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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  
**1968**

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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

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# **Annual Report**

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**Medical Officer of Health**

and

**Senior Public Health Inspector**


for the year

**1968**

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July, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1968.

The estimated mid-1968 population was 31,790, a decrease of 90 on the mid-1967 figure. There was a total of 510 live births during the year, 18 more than in 1967, the adjusted birth rate being 15.8 compared with the National Rate of 16.9. 13 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1968, to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 25 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 live births. Though in the Urban Districts, as compared with the larger towns and cities, one years' statistics do not carry as much comparable significance, the Infant Mortality Rate is again noted to be above national average.

A total of 409 deaths occurred during the year, 11 less than in 1967, to give an adjusted death rate of 14.6 compared with the National Rate of 11.9. The classification of the causes of death was altered during the year by the Registrar General, some alteration has therefore been made in the text and tables later in this report.

There were 91 cases of infectious disease notified in 1968, a decrease of 235 over the 1967 figures, it must be stated here that these are the actual recording of notifications received from doctors. 28 cases of dysentery were reported and no outbreak of food poisoning was noted, but as always cleanliness and care in personal hygiene are absolutely essential in prevention of these diseases. Once again there were no cases of smallpox, diphtheria or acute poliomyelitis in the area. Parents are reminded that to maintain satisfactory level of community immunity it is necessary for 70 - 80% of children to receive routine immunisation. A change in certain notifications of Infectious Diseases was introduced under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, during the latter part of the year. The main changes are that certain diseases no longer need to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health and that other diseases are now notifiable. A list of the diseases to be notified is given later in this report.

During 1968, the housing clearance programme continued at a steady pace, and the growth of the new housing estates was noticed. The smoke control programme also continued and Chadderton became one of the three areas in the country to achieve 100% smoke control confirmation.



In conclusion, 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, who took up his appointment during the year, and the Staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

G. R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.1968/69.

Chairman	:	Councillor F. Hilton.
Vice-Chairman	:	Councillor C. Kershaw.
Members	:	Councillor D. Graham.
	:	Councillor G. Howard.
	:	Councillor S.G.W. Jacobs.
	:	Councillor D. Shaw.
	:	Councillor C. Shepherd.
	:	Councillor J. Spivey.
	:	Councillor H. Winterburn.

STAFF

7.

1968.

Medical Officer of Health.

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Divisional Health Office,  
'TYLON'  
Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

W.H. LOCKER, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

E. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.,  
A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.

J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Officer.

H. SMITH.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

R. ATHERTON.

Clerical Staff.

J. SMITH.

MISS B. GARSIDE.

MISS S. L. BAMFORD.



## 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 number of workers unemployed in the Oldham and Chadderton area, which had been rising slowly during 1967, reached a peak in January, 1968, when 2.2% of the total working population of approximately 82,000 were registered as unemployed. This figure was the highest recorded in the area since 1963, but was still a few points below the national average. Short-time working which had been a feature of the Textile Industry during 1967, virtually ceased after January, and during 1968 many mills were working continuously short-staffed. Many displaced workers were continuing to find alternative employment and an analysis in July, 1968, showed that 40% of the men and 50% of the women registered at that time had been unemployed for less than eight weeks.

By the end of the year, the numbers unemployed had fallen to 1.4% forty per cent below the national average of 2.4% - and contrary to the rise normally to be expected during the last quarter of the year. The demand for labour, particularly for women, showed a marked increase and continued at a more normal level throughout the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	3,014 acres.
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1968)	31,790
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1968 (according to rate book)	12,132
Rateable Value	£1,373,632
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£5,380
Number of hours sunshine during 1968	599.5
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	178
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	June 112 hrs.



