

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Chadderton U.D.C.

Contributors

Chadderton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the year

1967



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year
1967



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29096169>

CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction by Medical Officer of Health	4
Members of the Health Committee	5
Staff of the Health Department	6
Section A - Statistics and Social Conditions	7
Section B - Infectious Diseases	14
Section C - General Provision of Health Services	18
Introduction by Section Public Health Inspector	25
Section D - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	27
Section E - Inspections and Supervision of Food	47
Section F - Housing	52

Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

July, 1968.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1967.

The estimated mid-1967 population was 31,880, a decrease of 120 on the mid-1966 figure. There was a total of 492 live births during the year, one less than in 1966, the adjusted birth rate being 15.4 compared with the National Rate of 17.2. 420 deaths occurred during the year, the adjusted death rate being 14.9 compared with the National Rate of 11.2. 11 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1967 to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.3 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18.3. per 1,000 live births.

There were 326 cases of infectious disease notified in 1967, an increase of 68 over the 1966 figures, accounted mainly by the increase in the number of measles cases notified. 31 cases of dysentery were reported, a decrease over the 1966 figure, personal and community hygiene must always be to the forefront in controlling this highly communicable disease. No food poisoning outbreaks were reported during the year; cleanliness in food preparation is absolutely essential. There were no cases of diphtheria, acute poliomyelitis or smallpox in the area, but 17 cases of whooping cough were reported, mostly of a mild nature. Parents are encouraged to have their children routinely immunised, 70-80% of children need this immunisation to maintain a satisfactory community level of immunity.

During 1967, the housing clearance programme, progressed satisfactorily and yet further smoke control areas were established, Chadderton having a very good record for smoke control.

I must also record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and staff of his Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, I think it is only right that I record my gratitude to the Senior Public Health Inspector, whose retirement at the time of writing this report is imminent. Mr. Mann has faithfully served your Council for over 21 years and during my own 7½ years as Medical Officer of Health, as also with my predecessors, he has always been a loyal, willing and most appreciative colleague and I wish him many years of happy retirement.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Gilbert R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1967-68

Chairman

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Albert Scholes, J.P.

Members

Councillor William Fish

Councillor Dennis Graham

Councillor Fred Hilton

Councillor George Howard

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

Councillor John F. W. Paterson, J.P.

Councillor Harold Winterburn.

S T A F F .

1967.

Medical Officer of Health.	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B.,Ch.B., D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No. Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector.	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I.,A.R.S.H., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	WILLIAM H. LOCKER, M.A.P.H.I.,A.M.Inst.P.C.
Additional Senior Public Health Inspectors.	E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistant.	H. SMITH, M.R.P.A.
Pupil Public Health Inspector.	J.R. HALLIWELL.
Chief Clerk.	J. SMITH.
General Clerk/Shorthand Typist.	MISS B. GARSIDE.
Junior Assistant.	MISS S. BAMFORD.

In conclusion, I think it is only right that I record my gratitude to the Senior Public Health Inspector, whose retirement at the time of writing this report is imminent. Mr. Mann has faithfully served your Council for over 21 years and during my own 25 years as Medical Officer of Health, as also with my predecessors, he has always been a loyal, willing and most appreciative colleague and I wish him many years of happy retirement.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Though no coal is now mined in Chadderton, nor in the immediate neighbourhood, it is claimed the area lies on the Lancashire Coalfield. Situated on the western side of the Pennines and forming part of the lower slopes the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the western side to 500 feet as it approaches the Pennines. The western area is covered with glacial sands and gravels which in turn give way to boulder clay on the west side of the district.

It forms part of the great South East Lancashire conurbation bounded by Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Royton and Middleton, and has a 3,014 acreage.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A wide variety of industry operates in Chadderton ranging from the production of cotton, textiles, foam rubber and plastics to the carrying on of aircraft production, electrical engineering, and brickmaking.

The area is in the main residential with a number of open spaces maintained by the Council, and a green belt to the north of the district presenting a rural outlook.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information.

The general decline in the employment situation which had become evident towards the end of 1966 over the whole of the economy was reflected in the Oldham and Chadderton area where unemployment was rising for the first time since 1962. There was a sharp rise in January, 1967, and during the rest of the year the numbers registering as unemployed remained fairly static at about 2.0% of the working population. This was a higher figure than any recorded locally since 1963, but was at all times a few points below the national average.

Short-time working in the Textile Industry was fairly general in the early months, but by Easter the numbers affected had begun to decline and by September almost all mills had resumed full-time working. Several medium-sized mills had ceased production altogether during the year, but most of the workers concerned managed to find alternative employment. Some, however, particularly women, were reluctant to accept employment which involved shift working, now becoming more general in the industry.

The total working population at June, 1966, (the latest available figure) was 81,541, a decrease of 500 from the previous year (200 more women, but 700 fewer men.)

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	3,014
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1967)	31,880
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1967 (according to rate book)	11,996
Rateable value	£1,348,019
Sum represented by a ld. rate (estimated)	£5,270
Number of hours sunshine during 1967	524.5
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	158
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	June.

Table 1

9.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)			492
	Males	Females	
Legitimate	237	217	
Illegitimate	18	20	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-			
Crude Rate			15.4
Adjusted Rate			15.2
(Comparability factor 0.99)			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			7.64
Stillbirths			7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			14
Total Live and Stillbirths			499
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)			11
	Males	Females	
Legitimate	6	4	
Illegitimate	1	-	
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births			22.35
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			22.02
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			26.31
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			18
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			18
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			32
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			NIL
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			NIL
Total Deaths (all ages)			420
Death rate per 1,000 population :-			
Crude Rate			13.2
Adjusted Rate			14.9
(Comparability factor 1.13)			
Principal Causes of Death			
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System			152
Cancer (all sites)			75
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System			50
Diseases of the Respiratory System			83

Table 2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

	1967	1966	1962	1957	1947
Live Births No.	492	493	563	466	523
Adjusted Rate.	15.4	15.2	17.8	15.1	17.7 ++
Still Births No.	7	7	12	8	9
Adjusted Rate.	14	14	20.9	16.8	16.9
Total (Live and Still Births) No.	499	499	575	474	532
Total Infant Deaths No.	11	8	14	6	27
Rate.	22.35	16.2	24.9	12.8	51.6
Neo-Natal Deaths No.	9	7	9	5	15
Rate.	18	18	16	10.7	28.6
Maternal Deaths No.	-	-	1	-	3
Rate.	NIL	NIL	1.74	NIL	5.6
Total Deaths No.	420	444	418	407	376
Adjusted Rate.	13.2	15.4	15.1	15.0	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 1967 was 232 compared with 228 in 1966.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F	1967	1966	1965	1962	1957
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	-	1	1	1	4	3
Other Forms	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	8	5	13	10	13	14	20
Breast	-	4	4	4	4	-	10
Lung & Bronchus	16	4	20	16	16	12	15
Uterus	-	4	4	3	5	5	1
Other Sites	18	14	32	27	31	32	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	5	1	2	1
Diabetes	1	2	3	4	2	-	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	22	28	50	54	55	70	56
Coronary Disease, Angina	48	25	73	110	76	60	60
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	4	6	3	-	7	3
Other Heart Disease	18	32	50	51	49	57	53
Other Circulatory Disease	10	13	23	27	15	16	18
Influenza	2	2	4	5	-	4	9
Pneumonia	18	18	36	36	22	25	19
Bronchitis	29	11	40	34	22	37	44
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	2	3	2	2	6	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2	4	4	5	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	3	3	1	1	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	3	6	3	1	3	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2	1	4	3	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	11	14	25	22	39	36	26
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	5	9	5	9	4	2
All Other Accidents	3	1	4	7	5	4	3
Homicide and Operations of War	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Suicide	1	1	2	6	4	3	3
	222	198	420	444	382	418	407

Table 4
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1967	1966	1962
Under 1	7	4	11	8	14
1 - 4	-	2	2	1	2
5 - 14	1	1	2	5	1
15 - 24	6	-	6	5	3
25 - 44	7	2	9	15	5
45 - 64	67	40	107	107	94
65 - 74	67	55	122	132	126
Over 75	67	94	161	171	173
Totals	222	198	420	444	418

In 1967 there were 420 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths was 14.9. In 1966 it was 13.8. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table 3 and ages at death in Table 4.

