty-four inspections of premises where ice-cream is sold were made during 1961, 24 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all but one of the samples was placed in the Grade 1 category. The exception was in Grade 2, so that there is little cause for concern in the consumption of this article of food.

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

There are three food warehouses in the urban district and most of the food listed as condemned in the following table was surrendered by the occupiers concerned. Retailers have also consulted the Department when something in their stocks has not been what they thought satisfactory.

There has been no cause for the seizure of any foodstuffs.

Disposal of the articles condemned is either by burial on the Council's Tip or by burning in some convenient furnace.

Table XVIII**UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1961**

	lbs.	ozs.
Butter	6	—
Dried Fruit	57	—
Fish (Tinned)	45	9
Fruit and Fruit Juice (Tinned)	1,053	12
Meat (Tinned)	450	—
Milk and Cream (Tinned)	124	14
Preserves (Tinned and Bottled)	42	10
Puddings (Tinned)	95	6
Soups and Vegetables (Tinned)	458	13
Lard and Margarine	19	—
Meat	258	—
Miscellaneous	10	9
	2,621	9

FOOD ADULTERATION

Chadderton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for chemical analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details as given in the next tables.

Table XIX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1961

	No. of Samples taken
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment	1
Apples, fresh	2
Baking Powder	2
Balm Cake	1
Blancmange Powder	1
Boracic Acid Powder, B.P.C.	1
Brandy	1
Butter	2
Camphorated Oil	1
Cheese, New Zealand	1
Cheese, Cheshire	1
Cod Liver Oil	1
Coffee Extract, Dry	1
Coffee and Chicory	1
Coffee	2
Compound Codeine Tablets	1
Condiment, Non-Brewed	1
Custard Powder	1
Dandelion Coffee	1
Dripping	1
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, B.P.	1
Flour, Self-raising	3
Flour, confectionery	5
Fruit, canned	2
Gin	1
Ice-cream	4
Lard	2
Milk	103
Parkin Bun	1
Salt	1
Sausage, Beef	1
Sausage, Pork	1
Semolina	2
Sweets	2
Vegetables, dried	2
Vinegar	2
Whisky	4
	—
	161
	—

All the samples shown in Table XIX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLING—1961

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Pork Sausage	Contained 300 parts per million Sulphite Preservative (expressed as Sulphur Dioxide) without Declaration.	Vendor interviewed
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated 1% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated 1.8% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin A content of Oil nil. Acid Value of Oil 1.5. B.P. Limits for Cod Liver Oil—Vitamin A, not less than 600 I.U.'s per gramme. Acid value not more than 1.2. Appearance of old stock.	Stock surrendered.
Parkin Bun	Contained 16 mgms. dough discoloured by 0.05 mgms. iron probably charred dough from Baking Tray.	Complainant informed.

SECTION F

HOUSING

Clearance Orders affecting 55 houses were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during 1961. The Orders were as follows :—

Lansdowne Road. No. 1	12 houses
Block Lane. No. 3	8 houses
Under Lane. No. 5	4 houses
Chadderton Fold. No. 2	3 houses
Thompson Lane. No. 2	3 houses
Under Lane. No. 6	17 houses
Carrington Street. No. 1	4 houses
Ralph Green. No. 1	4 houses
55 houses.	

Objections were made to the Minister by owners of properties affected by the Thompson Lane (No. 2), the Under Lane (No. 5) and the Under Lane (No. 6) Orders and a Public Enquiry was held on 18th July, 1961. The final result was that the orders were confirmed without modification with the exception of the Under Lane (No. 6) Order. One house was excluded from this particular Order.

In addition to the above, the Housing Committee considered recommendations for Orders affecting a further 18 houses, and Orders were made.

Demolition Orders for five houses were also made and voluntary undertakings for the demolition of six houses were accepted, the Council promising to re-house the occupiers.

Reference has been made in previous reports that the Council would be faced with financial obligations with regard to compensation payable and "well-maintained" payments, as the Clearance Programme proceeded. £1,100 8s. 0d. was paid out by the Treasurer during 1961 in this connection, and it would appear that this figure will be increased as clearance proceeds. Mention is made of this as clearance, up to the present, has only been made for small areas, and the question of the demolition of larger blocks of houses has often been discussed. There are many areas where houses are badly arranged, and indeed sub-standard, but a number are owner-occupied, and either rank for compensation because of the date when they were purchased, or have been well cared for and rank for "well-maintained" payments. This is not to say that the houses should not be demolished, but the Council's programme should be amended to allow of redevelopment, and more done by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders to allow of this.

During 1961, the Council called for a Report upon this matter, and it is hoped that when the Report finally comes up for consideration, serious thought will be given to the making of redevelopment areas. Admittedly, there are many problems involved, but when one realises that at least one-third of the houses in Chadderton lack a bathroom, and have no hot water except that supplied by heating in a pan or kettle, and when it is noted that building sites are rapidly lessening, then the only method of securing better housing conditions is by redevelopment. The making of improvement grants may help in certain cases, but in many instances, little can be achieved in this way because the houses themselves, though otherwise in a fairly good structural condition, do not allow of such alteration. However, this is a report on what was achieved in 1961, and it is perhaps not the proper medium for taking up the argument, but it is mentioned to assist in the work of ridding the town of some of the older houses and making provision for future generations.