Table 1

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)				510
	Males	Females		
Legitimate	250	221		
Illegitimate	21	18		
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-				
Crude Rate				16.0
Adjusted Rate				15.8
(Comparability factor 0.99)				
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births				7.6
Stillbirths				9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				17
Total Live and Stillbirths				519
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)				
Legitimate	Males 6.	Females 6		
Illegitimate	Males 1.	Females -		
Infant Mortality Rates.				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births				25
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				23
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				52
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				14
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				14
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				31
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				Nil
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)				Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)				409
Death rate per 1,000 population :-				
Crude Rate				12.9
Adjusted Rate				14.6
(Comparability factor 1.13)				



Table 2

11.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

	1968	1967	1963	1958	1948
Live Births No. Adjusted Rate	510 15.8	492 15.4	562 16.9	509 16.4	540 17.2
Stillbirths No. Adjusted Rate.	9 17	7 14	7 12.3	7 13.6	16 28
Total (Live and Still births) No.	519	499	569	516	556
Total Infant No. Deaths Rate.	13 25	11 22.35	14 24.9	15 29.5	19 35.0
Neo-Natal Deaths No. Rate.	7 14	9 18	8 14.2	12 23.6	12 22.2
Maternal Deaths No. Rate.	- NIL	- NIL	- NIL	- NIL	1 1.7
Total Deaths No. Adjusted Rate.	409 14.6	420 13.2	416 14.4	411 16.4	392 12.5

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 1968 was 243, compared with 232 in 1967.

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total All Ages
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1
		F	-
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1
		F	-
B17	Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1
		F	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm      Stomach	M	7
		F	4
B19(2)	-do-      Lung, Bronchus	M	15
		F	5
B19(3)	-do-      Breast	M	-
		F	9
B19(4)	-do-      Uterus	F	2
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	20
		F	29
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M	3
		F	2
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1
		F	-
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	2
		F	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-
		F	7
B27	Hypertensive Disease	M	2
		F	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	53
		F	44
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	M	5
		F	12
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	24
		F	31
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	2
		F	10
B31	Influenza	M	2
		F	1
B32	Pneumonia	M	14
		F	15
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	15
		F	15
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3
		F	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	4
		F	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2



## CAUSES OF DEATH. CONTD.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2
		F	-
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2
		F	1
B38	Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	2
		F	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito Urinary System	M	-
		F	2
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	-
		F	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	-
		F	3
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	3
		F	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	-
		F	3
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4
		F	4
BE48	All other Accidents	M	2
		F	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2
		F	1
BE50	All other External Causes	M	1
		F	-
Total - All Causes			409



Table 4.  
AGES AT DEATH.

Years	M	F	1968	1967	1963
Under 1	7	6	13	11	14
1 - 4	2	-	2	2	2
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	4
15 - 24	3	-	3	3	2
25 - 44	7	5	12	12	10
45 - 64	67	50	117	117	98
65 - 74	57	53	110	110	118
Over 75	52	100	152	152	168
Totals	195	214	409	420	416

In 1968 there were 409 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 12.9 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 14.6. Whereas in 1967 it was 14.9. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table 3 and ages at death in Table 4.

The Table showing specific causes of death, Table 3, has been revised this year, and shows only the 1968 deaths with no comparison of former years. This is due to a re-classification of death causes by the Registrar General to bring his classification more into line with the International Death Classification.

As has been the pattern for recent years, the main causes of death are due to degenerative diseases of the heart, circulatory system, nervous system, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system, which is to be expected of a generally ageing population.

Table 5.

15.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1968  
(Deaths under one 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	1	3
Enteritis and Intestinal obstruction	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	2
Other Causes of Peri- Natal Mortality (Mainly prematurity)	3	2	-	-	-	5
Other External Causes	-	1	-	-	-	1
	3	4	-	4	2	13

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

There were 13 infant deaths in 1968, an increase of 2 over the 1967 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25 which is once again above the national average of 18, but very similar to the rate in neighbouring boroughs. The main loss of infant life is found in prematurity, congenital malformations, the causes of which are not easily found. Adequate ante-natal care must always be maintained and expectant mothers encouraged to attend ante-natal clinics as early as possible in pregnancy.

There were 9 stillbirths giving a rate of 17 per 1,000 births, to compare with the national rate of 14.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births)
1968	17	14	25
1967	14	18	22
1963	12	14	24
1958	13	23	29

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.Infectious Diseases - 1968.

During 1968, there was a modification in the lists of notifiable infectious diseases, under Part III of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, as amplified by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, which became operative from 1st October, 1968.