As has been the pattern for many recent years, the main causes of death were degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system. This is to be expected in a generally ageing population, but it is also seen that there are a high proportion of males in the 45 - 64 years age group dying of coronary disease.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1967

(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Congenital Malformations	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	1	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	3	2	-	-	-	5
Other Diseases	1	-	-	1	-	2
	5	4	-	2	-	11

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 11 infant deaths in 1967 an increase of 3 over the 1966 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.3 which is slightly above the national average of 18.3 and is an increase on the improved 1966 rate. The main loss of infant life is found in prematurity, congenital malformations, the causes of which are not always determinable. Adequate ante-natal care must always be maintained and expectant mothers encouraged to attend ante-natal clinics as early as possible in the pregnancy.

There were 7 stillbirths as in 1966 giving a rate of 14 per 1,000 births, to compare with the national rate of 14.8.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1967	14.0	18	22.35
1966	14.0	14.2	16.2
1962	21.3	16.0	24.9
1957	17.1	11	13

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such details associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

SECTION B

Table 6

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1967

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
		YEARS									
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	Unknown
Scarlet Fever	9	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	17	1	6	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	263	13	65	107	73	-	1	4	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis											
Pulmonary	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Non-Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	31	1	4	7	7	1	1	9	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	326	15	77	121	90	3	3	13	1	2	1

1. Scarlet Fever.

9 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1967, a decrease of 5 over 1966. With modern treatment this disease generally takes a mild form.

2. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were 17 cases of whooping cough reported during 1967, as compared with a nil return for 1966. Most of the cases are of a mild form and usually occur in unimmunised children. No cases of diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis were recorded. Immunisation is available against these diseases and parents are encouraged to take advantage of this. It is only by maintaining an immunity level of 70 - 80% of children that the herd immunity of the community is maintained.

3. Smallpox.

No cases were recorded. Vaccination is still very important in the control against smallpox, cases of which found in this country have usually been exported in from endemic areas, particularly in these days of fast modern methods of transport.

4. Measles.

There were 263 cases of measles notified during 1967, these forming the bulk of the infectious diseases notified. Most of the cases occurred at the beginning of the year, and completed the two yearly cycle notifications of cases which had commenced at the end of 1966. Measles is therefore still one of the main morbidity causes in young children. At the time of writing this report, measles vaccination has actively commenced in the Chadderton area and it will be interesting to note what happens to the measles case rate over the next few years.

5. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 31 cases of dysentery during 1967, a decrease over the 1966 figures, but it must be pointed out that these cases are only those notified by local family doctors. Many more cases and suspected cases of dysentery and food poisoning also contact tracing have to be investigated by the Public Health Inspectors, as seen by the number of specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory shown later in this report.

The importance of personal hygiene cannot be stressed enough, particularly where there is any form of communal food handling, in trying to control and prevent these highly communicable diseases.

Table 7

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1967	1966	1965	1962	1957
Scarlet Fever	9	14	34	6	13
Whooping Cough	17	-	5	-	35
Measles	263	161	220	150	413
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	3	7	2	12	10
Non-Pulmonary	2	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	31	69	27	24	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	5	2	6	7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	31	-
Erysipelas	-	1	2	-	2
	326	258	294	231	496

TUBERCULOSIS

17.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967

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	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	3		2		1		-	

The number of cases of pulmonary disease showed a decrease of 4 on last year's figures. Two new cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified during the year.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by 'Mass Radiography' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 100 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 14 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

SECTION C
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-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)

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners. Four midwives serve the area at present.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :-

Eaves Lane (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday and Friday, 2 - 4 p.m.
Central (Doctor in attendance Tuesday and every other Thursday)	Tuesday and Thursday 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.

Day Nurseries

The nurseries provide care for the children of 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 County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

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

	Brook Street.	Coalshaw Green.
No. of days County Nurseries open - 1967	244	237
Total attendances	1447	794
0 - 2	4761	5600
3 - 5		
No. of places available		
0 - 2	8	25
3 - 5	25	25

Unmarried Mothers

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

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, the vaccine now being given by mouth. Measles vaccination is also now available.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9.30 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Monday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Thursday		1.30 - 5.0
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, Monday afternoon and all day Tuesday. 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 Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Educational Guidance.

County Teachers of the Deaf attend Eaves Lane Clinic during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICESHome Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses 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	596
No. of routine visits	19962
No. of casual visits	667

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help Organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

Tuberculosis Care

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of Old People is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. At Denton House there are also accommodated 30 persons in flatlets with a full-time warden in charge.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in seven divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has 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 these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

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

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Central	Wednesday and Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Eaves Lane	Monday	1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

The chiropody service is also available to old people in their own homes who for medical reasons are unable to attend the Clinic.

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.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division as directed by radio from a Control Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. WHI 6666)

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 and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities 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 sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham & District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year 456 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 144 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, and two Salmonella Dublin. The remaining 310 specimens were negative.

My thanks, once again, 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.

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 at Jowetts Walk, Manchester Road, 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 1967, requests for children to be received into care came from 30 families in Chadderton and these involved 70 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 23 children from 11 families to be received into care. 14 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Eight families were deserted by the mother, and in two instances the mother had deceased, one family had faced eviction and four applications were of a miscellaneous nature.

Three enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1967, two applications of which were approved for long stay children, and one application being withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes 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. No children from the district were committed to an approved school or to the care of the local authority during 1967.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee 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 Visitors 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.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963.

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children Act, 1948, and any provisions made by the local authority may, if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection or control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons. The department was able to offer advice and assistance to thirty-four families residing in the Chadderton area during the period under review.

Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

July, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege and honour of submitting the Annual Report of the work done by the staff of the Public Health Department during the year 1967 and in so doing I wish to state this is my twentieth and final report. Members are aware that I shall retire from office as the Senior Public Health Inspector in August.

In the compilation of the report it has proved interesting to make comparisons with what was reported upon twenty years ago and to discover that important mention is made of some activities during 1967, which at one time were not included in the report. I refer to items relating to Smoke Control Areas, Refuse Collection and Disposal, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the Litter Act, the Civic Amenities Act and the Noise Abatement Act. This gives some indication of the expansion of work concerned with environmental hygiene during the years. As public opinion becomes more aware of the benefits of such legislation, and as the new social order continues to advance it will be realised still more can be done and there will be a clamour for even more improved hygienic standards. Already attempts are being made to remove the fumes from diesel and petrol engines so as to prevent further pollution of the atmosphere, experiments are being conducted to allow of more use of electrically operated vehicles in urban areas, noise from vehicles is being closely studied with a view to its reduction, and planners in their construction of new homes, new offices, new schools and new factories are considering how best to improve the environment of the individual. It is creditable to note that opposition to such progress is also lessening.

During 1967, there were no changes in the staff of the Health Department and this allowed of a continuity of routine, and the smooth procedure of work programmed for the year.

It is regretted that it cannot be reported that all waste water closets in the district had not been either converted to water closets or abolished during the year, but it is with some satisfaction it can be stated that whilst at the end of 1947 there were 3,057 such closets in existence only 87 remained as 1967 closed and that in 1947 only 13 conversions were carried out whilst in 1967 this number was increased to 134.

It will be noted from the report that the problem of Refuse Disposal was prominent during the year, but it has to be said that the problem was not resolved. It must be reiterated that a decision will need to be reached in the near future to allow of proper disposal when tipping is completed on the Crossley Bridge site.

It was in 1955 that the Collection and Disposal of Refuse became the responsibility of the Health Committee and at that time, collection of refuse was a little erratic. It was decided that a regular seven day collection should be provided, and it is to the credit of the Committee that this to a very great extent has been maintained since that date. There have been lapses due to many causes, but the operation of the Vehicle Replacement Scheme will go far in preventing recurrence of such defaults. As the year closed, decisions had been reached which in 1968 will mean an up to date fleet of vehicles operating and even as this report is being prepared this is now the case.