The tables which now follow indicate what was done during the year with regard to the building of new houses, the repairing and improving of existing houses and the clearance of others.

Table XX

(a) STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	38	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	137	—

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (1) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)... 3150
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 5210
- (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 231
- (2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit Approx. 500

2. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	7	134	49
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	39	11
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	185	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	48	6
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act), 1957 :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing
(Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
—Improvement grants, etc. :—

Action during year :

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	26	26	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority ...	21	21	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	3
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	23	23	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	Nil			

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

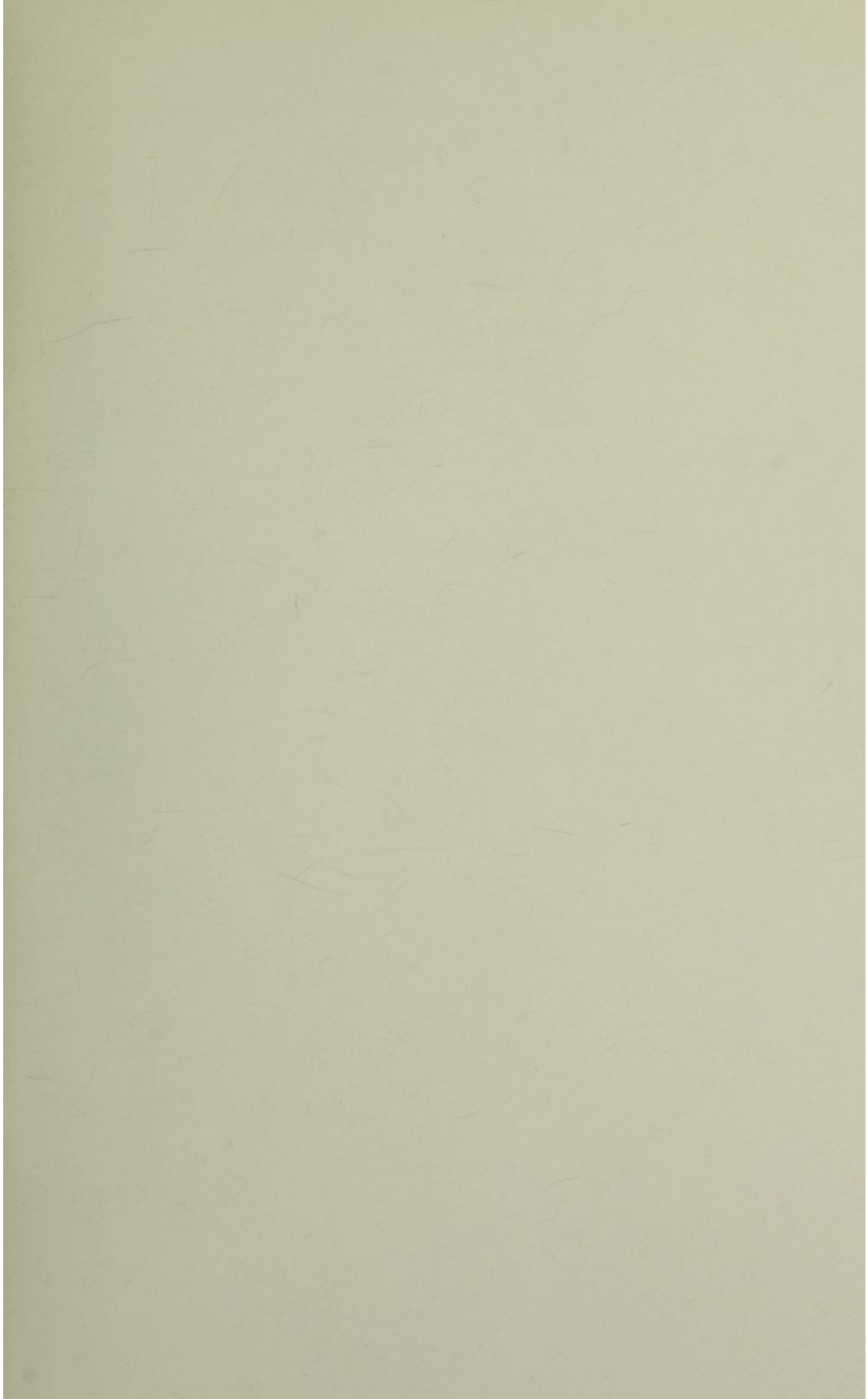
ACTION DURING YEAR—1961

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority ...	114	114
(b) Approved by Local Authority ...	108	108
(c) Work completed	112	112
(d) Remarks—The number of grants paid during the year was 116, total amount being £13,668.		

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- (1) Number of applications for certificates Nil
 - (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates Nil
 - (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates
 - (a) In respect of some but not all defects Nil
 - (b) In respect of all defects Nil
 - (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil
 - (5) Number of undertakings, refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil
 - (6) Number of certificates issued 2
- Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates
- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates Nil
 - (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates 4
 - (9) Decisions by local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection 4
 - (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 4



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