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows :-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (Acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

The principle changes as follows :-

1. Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Croup, Puerperal Pyrexia - No longer notifiable.
2. Infective Jaundice, Leptospirosis, Tetanus, Yellow Fever - Now notifiable.
3. Change in nomenclature, e.g. acute meningitis, replacing meningococcal infection.

Table 6 shows these diseases which occurred in the area during 1968, and Table 7 the comparative table with previous years.

## SECTION B

17.

Table 6

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1968

		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	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	7	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	48	1	19	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	28	-	7	6	2	2	5	6	-	-	
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	93	1	27	23	19	3	9	9	2	-	



18.

1. Scarlet Fever.

Only one case was notified during 1968, nowadays with modern treatment this disease usually takes a mild form.

2. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough reported during 1968, a decrease of 10 over the 1967 figure on the whole most of the cases were relatively mild.

No cases of Diphtheria or Acute Poliomyelitis were recorded. Immunisation is available against these diseases, and parents must ensure they take advantage of this protection for their children.

3. Smallpox

No cases were recorded. Vaccination is also available against this, and is still the most effective control against the disease. Most of the recent cases of Smallpox in this Country have usually been brought in from endemic areas.

4. Measles

There were only 48 cases of measles recorded in 1968, a decrease of 219 over the 1967 figures, this of course fitting in with the two yearly pattern of the disease. Nearly half of the total infectious disease notifications were measles, showing that this disease is still one of the main causes of morbidity amongst youngsters. Measles immunisation is now available locally.

5. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 28 cases of dysentery actually reported during 1968, but many more suspected cases were investigated by the Health Department. Much of the Public Health Inspectors time is taken with the investigation of suspected cases and contact tracing of both dysentery and Food Poisoning, this is seen by the number of Specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

The importance of personal hygiene, particularly among food handlers, and in places, such as day nurseries where children are in close contact cannot be stressed enough, indeed care in personal hygiene is one of the main methods of control in the prevention of these communicable diseases.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1968	1967	1963	1958
Scarlet Fever	1	9	11	20
Whooping Cough	7	7	18	6
Measles	48	263	193	248
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	7	3	18	13
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	-	1
Dysentery	28	31	3	298
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	11
Infective Jaundice (notifiable from 1.10.68)	1			
	93	315	243	597



# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 44	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 64	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 to 74	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
	7		1		2		-	

The number of new cases of pulmonary disease showed an increase of 4 on last year's figures. One new case of non-pulmonary disease was 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 44 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 15 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

21.

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.
Central	Monday 2 - 4 p.m.
	(First Monday in every month Doctor carries out Blood Clinic)

A Relaxation Class and Mothercraft Class are held on Fridays. 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	Wednesday and Friday,
(Doctor in attendance every	2 - 4 p.m.
other Friday)	
Central	Tuesday and Thursday
(Doctor in attendance Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
and Thursday)	

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.

	<u>Brook Street.</u>	<u>Coalshaw Green.</u>
Number of days County Nurseries were open - 1968	246	244
Total attendances 0 - 2	1511	1385
3 - 5	4482	5329
Number of places available 0 - 2	8	8
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 p.m.
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0 p.m.
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	
Thursday		1.30 - 5.0 p.m.
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0 p.m.

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.

A Speech Therapist is employed by Lancashire County Council School Health Department, and children requiring correction of speech defects are referred by the School Medical Officer.



## Chiropody.

23.

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings for children. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

## Educational Guidance.

County Teachers of the Deaf attend the local Clinics 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 SERVICES

### Home 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	693
----------------------------------	-----

No. of routine visits	29142
-----------------------	-------

No. of casual visits	1027
----------------------	------

### 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 eight 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.)

HOSPITALSGeneral 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 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 1,314 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 297 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, three samples A group C Salmonella, one sample Salmonella Virchow, eight samples B Coli 0111 and one sample B Coli 0128. The remaining 1004 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'S 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 1968, requests for children to be received into care came from 18 families in Chadderton and these involved 30 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 14 children from 9 families to be received into care. 8 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Four families were deserted by the mother and five applications were of a miscellaneous nature.