Mention is made in the following pages of inspections made and as in previous years, there is comment relative to the sections, but in this introduction attention should be drawn to the operation of the order relating to Slaughtering Hours in the two privately owned slaughterhouses in the district. This came into force on 1st March and now means inspectors are not called upon to inspect carcasses on Saturdays and Sundays.

In the section concerning atmospheric pollution, reference is made to the fact that in 1969 the last of the Smoke Control Orders affecting Chadderton will be in operation. I refer to this with some sense of achievement, but realise it could only be done by effective co-operation from the Council and the readiness to make orders.

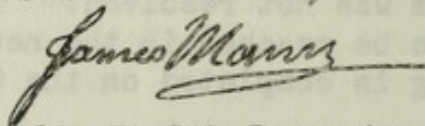
I make reference to the Housing Programme and comment on Clearance and Improvement of houses. Some thought was given during the year to the possibilities of preparing an Improvement Area programme. It will always cause some form of hardship when houses have to be demolished, and there will be criticism. It is surprising how soon those who are rehoused realise what they have missed in the older houses and would be unwilling to return.

This is my last report and in presenting it I must again express my appreciation to all who have in any way assisted in the compilation. I am grateful to officers of other departments who have so willingly provided material for the report and for their help and assistance throughout the year. I thank the members of the Health and Housing Committees for the way in which I have been encouraged to carry out my duties. I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy for the support given to me and to them all I express thanks. Finally, I express my sincere thanks to the members of the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty, their willingness to get on with the work in hand, and their preparedness to work as a team maintaining the responsibilities of the Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Senior Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

This part of the report relates to the visits made by the staff of the Department to a variety of premises. Despite the progress made in environmental hygiene, attention must still be paid to those humdrum fundamentals which less than 100 years ago were of great importance to the early pioneers in the field of Public Health.

The examination of drainage systems, the abatement of nuisances caused by defects in such systems, the removal of offensive accumulations, and the inspection of conveniences of differing types may, in the past, have proved the basis for the music hall joke and the often scornful references to the work of the sanitary inspector as was the term then used, but such work has been and remains important though irksome at times. Twenty years ago when I had the honour of presenting my first annual report to the Council it was reported that for 1947 a total of 1,574 informal notices were served. It will be noted from the following tables that only 70 were served in 1967. Many of the notices served in 1947 were for the provision of dustbins and this is now a rateborne service when a dustbin needs replacement, but there were also many notices served which called for the abatement of nuisances from defective housing and sanitary conditions. The clearance of unfit dwellings, improved maintenance, and better standards have all contributed to the decrease in the necessity for service of notices, but vigilance must be maintained and there still remain those who allow nuisances to be created and take no remedial action until reminded by the local authority of their responsibilities.

Table 8.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES FOR 1967.

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	62
Re-inspections of notices served	1009
Visits re. vermin	156
" to factories	129
" to stables and piggeries	7
" re. Shops Act	55
" to Schools	48
" re. drains and drain tests	1157
" re. offensive accumulations	46
" re. swimming baths water sampling	3
" re. Pet Animals Act	5
" re. keeping poultry	1
" re. marine stores	6
" re. public cleansing	813
" to tip and salvage depot	403
" re. atmospheric pollution	28
" re. storage of petroleum	2

Table 8. (Contd.)

Visits re. fresh water closets	189
" re. waste water closets	218
" to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	261
Interviews and other visits	713

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	72
Statutory Notices	21

Statutory Notices.Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39	4
Section 47	1
Section 93	9
Section 45	3

Public Health Act, 1961.

Section 17	2
------------	---

Housing Act, 1957.

Section 9	2
-----------	---

Notices complied with.

Informal notices	54
Statutory notices by owners	51
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	130
No. of Summary Proceedings taken	Nil

Table 9

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED - 1967.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Defective roofs and flashings	24	15
" chimney stacks	9	3
" rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	18	4
" pointing and brickwork of walls	5	1
" doors, windows and sashcords	32	12
" plaster	16	7
" damp walls	2	2
" floors and stairs	1	-

Table 9 (contd)

	Found	Remedied.
Defective firegrates	1	1
" sinks	4	3
" waste pipes and channels	10	9
" drains	9	9
" closets (fresh water) and structures	21	12
" closets (waste water) and structures	4	4
Miscellaneous	6	1

WATER SUPPLY.

Chadderton is supplied with water from 3 undertakings but by far the greatest supply is that sent in from Oldham. Manchester Corporation provides water for some houses in the south western area, and houses in part of the Middleton Junction district are supplied by the Heywood and Middleton Water Board. During 1968, the newly formed Pennine Water Board will function and take over services previously given by Oldham and the Heywood and Middleton undertakings.

During 1967, there was a marked reduction in the number of complaints from those received in 1966 about the discoloured water. There remain, however, too many instances of service pipes being **insufficient**. Where a service pipe from a stop tap and laid some 60 or 70 years ago continues to feed five and even more houses, furring on the inside of the pipe has reduced the bore size and consequently, if two or more draw off taps operate at one time, the supply to those furthest from the stop tap is inadequate. The provision of modern amenities has also aggravated the situation. It has been found that if the co-operation of the house owners has been forthcoming and they have been prepared to meet costs involved, chemical treatment of the service pipe has considerably improved the supply, but there are many cases where this co-operation has not been afforded and so many houses are still without the water pressured supply one normally expects. This will need to be seriously considered when compulsory improvement of some of the houses so affected is called for. Statutory action can be taken and grants can be paid under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, Section 96, but this could prove costly to the Council, though it may have to be done before long.

Press publicity was given to comment made concerning the supply of water from shallow wells to houses in the northern part of the district. Except that one house became unoccupied and then demolished, the position remains the same as in 1966. A report has been asked for by the Council so that a scheme might possibly be prepared to provide piped supply to the houses, but again economics may decide the issue. It can be noted that in 1947, it was then reported 44 houses were relying on water from shallow wells. The number is now reduced to 11.

398 new houses were connected to public mains supply during 1967. One sample of water was taken from mains supply and reported upon as bacteriologically safe, and three samples were taken from wells. Two of these proved to be unsatisfactory.

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Drainage.

Though the new pumping station at the sewage works was completed in 1966, it has not yet operated due to awaited extensions to the treatment plant of Oldham. No new sewerage scheme was carried out during the year.

The drainage labourer released 309 blockages from drains during 1967, and also unblocked the outlets of 73 water closets and 68 waste water closets.

A total of 1,157 visits was paid by inspectors in connection with inspection and testing of drainage systems plus the supervision of repair work done.

Informal notices totalling 72 were served upon owners under the relative sections of the Public Health Act asking for repairs to be carried out to defective eavesgutters, rainwater pipes and drainage systems. It became necessary to issue 21 statutory notices, but in no instance was recourse to the law courts required.

It must again be reported that houses in the northern area are devoid of drainage systems discharging to the Council's sewers, but there are no septic tanks. In two cases small treatment plants operate and sludge from these is removed periodically.

Sanitary Accommodation.

It was hoped that in this report it would be possible to write that all waste water closets in Chadderton had been abolished. The number has been much diminished, but it has to be noted that at the end of 1967, there remained 87 of these closets in the district. Notices for the conversion of a further 5 were outstanding at the end of the year, and others were serving properties to be cleared in the current clearance programme within the next two years. For 1947 it was reported there were 3,057 such conveniences in Chadderton, and in 1957 there were 2092 remaining to be abolished.

The decision of the Council to take measures to secure conversion of these waste water closets to water closets in 1964 is to be commended. There have been upsets in carrying out the programme, complaints have been received about unsatisfactory work and these have needed attention, but the overall position is now that a much more hygienic closet has been provided to nearly all the houses in the district. Blockages are fewer, the conveniences can be more readily cleansed and thousands of what have been termed 'stinkpots' removed.

23 pail closets remain in the more rural parts of the district merely because of the situation of the dwellings to which they are attached, but here again over the past 20 years, there has been considerable reduction in the numbers. In 1947 there were 309. It is estimated that at the end of 1967, approximately 190 houses in the district had no separate sanitary accommodation. Clearance of unfit houses will gradually reduce this number and in a few years every house should have a separate closet.