Four enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1968, one application which was approved for long stay placement and one application being approved for short stay placement.

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 the care of the local authority during 1968, but one boy and one girl were committed to an approved school.

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-nine families residing in the Chadderton area during the period under review.

The department experienced two staff changes. Mr. E. Black from Harrogate, was appointed as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector in July, 1963, and Mr. R. Atkinson, a Chaddertonian, took up the vacant post of Deputy in September. The latter vacancy occurred when the former Deputy, Mr. A. Galloway, went first and took up an appointment in London. The two new members proved to be very able and contributed considerably to the smooth functioning of the Department.

There were three significant incidents noticed during the year which mark progress in our field. The waste water plants, so long a reminder of the lower standards of sanitation of the past were converted at all houses which were concerned for early clearance. Devolution, in the next few years should abolish altogether the sanitary system from the District.

The U.D.C.'s 1962 and 1963 Smoke Control Area was confirmed during the year and will be complete in June, 1964. This creditable state has been brought about by initiative and enthusiasm of my predecessor who was backed and encouraged by a wise, far-sighted and progressive Council. The job is by no means finished, it is becoming more apparent that further cooperation will be necessary in respect of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Orders (declared before October, 1963). Surveillance is still necessary and a considerable amount of work resulted from observed contraventions.

Refuse disposal has been much discussed over the last few years. The Council further demonstrated its progressiveness in that a tender from Messrs. Tullamsho Composting Systems Limited was accepted for a Tullamsho. The necessary financial and planning considerations are going ahead. This plant is a milestone of progress and should end the nuisances, inconveniences and unsightliness which have unavoidably been associated with the tipping of untreated refuse.





Health Department,  
422 Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.

July, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of submitting the Annual Report and comments for the year on the functions and work of the Public Health Department.

It will be noted that I was promoted to Senior post in August, 1969, on the retirement of Mr. James Mann who had completed over 21 years service with the Urban District. The foundations for much of the year's work had been already laid by my predecessor.

The Department experienced two staff changes, Mr. E. Black from Heywood, was appointed as Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector in July, 1968, and Mr. R. Atherton, a Chaddertonian, took up the vacant post of Pupil in September. The latter vacancy occurred when the former Pupil Mr. R. Halliwell qualified and took up an appointment in Leeds. The two new Members proved to be very able and contributed considerably to the smooth functioning of the Department.

There were three significant landmarks reached during the year which mark progress in our field. The waste water closets, so long a reminder of the lower standards of sanitation of the past were converted at all houses which were <sup>not</sup> earmarked for early clearance. Demolition, in the next two years should abolish altogether the insanitary fitting from the District.

The U.D.C.'s 11th and final Smoke Control Area was confirmed during the year and will be operative in June, 1969. This creditable state has been brought about by the drive and enthusiasm of my predecessor who was backed and encouraged by a wise, foreseeing and progressive Council. The job is by no means finished, it is becoming more apparent that further conversion will be necessary in respect of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Orders (declared before October, 1963) Surveillance is still necessary and a considerable amount of work resulted from observed contraventions.

Refuse disposal has been much discussed over the last few years. The Council further demonstrated its progressiveness in that a tender from Messrs. Tollemache Composting Systems Limited was accepted for a Pulverizer. The necessary financial and planning considerations are going ahead. This plant is a milestone of progress and should end the nuisances, inconveniences and unsightliness which have unavoidably become associated with the tipping of untreated refuse.



Clearance of unfit houses progressed at the desired pace with 255 houses being represented and 14 Orders being confirmed. The decision of the Council which resulted in the transfer of the Improvement Grant work to this Department from the Engineer and Surveyor's Section has much merit; installation of sanitary and ablution fittings and food storage have been the concern of our Sanitarians since the days of Dr. Chadwick. Today the issue is so closely associated with the 'life' of the property on which this Department is equipped to advise.