Table 10.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1967.	Number at end of 1967.
Pail Closets	-	23
Waste water closets	159	87
Trough closets	-	-
Fresh water closets	-	13,905
	159	14,015

Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

Table 11 indicates statistically the work of the rodent operator during 1967, but in addition to working on the eradication of rats and mice, he also is responsible for the elimination of insect pests.

In 1947, the department employed two full time operators and twenty years later a man is employed part-time on the work. 510 treatments were carried out in 1947, though 3,231 premises were inspected, 334 treatments were carried out in 1966 when a total of 750 inspections were made and in 1967 509 treatments were carried out but the number of inspections increased to 1033. In 1947 three sewer treatments were made, but with the use of fluoracetemide, only one treatment per annum is now done and this is proving somewhat more effective than what was done 20 years ago.

The clearance of a number of hen cotes and similar structures to allow of development in the Cowhill area caused some rodent migration and resulted in complaints of surface infestations, but these had been substantially eliminated as the year ended.

120 privately owned houses and 36 Council houses were inspected during the year for the presence of insect pests. 20 years ago it was necessary to disinfest 14 houses to eradicate bed bugs. Modern hygiene has done much to improve conditions so that in 1967 such a pest was only found on two occasions.

Insect pests about which complaint was made, included golden spider beetles, cockroaches and wasps.

Table 11.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Action taken - 1967.

	Type of Property.	
	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.
1. Number of properties in district.	13,784	32
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	1,492	4
Number infested by (1) Rats	340	4
(11) Mice	160	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	2	1
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	2	1
(11) Mice	-	-

SEWER TREATMENTS - 1967.

Number of manholes in the district

1333

Number of manholes baited
(Fluoroacetemide was used)

541.

The delivery in late 1966 of two continuous loading refuse collection vehicles with compression mechanism had beneficial results in 1967, and in the main throughout the year a regular seven day collection of domestic refuse was maintained. The Council is to be congratulated on its adoption of a vehicle replacement scheme. This came into operation during 1967 and it will now mean that if operated effectively and judiciously, then a more regular change over of refuse collection vehicles should take place. The provision will also allow of better maintenance as with the supply of a spare vehicle the hurry which has had to attend repairs and maintenance schedules in the past is not now so necessary. If the labour for the manning of the machines can be kept up then a more efficient service should result.

It is often stated the character of domestic refuse is changing and this is particularly noticeable now in Chadderton. To see the contents of some three hundred or more dustbins emptied from a refuse collection vehicle, or to watch the depositing of a load of full paper sacks is a revelation. This has meant a change in Council policy in so far as dustbins of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet capacity are now provided instead of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity size formerly sent out. With many households it has been found that this increased size of dustbin is insufficient to hold a week's refuse. This fact is mentioned as it will need to be remembered when the future of refuse disposal is under consideration.

Members of the Health Committee in December resolved that there be an extension of the use of paper sacks in storage at and collection from domestic premises, and it was decided a scheme to include all premises in the area covered by the team operating in the north of the district be adopted. This would have meant approximately a further 2,440 householders would have been using paper sacks and plastic dustbins would have been used as sack holders. As this report is being prepared it is known the scheme did not materialise because of finance, but it is hoped it will not be forgotten. The use of paper sacks is to be recommended as a hygienic method of refuse storage and collection. At the end of 1967 there were approximately 1,000 premises where paper sack holders were installed and in use. Paper sacks are to be used on all future Council development. It was also decided that the Council purchase a Shark refuse collection vehicle and as the year ended delivery was awaited with some anticipation. The inclusion of such a vehicle in the Council's fleet should materially assist in the collection of bulky furniture and similar material.

Refuse disposal continued on the Crossley Bridge site but not without trouble. At the request of the Lancashire County Council tipping was extended to a field which will ultimately be used as a playing field for St. Luke's Primary School. This resulted in some petitioning to the Council, but suitable covering prevented nuisance arising and the scare at first created was soon quelled. The petition, however, is some indication of what could be expected when the Crossley site is no longer available, and the Council if forced to adopt some other place for refuse disposal. It is further proof that public opinion is opposed to the tipping of crude refuse though it may be adequately covered each day and though controlled tipping may be practised. Pre-treatment of refuse prior to disposal for many reasons is now demanded.

With this in mind, and realising the life of the Tip at Crossley Bridge is limited, the Health Committee investigated the possibilities of differing methods of disposal during the year. The possibility of a regionalised scheme was explored, and discussions took place between neighbouring authorities and representatives of Chadderton. It is sufficient to state the discussions proved abortive and because of this it was decided the Council should attempt to provide its own refuse disposal plant. Reports were considered and some other plants inspected, but at the end of the year the problem remained unresolved though of some tremendous importance. It will need to be resolved in the near future.

It is worthy of note that tipping on the Crossley Bridge site was proceeding in 1947 and has been carried on there since then with the odd exception of filling in a few small disused mill lodges. When tipping ceases, it will mean the site has been used for upwards of 22 years allowing for the additional land used. Concern has often been expressed about the condition of the Tip and there have been times when this has been unsatisfactory, but if at the end it is properly levelled and landscaped, Chadderton should have a further piece of land of no mean size for recreational purposes. It will be then that the advantages of land reclamation will be apparent. This is a further factor which should be borne in mind when thinking of future refuse disposal.

During 1967, the Report of the Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection was published and it is notable that Local Authorities were encouraged to collect and dispose of bulky items of household refuse at no cost to the householder. Chadderton has been doing this for some time, The Working Party, whilst recommending the matter should be left to the discretion of the Local Authority, also expressed the opinion that industrialists should be helped in their waste disposal problems and that where possible the Authority should provide facilities for disposal. Members of the Council can again feel gratified that this has been an accepted policy in Chadderton for some time. Throughout 1967, nearly as much industrial waste as domestic refuse was received and disposed of on the Tip. In addition to this industrial waste from factories, large quantities of rubble, excavation material and similar wastes were also received.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, received Royal assent during the year and this made it an obligation for local authorities to clean up open land, to see to the removal of unwanted cars, to provide depots for the reception of rubbish wishes to be disposed of by householders and to allow of the imposing of larger fines when convictions for abandoning cars and the dumping of refuse on highways or on open ground were obtained. Parts of the Act are not fully operative until July, 1968, but its application should do much to reduce the eyesores in urban areas and the fines which can be made for illegal dumping of refuse should prove a deterrent to the individual who has no sense of civic responsibility.

ANALYSIS OF LOADS - 1967.Loads.

2308	Refuse Collection.
1462	Trade refuse taken to Tip.
59	Canteen refuse.
36	Condemned food to sewage works.
724	Household refuse needing special collection.
171	Covering material to Tip.
199	Ashes from schools.
617	Salvage Collection.
64	Nightsoil to Sewage Works.
144	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
49	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
102	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
29	Delivery of dustbins.
173	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
70	Public Offices.

6207	Total.
------	--------

Street Cleansing.

1967 was not a year when it can be stated that street cleansing was satisfactorily maintained. It is doubtful whether this can be claimed for any year. Manual sweeping was lacking because of the shortage of man-power, and mechanical sweeping was below average in some respects because of mechanical failure of machines.

The main thoroughfares were swept fairly frequently and for some months the routine sweeping operated. The district roads (side streets) however, did not receive the same attention. Though one does not like reporting in this fashion, it must be stated but in fairness it can be claimed the cause was outside the control of the officers and what could be done was done.

Normally there should operate two mechanical sweepers and another three men using orderly trucks. Too often during the year only one machine was sweeping, and only one man working with his truck. Because of the condition of one of the mechanical sweepers, demonstrations of modern machines were witnessed and as the year ended delivery of a dual control suction cleaner was awaited.

Salvaging.

Until October, 1967, salvaging of paper and cardboard was carried on at the sewage works where a compound was also made for recovery of some metals. In October, work was transferred to a new depot situated near Walsh Street and within easy access of the Tip. A new paper baling machine was installed, the old one brought from the Sewage Works and set up and the metal baling machine was repaired and brought into use at the depot.