The Council, responded to the Government publication and supplemented its declared Clearance Programme by a further accelerated programme of involving over 2,000 houses up to 1979. The programme is indeed commendable and will remove from this District the great adverse factor of sub-standard housing. Along with the Clearance Programme goes a declared list of almost 2,000 houses which should attract Improvement Grants, either individually or in Areas.

The work involved was considerable and could not have been achieved without the immense personal effort of Mr. Mann and the intimate knowledge of the Inspectorate and the timely participation of the Clerk of the Council. To see this programme to its conclusion in proper sequence will take the same sort of efforts on an annual basis, but cannot be achieved without the backing of the Elected Representatives and the other Council Officers who are involved at every stage.

I would like to express my personal appreciation of the assistance I have received from all quarters, without which, there would have been much less to report. It has been most encouraging as a new Officer to receive such support from the Health Committee, the Medical Officer and his Deputy and from the heads of other Departments. The Public Health Department Staff have rendered me the same loyalty and support to which Mr. Mann referred previously and I am indebted to them.

Finally and by no means least can I acknowledge the flying start given to the year's work by my predecessor and the great assistance he has rendered to me before and since his retirement in August, 1968.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Locker,

Senior Public Health Inspector.



20.

General Sanitary Administration.

It has to be reported in detail in this section, the visits, inspections and interviews by the Inspectorate and the action which resulted therefrom.

The nature of the Department's work is constantly changing, although not dramatically, The changes are however quite apparent when one looks back on the old Annual Reports. The alterations come about in our function chiefly through the changing habits and attitude of the public and the desire of the public for a higher standard of living. Perhaps the greatest factor apparent to the Inspectorate is the great demands upon his time and the speed at which the answer is expected. The motor car has assisted a great deal but the opportunity to devote time to research and experiment is just not available if one is to comply with the many requests for our service in proper time.

Time spent on administration is increasingly noticeable to the detriment of field work. I would indeed be happy to report a reversal.

Details of the Department's work are sectionalised as follows :-

Table 8

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1968.

Houses inspected re. Housing Act and Public Health Act	1256
-do- Rents Act	7
-do- Overcrowding	9
-do- Vermin (private)	81
-do- " (Council)	29
-do- Water Supply	78
-do- Smoke Control Area	2606
Tents, vans and sheds inspected	66
Drainage inspections, (initial)	471
(re-visits)	359
Drain Tests	130
Drains cleansed by Drainage Labourer	315
Closets - fresh water (a) inspected	169
(b) cleansed	57
waste water (a) inspected	45
(b) cleansed	60
Waste water closet conversions	150
Interviews	336
Noise abatement	43
Offensive accumulation	28
Rats and Mice	356
Factories Mechanical	85
" Non-mechanical	2
Keeping of Poultry	6
Piggeries and Stables	4
Marine Stores	5



Schools	20
Shops Act	40
Smoke Observations	80
Atmospheric Pollution	56
Storage of Petroleum	71
Miscellaneous	424
Public Cleansing	847
Tip and Salvage Depot	315
Litter Act	16
Slaughterhouses	246
Butcher's Shops	38
Bakehouses	27
Food Preparing Premises	47
Industrial Canteens and School Meals Centres	35
Restaurants and Cafes	11
Fish Frying Premises	24
Grocers	111
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	13
Ice-cream Premises	28
Milk Shops and Dairies	20
Licensed Premises	67
Condemned Food	57
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	21
Mobile Food Vehicles	7
Abandoned Vehicles	455
Public Conveniences	32
Farms	2
Riding Schools	2
Improvement Grants, etc.	169
Mortuary	3
Enquiries    Infectious Diseases	100
Food Poisoning	2
Miscellaneous	35

During the year 51 informal notices were complied with and 23 Statutory Notices still required to be complied with. It is pleasing to note that a good degree of co-operation was obtained and that no legal proceedings were necessary. Such delays as occur in the execution of work are usually associated with the competition for contractor's services.

The number of statutory notices requiring action is declining, this is to be expected with the progress of the Council's Clearance Programme and the improved standards of living generally.



WATER SUPPLIES.

The newly formed Pennine Water Board altered little the function of the Department in respect of water suppliers. Complaints received at this Office investigated and passed on receive proper attention.