The lack of man power, the changing over, and other circumstances meant that the output of salvage for the year was below anticipation. Conditions however should improve and if the outlet remains as it has been, then income from the work should increase.

It is advisable that salvaging should continue whether or no the apparent economics seem reasonable. Considerable tipping space is conserved, easily combustible material is spared from being fired by irresponsible children, and it does assist in helping to maintain a tidier tip.

Table 12.SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME - 1967.

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	50	6	3	386	4	2
Scrap Metal	40	9	3	69	11	-
	90	15	6	455	15	2

Public Conveniences.

Mention was made in the report of 1966, of a statement to the Health Committee about the conveniences in the district and as a result of this in 1967 the introduction of a system of regular monthly cleansing by a specialist contractor in addition to the daily cleansing done by the Council's employee was adopted.

The new system of cleansing has done much to improve conditions, reports and complaints of dirty lavatories have practically ceased, and, though this may be mere coincidence, there has not been experienced the vandalism of the previous year.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme.

During 1967, there were 1091 dustbins sent out to replace old and worn out containers.

One cannot leave this section of the report without again expressing thanks to those men who day after day in snow, wind or rain

collect and dispose of the waste from premises in the township. They may and do on occasions give rise to complaint about their handling of the dustbins, they may and do cause occasion for reprimand for spillage of refuse or missing the odd household bin, but let it be remembered handling of a dustbin lid on a morning when there **are** three or four inches of snow covering the handle, emptying dustbins when the heavens are opened and people are taking shelter from the rain, and lifting a dustbin which is crammed to capacity and sometimes tending to overflow are matters not **conducive** to good tempers, but the work proceeds. People are **swift** to complain of the misdemeanour without much thought of the actual service given.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Progress in the making of smoke control orders was maintained during 1967 and in January the No. 8 Smoke Control Order was confirmed. The No. 9 Order was made in August and confirmed in October. Surveying of the areas for the Nos. 10 and 11 Orders proceeded to allow of early making of these last two orders for the district in 1968.

The Council is to be complemented on its policy with regard to atmospheric pollution for, despite altered fuel policies and economic squeezes, there was no hindrance, so far as the Council was concerned, in the making and implementation of orders. There has also been a marked change in the attitude of householders and opposition to the making of orders has to all intents and purposes ceased.

The Medical Officer of Health in his annual report for 1947 writing with regard to Smoke Abatement stated "In the domestic field, as and when the new council houses are occupied, assistance will require to be given to the householder in the organisation of the supply and distribution of smokeless fuels to those householders possessing the means of using them efficiently. An earlier scheme of 15 years ago failed in Chadderton for want of such an organisation."

There has been considerable improvement in the past 20 years, for it was in 1960, the first smoke control order became operative and it can be stated in this report that in 1969 the whole of the area, will be in operative smoke control orders. Smoke then can only be emitted from chimneys of houses listed for early clearance after 1969 and which have been exempted from the provisions of the orders.

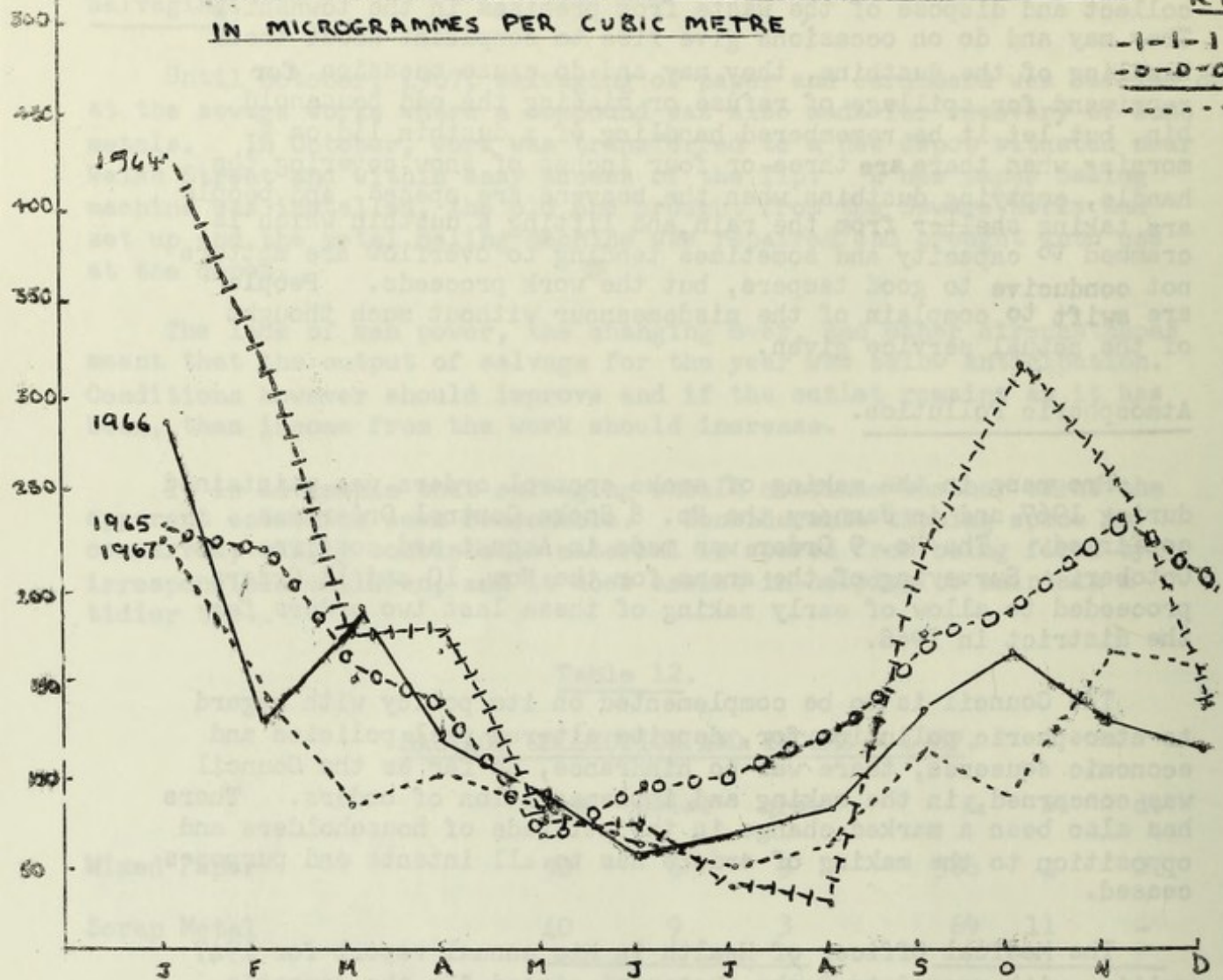
Smoke Control Orders and modern machinery have played their part in reducing pollution from industrial plants. The recession in the cotton industry has also done much to lessen the amount of smoke emitted daily, and whilst there remain many tall chimneys in the district, very few are in normal use.

FIGURES FOR SMOKE POLLUTION FOR THE YEARS 1964-1967.

IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

KEY.