On one occasion, this Authority found it necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 134, to restore a supply of water to four houses when the cause of the failure was a pipe beyond the jurisdiction of the Statutory Undertakers. The regret is that through faulty communications it did not come to the notice of the Department until considerable inconvenience had resulted. A proper and speedy conclusion was then effected.

Difficulties are being experienced in terraces which have a common service whilst arrangements which exist for cleaning work will improve the supply, the real solution lies in an individual service. In time to come, the difficulties will be multiplied as Improvement Grant work progresses. It is hoped that this factor does not hinder the installation of amenities.

There is no improvement to report on the houses supplied by shallow wells, five samples were taken and reported on as unsatisfactory. The advice given previously bears repeating in these cases. Due mainly to the cost factor and practical difficulties, the Council did not pursue the issue of mains supply to the 11 houses on private supplies after consideration of a report under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944-1965 and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 75/67.

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from this District is now treated at the new Oldham Works, which is in Chadderton, the exception to this is the small amount from the North-West corner of the District treated in Manchester.

I am advised that the early difficulties at the Works which give rise to complaint of foul smells have been overcome.

The Department's drainer, who operates in this field, together with Rodent and Other Pest Control released 315 blockages in domestic drainage and 117 waste water closets and water closet blockages.

Informal action was required in 80 cases for repair and cleansing of drains, defective eavesgutters, rainwater pipes, etc. and 10 statutory notices were served, but all satisfactorily concluded without recourse to the Court.



On the occasions when the service of a gully emptying machine has been needed, the Engineer & Surveyor has willingly put the Council's machine at our disposal.

The cleansing and emptying of street gullies is a function of the Department of the Engineer & Surveyor. A sole machine covers the town.

Some nuisance to residents and obstruction of traffic takes place under exceptional rain conditions at one site on Middleton Road. Sewerage of the area is inadequate and a scheme is being prepared, which in due course will remedy the unsatisfactory conditions which are produced.

#### Sanitary Accommodation.

Reference has already been made to the conversion of waste water closets in the district.

The abolition of 23 pail closets does not lend itself to the same conversion. Solution : A weekly emptying service is provided and their situation fortunately in the rural part of the district does not give offence to many people.

It cannot be reported that the inconvenience of two houses sharing one closet has been abolished. Further reductions of this unfortunate state of affairs continued during the year with the representation of houses on the Lansdowne Road and Foxdenton Lane areas under the Housing Act.

#### Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

Work in this field is carried out by the single operator who also clears the choked drains and assists the Inspectorate with drain testing, and allied functions. Casual assistance is brought in for the occasional block treatment and the sewer treatment.

The majority of rat complaints are of the occasional nature and it is pleasing to report no major infestation. Resistance to Warfarin has rendered its use against the house mouse obsolete. Alphakil has proved very successful. It is not every year that it can be reported that the Operator's bicycle with a saddlebag of bait was taken from inside the Public Health Department. The Police flashed a warning on the television screens. Fortunately, the bait was Warfarin but the thief hastily abandoned bike and bait in Oldham.

Table 9

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.Action taken - 1968.

	Type of Property.	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.	12,186	32
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	1,115	16
Number infested by (1) Rats	480	5
(11) Mice	112	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	26	11
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	11	11
(11) Mice	-	-

SEWER TREATMENTS - 1968.

Number of manholes in the district	1393
Number of manholes baited (Fluoroacetemide was used)	582



Insect Pests.

Fleas	2
Bed bugs	-
Scabies	1

It is pleasing to note that there was no infestation of Bed bugs, higher standards of living and cleanliness, demolition of unfit houses, improved insecticides and spraying equipment has almost eradicated a pest, which years ago infested whole terraces of cottage property, with its adverse affects upon the occupants. The reservoir of this pest has been removed and it is doubtful if it could ever again get a foothold.

The fleas decline has followed the decline of local cotton trade and the improved standards in the remaining cotton mills. Floor coverings are now a feature of the vast majority of bedrooms, this too has had its effect.