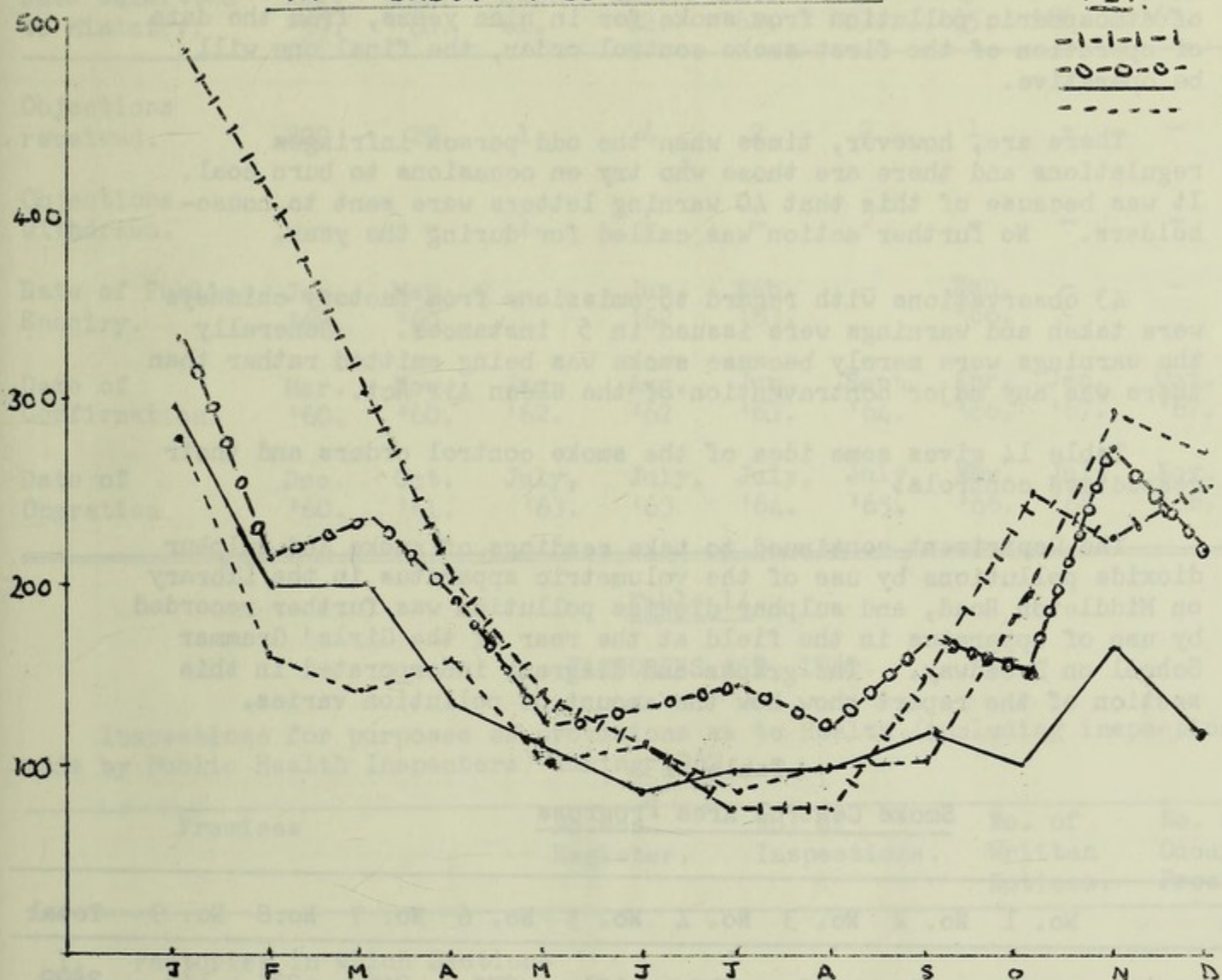
- - -	1964.
-o-o-o	1965.
-----	1966.
-----	1967.



FIGURES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION FOR THE YEARS 1964-1967
IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

KEY.

- - - - -	1964
-o-o-o-o-	1965
-----	1966
-----	1967.



It can therefore be justifiably claimed that Chadderton is not helping to blot out the sunshine in the large conurbation of South East Lancashire, but rather has made great strides in the reduction of atmospheric pollution from smoke for in nine years, from the date of operation of the first smoke control order, the final one will be operative.

There are, however, times when the odd person infringes regulations and there are those who try on occasions to burn coal. It was because of this that 40 warning letters were sent to householders. No further action was called for during the year.

43 observations with regard to emissions from factory chimneys were taken and warnings were issued in 5 instances. Generally the warnings were merely because smoke was being emitted rather than there was any major contravention of the Clean Air Act.

Table 14 gives some idea of the smoke control orders and their respective controls.

The Department continued to take readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollutions by use of the volumetric apparatus in the Library on Middleton Road, and sulphur dioxide pollution was further recorded by use of apparatus in the field at the rear of the Girls' Grammar School on Broadway. The graphs and diagrams incorporated in this section of the report show how the amount of pollution varies.

Table 13
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	Total
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875	256	335	146	2599
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085	1706	1538	1276	8187
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-	406	265	13	1636
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	70	41	18	181
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14	4	51	4	87
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31	9	28	10	96
Total Premises	1419	147	505	536	998	1143	2195	1923	1321	10187

Table 13. (contd)

Date submitted to Ministry.	Aug. '59.	Jan. '60.	Aug. '61.	Jan. '62.	Oct. '62.	Mar. '63.	May '65.	Nov. '66.	Aug. '67.	Total.
Objections received.	800	29	1	4	2	2	1	-	-	839
Objections withdrawn.	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Date of Public Enquiry.	Jan. '60.	May '60	-	Jun. '62.	Feb. '63.	-	Feb. '66.	-	-	-
Date of Confirmation.	Mar. '60.	Nov. '60.	Jan. '62.	Aug. '62	Jun. '63.	Sept. '64.	Apr. '66.	Jan. '67.	Oct. '67.	-
Date of Operation	Dec. '60.	Oct. '61.	July, '63.	July, '63	July, '64.	July, '65.	Nov. '66.	July, '68	Nov. '68.	-

Table 14.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1967.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	10	13	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	143	116	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	18	-	-	-
	171	129	-	-

Table 14 (contd)

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred 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	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

Factories.

Mention has already been made to the recession in the cotton trade which some years ago caused the closure of many mills formerly used for spinning cotton. It was then thought by many that industry in the district would be greatly reduced, but it has been surprising what new industries have come and been able to use the mills. Consequently, a wide variation of employment exists in Chadderton and in the factories there can be found people employed in cotton spinning, the spinning of man made fibres, the production of rubber foam, the making of slippers and similar footwear, the manufacture of rainwear and other fabrics, and producing kitchen and similar furniture, to mention but a few of the industries and all are housed in premises formerly built for cotton spinning. Other factories are used for the production of electrical machinery, aircraft, and material for the building industry.

Responsibility for the welfare conditions in these factories is that of H.M. Inspector of Factories, but the Public Health Inspectors make periodical visits. During the year, three notifications of defective and insufficient sanitary conveniences were received from H.M. Inspector, these defects and insufficiencies were suitably rectified.

Table 15 is the type of report sent to the Chief Inspector and details the number of visits paid by the Council's staff.

Table 15

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Shops, Ware-houses	Catering establishments open to Public Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
No. of Registered Premises at end of Year.	21	114	9	33	-
No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during year.	8	53	3	14	-
No. of Exemptions current at end of year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Space (S.5 (2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

568 visits were made during the year under the provisions of the above mentioned Act and it was necessary on 9 occasions to serve informal notices with regard to infringements. In each case the desired effect was obtained.

Two accidents were reported during the second quarter of the year, one involving a woman who fell injuring her knee whilst at work and the other involving a male who had his wrist hurt when a barrel slipped during unloading. These were the only reported accidents in the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

The number of visits paid under the provision of this Act was reduced in 1967 to 55.

No action was called for with regard to hours of closing, but one feels that a new act is long overdue. Trade union agreements have to a very large extent regulated the hours worked by the average shop assistant so that shops of any size where assistants are employed close well within the times stipulated by law. This is not the case however in the one man business, particularly where a variety of articles and foodstuffs are sold. However, a new bill at present being considered may make alterations and possibly be more easily enforceable than the present legislation as it affects smaller businesses.

Swimming Baths.

The Baths Manager has kindly supplied the following information for inclusion in this report.

No. of scholars attending for swimming in organised parties during 1967	33,602
No. of children and adults attending for swimming in excess of above	66,123
No. of persons using the slipper baths during the year including Old Age pensions given reduced charges	14,088
No. of machine hours booked in the Laundry	16,448

He further reports that two eight week courses were run by the Central Council for Physical Recreation for the teaching of adults to swim and that Life Saving Classes for juveniles, Galas, Swimming Matches and Water Polo Matches were organised and run by the Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club.

The swimming bath is of 90,000 gallons capacity and measures 30 yards by 10 yards, the depth ranging from 3' 6" to 7'. Water is mechanically filtered, chlorine is added and the filtration turnover period is every three hours. During the year three samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found satisfactory.