The infestations treated were associated with, in one case an extremely low standard of housewifery and in the other case, the infestation was very minor and thought to be fleas from a cat. Cockroaches, despite great advances with insecticides are becoming more difficult to eradicate due to the fact that they quickly develop immunity to certain chemical groups. Changing the base insecticide has proved their undoing so far.

The changed medical opinion on disinfection has resulted in little call for the Departments services in this field.

A less common complaint has been an annual in the District - migrating frogs. The nuisance was remedied this year when the owners of the pond in which the frogs breed treated it, at the appropriate time, under the Department's supervision with Sodium Hypochlorite. The water is shortly to be drained and filled in to accommodate the new shopping centre.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Department operates the following vehicles on refuse collection disposal and street cleansing.

Shark 50 cu. yd. purchased 1968.

S. & D. Packamac 35 cu. yds. purchased September, 1966.

-do-

November, 1966.

Denis Paxit III 35 cu. yds. purchased 1962

Karrier Fore & Aft 15 cu. yd. purchased 1967

Karrier 3 bay side loader 8 cu. yds. purchased 1967

Michigan Mechanical Shovel 1 cu. yd. purchased 1966

1 BMC Tipper 5 ton purchased 1967

Johnson (Dual Sweep) Suction Cleaner purchased 1964

Johnson Suction Cleaner (Single Sweep) purchased 1968

Bedford Tipper. (Unlicensed used at Tip)

This section of the work is staffed by :-

A foreman.

3 drivers.

2 driver loaders

3 drivers mates

17 loaders

2 sweep drivers

3 Dandy men

It would be a moment of pride to report that every premises had received a refuse clearance on the day, on the hour, weekly throughout the year. This unfortunately, cannot be the case. The majority of premises did receive their weekly collection, on the day, on the hour, the exceptions being holidays, when retiming is inevitable. The Department suffered markedly from the constant failures of the Dennis Paxit III. Its replacement was not scheduled until 1971/72, but in view of its condition and the high cost of repairs, the Council decided to dispense with it and as a temporary measure purchased a second -hand Fore and Aft. No replacement vehicle of suitable capacity has yet



been ordered and the service is still severely handicapped at times when repair or servicing of the domestic refuse vehicles is in hand. It was found necessary to give notice of dismissal to a full team of men employed on domestic refuse collection because of their repeated refusal to obey instruction on the reorganised service to accommodate the Christmas holiday period. The Department entered into conflict with the men's Union but no repercussions were felt.

The great increase of sickness and absenteeism was noted particularly during January, February and March with a third of the men absent for a week at a time, the service was bound to suffer. Credit must be reflected upon the 'ever presents' who kept the service going. Street Cleansing suffered most, delays were principally in the factory and trade waste clearances and the collection of discarded bulky items.

Weights of refuse can be most deceptive, but check weighings were taken where practicable and the average weekly amounts dealt with are as follows :-

Domestic collected	138 tons, 7 cwt.
Trade waste collected	44 tons, 7 cwt.
Trade/industrial waste disposed of which is delivered to Tip	60 tons approx.
Road sweepings	48 tons
Covering materials	150 tons

Much has been already said on the changing nature of refuse. This District has experienced an 'explosion' in volume increase, together with a flood of demands for the removal of bulky items.

Work under the Civic Amenities Act continues. Facilities for local people to dispose of refuse at Week-end and evenings are available and well-used.

Forty abandoned cars were disposed of via a local Contractor during the year. Legal proceedings against a man who abandoned a car in Berry's Field (Council owned Public Open Space) were successful and a fine of £10 was imposed.

With effect from January, the Council by public tender, were able to secure the services of a Contractor who would remove vehicles at no charge and pay a fee to the Council for vehicles capable of being towed.

#### Street Cleansing.

June, 1968, saw the delivery of a Johnson Suction operated sweeper with dual controls as a replacement for the Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper. The fleet and staff consists of two Suction Sweepers and three Dandymen.



It was, unfortunately, not possible to maintain a full service throughout the year due to the abnormal absentee rate on this service and on refuse collection service generally. It is regrettable but necessary that this service has to be depleted to maintain the domestic refuse collection service, it becomes a question of priority. Despite the difficulties mentioned there was an increase in the work of this Section.