Schools.

The number of the schools in Chadderton remained the same, and these were :-

Primary Schools	17	Secondary Modern Schools	3
Grammar Schools	2	Special Day Schools	1

In addition there is a Junior Training Centre.

During the year the inspectors made 48 visits to schools.

Moveable Dwellings.

Although there are no licenced caravan sites in Chadderton, during 1967 a total of 261 visits were made in respect of caravans which parked in the urban area and this is some indication of the trouble given by these itinerants.

There are many who would declare these caravan dwellers ought to be shown sympathy stating that as it is their way of life, they ought to be allowed to follow it. Such sentiment may have some merit, but the trouble is that the way of life, at least as seen by the inspectors, does not conform to the general standards as desired by decent society. An annual report may not be the vehicle for arguing the pros and cons of the case for the caravan dweller. As in all walks of life there are the good, the not so good, and those, who by any standard, are at odds with society. It would generally appear that it is the latter class who seek to park for the odd days in Chadderton.

There is usually a lack of amenities, and too often when they leave rubbish remains which has to be moved by the cleansing section to prevent nuisance.

That they are disliked by the average citizen is evidenced by the speed in which notification reaches the office when they appear to be stopping. This is good, for it gives an opportunity to the inspectors to seek their removal before they become firmly camped.

Removal from land owned by the Council is usually obtained within 24 to 48 hours, but when the caravans are stood on privately owned land, speedy removal becomes much more difficult. In 1967 it was necessary to take Court action against one person who allowed the caravans to remain on land. The Court action resulted in the occupier of the land being fined £1. as he pleaded he had attempted to move the caravans but without success.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Nine visits were made during the year with regard to complaints from noise.

Early in the year complaint was received of noise from an industrial plant where rivetting was taking place at weekends. It was found that though this was intermittent, the complaint was justified and the matter was referred for advice to the Factory Inspectorate. An interview between the management, the factory inspector and your public health inspector resulted in an agreed method of minimising the noise.

Complaints of factory noises during the night were found to be insufficient to warrant any action being taken, with one exception, and in this case the management were very co-operative so that certain machines which had been the trouble makers were replaced. No formal action was ever required and it is noticeable that as people are becoming more and more aware of noise, there is also the tendency by the persons in control of factories to make every attempt to reduce noise to the minimum.

Storage of Petroleum and Calcium Carbide.

Licences in force at end of 1967.	Petrol in underground tanks	38
	Petroleum mixtures	8
New licences issued during 1967		3

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No. of licences	1.
-----------------	----

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

No. of licences	3.
-----------------	----

Riding Establishments Act, 1963.

No. of licences	3.
-----------------	----

Primary Schools 27 Secondary Modern Schools 1
Grammar Schools 2 Special Day Schools 1

In addition there is a Junior Training Centre.

During the year the inspectors made 48 visits to schools.

SECTION E.Administration of Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Inspection.Inspection of Food Premises.

Table 17 shows the number of visits paid to premises used for preparing storing or selling food, and these in themselves give a fair indication that such premises were regularly inspected throughout the year.

A survey of licensed premises (i.e. hotels, public houses and clubs) was made early in the year and though there was found no major cause for alarm, it was found necessary to draw the attention of those responsible to a number of minor contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Of the forty-three premises inspected 14 were found to discard drippings from engines and pumps, 42 used a sterilizing agent for cleaning of the glasses, but in no case were there facilities immediately behind the bar for the washing of hands. The attention of breweries, club committees and licensees was drawn to 166 matters which it was thought could be improved. It must be stated that in the main active co-operation was forthcoming so that it could be reported to the Committee in December, the more serious matters had received attention (i.e. supplies of hot water improved, handwashing facilities improved, repair and improvement of sanitary conveniences) and many of the minor improvements had been carried out whilst others were receiving attention.

There was no need for recourse to statutory action during the year in respect of the type of premises covered in this section of the report, and it would appear that publicity, a better standard of living, and a newer concept of hygiene are all playing their part in the maintenance of the cleaner production, storage and sale of food.

Table 17.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections.
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	114	107
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31	34
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	36	58
Bakers and Confectioners	24	27
Fried Fish Shops	20	26
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29	58
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	188

Table 18.

Premises registered under Section 16 of the
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Type of Business	No. Registered.	No. of Inspections.
Ice-cream Premises	103	42
Sausage Manufacturers	16	36
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	13	55
Fish Frying Premises	19	26
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	6
Meat Pie Makers	25	41

Table 19.MEAT INSPECTION - 1967.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within
the District.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	255	10	-	2283	15
Number inspected.	255	10	-	2283	15
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	45	3	-	41	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.64%	33.33%	-	1.89%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>		N I L			
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>		N I L			

Total weight condemned - 591 lbs.

The inspection of all carcasses of food animals slaughtered within the urban area was maintained during 1967 and the two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to function.

On 1st March, the order governing the hours of slaughter came into operation and these are now limited to the hours 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays. The operation of the order does not seem to have created much hardship to the butchers concerned and it has certainly been of benefit to the inspectors.

However, in June it was found that slaughtering had taken place outside the permitted hours and the butcher concerned was not licensed for slaughtering. He was also found to be moving the carcasses of two lambs prior to their inspection. Action was taken in court and the magistrates imposed fines totalling £70.

The visits to the slaughterhouses totalled 264 and the income received for meat inspection amounted to £90.18.3d.

A further 58 visits were made to butchers shops in the district.

Unsound Food.

The weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit during the year is as per the following table. All was voluntarily surrendered and inspected at the request of the vendors.

Unsound Food.

The amount of unsound foodstuffs surrendered and destroyed during the year includes :-

Tinned Meats	415 lbs.
Meat	558 lbs.
Tinned Fruit and Fruit Juices	79 lbs.
Tinned Soups, Stew and Vegetables	5 lbs.
Tinned Fish	2 lbs.
Miscellaneous	20 lbs.
	1079 lbs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.Food Sampling.

Thanks are due and given to the County Medical Officer for the information given relative to sampling of foods in and on behalf of Chadderton. The Urban District is not a Food & Drugs Authority and consequently, relies upon the County Sanitary Officers for the sampling of food stuffs and for the taking of proceedings for contraventions in the Urban Area.

Good co-operation exists so that if some complaint is made to this office which necessitates action by the County's Officers early attention is given.

Table 20.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1967.

No. of Samples Taken.		No. of Samples Taken.	
1	Custard Powder.	1	Syrup of Figs.
1	Jam	1	Boric Acid B.P.
2	Self Raising Flour.	1	Compound Codeine
1	Margarine		Tablets B.P.
1	Soft Drink Powder	2	Borax B.P.
1	Ground Almonds	1	Selsun Suspension
1	Glycerin B.P.	1	Zinc Ointment B.P.
1	Tincture of Iodine B.P.	1	Pudding Mix, Unsweetened.
1	Liquid Paraffin B.P.	1	Fruit Curd
2	Dripping	1	Canned Mineral Water.
2	Beef Sausage		
3	Pork Sausage	2	Tea
1	Cooked Meat	1	Cooking Crumbs
2	Ice Cream	1	Soft Drink Crystals
2	Ice Lollies	1	Fruit Malt Loaf
1	Plain Flour	1	Fresh Fruit
1	Gelatine	1	Canned Tomato Puree
2	Canned Meat	1	Barm Cakes
1	Canned Soup	1	Flour Confectionery
1	Custard Powder	1	Omelet Mix
1	Oatmeal	1	Cough Mixture
1	Soft Drink Powder	1	Bottled Fruit
1	Mustard Paste	1	Sweetened Pudding Mixture.
1	Fish Paste		
1	Pickles	1	Suet Dumpling Mixture.
1	Honey		
1	Headache Powders.	3	Whisky
1	Canned Soft Drink.	1	Brandy
1	Blancmange Powder	1	Gin
1	Table Jelly Crystals.	1	Semolina

S A M P L I N G

1967.

Sample	Results of Analysis	Action taken
Formal Milk	Fat 2.7% Deficient 10.0%. Low in solids-not-fat.	Producer notified.
Beef Sausage	Contained 210 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned
Beef Sausage	Contained 130 parts per million sulphite preservative.	-do-
Formal Milk	Fat 2.80% Deficient 6.6% fat.	Producer notified.
Fruit Malt Loaf	The crust and interior of the loaf were infested with mould of two Aspergillus species.	Retailer and baker cautioned.
Pork Sausages	Poor in meat content.	No action.
Pork Sausages	Contained 275 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) with declaration.	Vendor cautioned.
Ice Lolly.	Contained a curved piece of broken glass approximately 1/12" long 13/16" maximum width and 3/16" maximum thickness which weighed 4.40 grammes.	Prosecution. Fined £10. Costs £12.7.0d.
Tomato Puree, Canned.	Contained 725 parts per million of tin. Recommended maximum limit 250 parts per million.	Further sample from same stock obtained.

HOUSING

The progress made in relation to the clearance of unfit houses and the erection of new houses is shown in Table 1. The clearance programme continued as planned.

The undermentioned Clearance Orders were confirmed :-

Busk No. 3 Area.	107
" No. 4 "	3
Top o'th' Green No. 6 Area.	6
Old Lane No. 1 Area.	3
-do- 2 "	22
-do- 3 "	3
-do- 4 "	44
Lansdowne Road No. 2 Area.	10
-do- 1 "	7
Cowhill No. 13 Area	21
" " 14 "	10
" " 15 "	13
" " 16 "	4
" " 17 "	25
Block Lane No. 4 Area	4
Railway View No. 1 Area.	2
Under Lane No. 7 Area.	2
Drury Lane No. 7 Area.	5
-do- 8 "	2
-do- 9 "	8
-do- 10 "	3
Ferneyfield Road No. 1 Area.	4

The total number of houses represented in the various clearance orders made during the year was 232 and a representation of two houses for individual demolition was also made. A demolition order was made in respect of one, but no decision had been reached with regard to the other at the end of the year.

Allowing for houses found to be fit but included in Compulsory Purchase Orders, the total number of houses therefore represented for demolition totalled 245.

During the past few years and in accordance with the Clearance Programme scheduled to operate until 1974, if such be maintained, many houses have been and others will be demolished. This naturally has caused some resentment and brought criticism, but it must be stated that people have been removed, and should the programme continue, will be removed from houses which, if they cannot be termed slums, are in the main unfit and lack the amenities now the accepted standard for the modern housewife. Houses built in the time of the cotton boom, and built somewhat hurriedly to house people required as mill operatives have in most cases served their generation and their usefulness. The generation of today looks to the indoor sanitation, the bathroom, the improved kitchen and the more modern style of heating. The two up and two down so prevalent in Chadderton does not allow of improvement to these now accepted standards, particularly where a family of three or four are involved, and consequently clearance and redevelopment appears to be the solution if there is to be progress and catering for the future.

This is mentioned in this report as there have been criticisms of 'good substantially built houses' being demolished, that houses have been taken from old people who had planned to complete their lives in houses which they bought with this in mind, and that houses could be improved rather than demolished. It should be properly understood that in all clearance areas every house has been inspected and with the few, and they are few, exceptions of where the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector has not concurred with the Council's Officers the houses have been unfit. It is to be expected that one or two houses adjacent to or surrounded by the unfit properties are fit for habitation, but their demolition has been necessary to allow of properly designed redevelopment.

During 1967, there was some decrease in the number of applications for improvement and standard grants which allow of the provision of bathrooms, internal water closets, hot water systems, additional accommodation and the like. It is difficult to explain why this should be so, unless it was because people had access to the listed programme of clearance and realised the house could not be guaranteed a life of fifteen years or because there was some instability felt during the year and people were uncertain of continuing employment. The number of applications for Standard Grant fell from 107 to 68.

Table 21

(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :-

1. By the local authority
2. By other local authorities
3. By other bodies

HOUSES	FLATS
114	72
-	-
290	-

2. Total no. of Council owned dwellings existing at end of year .. 1975

3. 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) 2913
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 4552
- (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. 72

54.

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 and in respect of which

(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)	371
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Approx. 1740

4. Houses demolished :-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	138	543	217
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	2		
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	12		

Not in Clearance Areas :-

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
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	-	-	-

5. Unfit Houses Closed.

55.

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	-	-	-

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :-

	By Owner.	By Local Authority.
1. After informal action by Local Authority	50	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	14	-
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :-

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(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 Section 34 or 53.	-	-

56.

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

No. of
houses.No. of
Occupants
of houses
in Col.(1)

(1)

(2)

Houses in Clearance Areas other than
those included in confirmed Clearance
Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders,
purchased during the year

14

44

9. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 -
Improvement Grants, etc :-

Action during year :-

No. of Dwelling Houses or
other buildings affected in
Schemes of :-

Private bodies
or individuals

Local
Authority

1. Submitted by Private Individuals
to Local Authority

13

-

2. Approved by Local Authority

2

-

3. Submitted by Local Authority to
Ministry

-

-

4. Finally approved by Ministry

-

-

5. Work completed

6

-

6. Additional separate dwellings
(included in (5) above)

-

-

10. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR - 1967

No. of dwellings
or other
buildings affected

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority

68

2. Applications approved by Local Authority

53

3. Work completed

64

4. Remarks - The number of grants paid during
the year was 72 total amount being paid
£8990.9.8d.

TABLE 22

57.

CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM
1953 UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1967.

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		Area Completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-Housed	No. of houses demolished.	
Completed Areas brought forward from 1953.		489	1202	1071	489	YES
1965						
Busk Area No. 1	15 Feb.	47	114	114	44	NO
Busk Area No. 2	"	26	67	48	19	NO
Cowhill No. 12	14 Jun.	7	17	17	7	YES
Busk Area No. 3	18 Nov.	107	230	51	21	NO
Busk Area No. 4	"	3	11	-	-	NO
Whitehead Street No. 1	"	3	3	3	3	YES
Totals ...		193	442	233	94	
1966						
Top o'th' Green	21 Mar.	6	11	-	-	NO
Old Lane No. 1	"	3	3	-	-	NO
Old Lane No. 2	"	22	45	-	-	NO
Old Lane No. 3	"	3	8	-	-	NO
Old Lane No. 4	"	44	114	-	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 2	13 Jun.	10	29	-	-	NO
Middleton Road No. 1	"	7	14	-	-	NO
Cowhill No. 13	13 Sept.	21	56	3	2	NO
" No. 14	"	10	17	-	-	NO
" No. 15	"	13	23	-	-	NO
" No. 16	"	4	8	-	-	NO
" No. 17	"	25	66	-	-	NO
TOTALS		168	394	3	2	

Title of Area.	Representation		Re-housing			Area completed
	Date	No. of houses.	No. of Persons.	No. of People re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1967						
Busk Area No. 5	20 Feb.	76	185	-	-	No
Busk Area No. 6	"	5	7	-	-	No
Block Lane No. 4	"	4	8	-	-	No
Railway View						
No. 1	"	2	3	-	-	No
Under Lane No. 7	17 Mar.	2	1	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 7	"	5	7	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 8	"	2	8	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 9	"	8	25	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 10	"	3	2	-	-	No
Middleton Road						
No. 2	"	4	7	-	-	No
Block Lane No. 5	"	8	14	-	-	No
Block Lane No. 6	"	8	17	-	-	No
Ferneyfield Road						
No. 1	"	4	8	-	-	No
Lansdowne Road No. 3	"	27	56	-	-	No
Lansdowne Road No. 4	"	11	27	-	-	No
Lansdowne Road No. 5	"	3	3	-	-	No
Bower Lane No. 1	18 Sept.	4	5	-	-	No
Thompson Lane No. 3	"	9	16	-	-	No
Grimshaw Lane No. 1	"	5	2	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 11	"	3	8	-	-	No
Drury Lane No. 12	"	14	39	-	-	No
Old Lane No. 5	"	25	39	-	-	No
		232	487	-	-	

Clearance Progress
of Individual Unfit
Houses represented
from 1953 up to
31st December, 1967.

269	610	57	208
-----	-----	----	-----