This district, in common with many others, has three outstanding factors which adversely affect the environment, the inadequate control of street litter - on contract of additional litter bins is under negotiation; the many unmade back street, which are unadopted and received no attention; the fouling of many areas with dog excrement.

The latter is a most objectionable form of pollution. The answer lies in the reducing the number of dogs and it is no answer to say that with increases of public open space, the nuisance will be less. The distribution of the near 10,000,000 dog population is similar to the human population, the nuisance is therefore close at hand. Control of the canine population is necessary, however unpopular, if we are to preserve our environment.

#### Salvage.

The new Walsh Street Depot is staffed by a full time and a part-time man. There is no separate collection throughout the district but deliveries are made from certain shops and warehouses of quality cardboard which could otherwise be tipped.

Facilities will be available in the new plant, for the continuing of this function on a limited scale.

Income amounted to £500. 10. 1d.

Paper	£484. 4. 1d.
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Scrap metal	£16. 6. 0d.
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The function is not a source of profit to the Council, but the saving in tipping space and reduction of nuisance and difficulty at the Tip must be a consideration.

#### Public Conveniences.

One man is employed full time on routine cleansing and is supplemented by a monthly service of a Specialist Contractor. Complaints except at the period when the cleaner was absent and temporary arrangements were in force, were few.

Vandalism was again the source of our greatest difficulty.



### Dustbin Replacement Scheme.

During the year 965 dustbins were replaced, except at premises with a very limited life indeed. Replacement was with a new  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. bin.

It must be reported, as with previous reports, that the service was maintained by the same core of regular men who report for work, come what may; labour turnover did not increase, but sickness and absenteeism for a period was the worst experienced in my connection with this service. The general public showed a degree of tolerance but many still complain bitterly at quite small tribulations and demand a priority which is unreal. The factory owners showed a remarkable degree of co-operation during the disruptions, which were inevitable when a third of the staff is absent. A favourable comment on the skill and judgement of Mr. Black and the Foreman at juggling the Department's vehicle and manpower during the difficult period is well placed here.

The practice of a double issue of paper sacks for holiday times was tried in respect of one complete days work and proved successful and it has become popular and will be the practice at all holiday periods.

The Council took the steps recommended by my predecessor in 1967 and brought forward again in 1968, and ordered 2,550 polythene paper sack holders with rubber lids. This will mean a paper sack scheme for a third of the Urban District.

The Council is to be heartily congratulated in placing the order for a pulverizer. A considerable outlay is involved but this could prove an asset in that refuse will be pre-treated and can therefore be tipped without the nuisances which are now quite inevitable with tipping crude refuse; trade waste of all kinds can be treated, land will be reclaimed for further use. It is encouraging when a Council is prepared to set up such a scheme, house and furnish it in a manner in which they can take pride for years to come. Whatever the outcome of Local Government reorganisation, this plant will be an asset to the area it serves. It is hoped that planning administration and financial considerations do not stifle this forward looking and ambitious scheme.

Chadderton at the request of the Minister joined the Regional Refuse Disposal study based on Oldham and your Officer took the Chair. A Working Party consisting of a Cleansing Officer, a Surveyor, a County Planning Officer and a representative from the Mersey and Weaver Rivers Board and the Chairman was set up to examine the sites available and to report the work was well advanced by the end of the year. The Local Government Organisation Research Unit were engaged to prepare a Report on the details supplied by the constituent authorities and the Working Party.



Refuse disposal by controlled tipping continued at Crossley Bridge and Dairy Side. The extent was severely curtailed by the earth movement necessary to accommodate the new flats at Crossley. It is not without difficulty and some nuisance from blown paper that this operation is carried out on a most exposed site. A minor fly nuisance was dealt with quickly. The Rodent Operator paid regular visits and no reservoir of rat infestation exists.

The remaining life of the tip is under two months after which the land will be put to recreational purposes and becomes an asset to the District.

#### Quantity and type of refuse disposed of during the year

Domestic	7248 tons
Trade and industrial	6000 tons



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

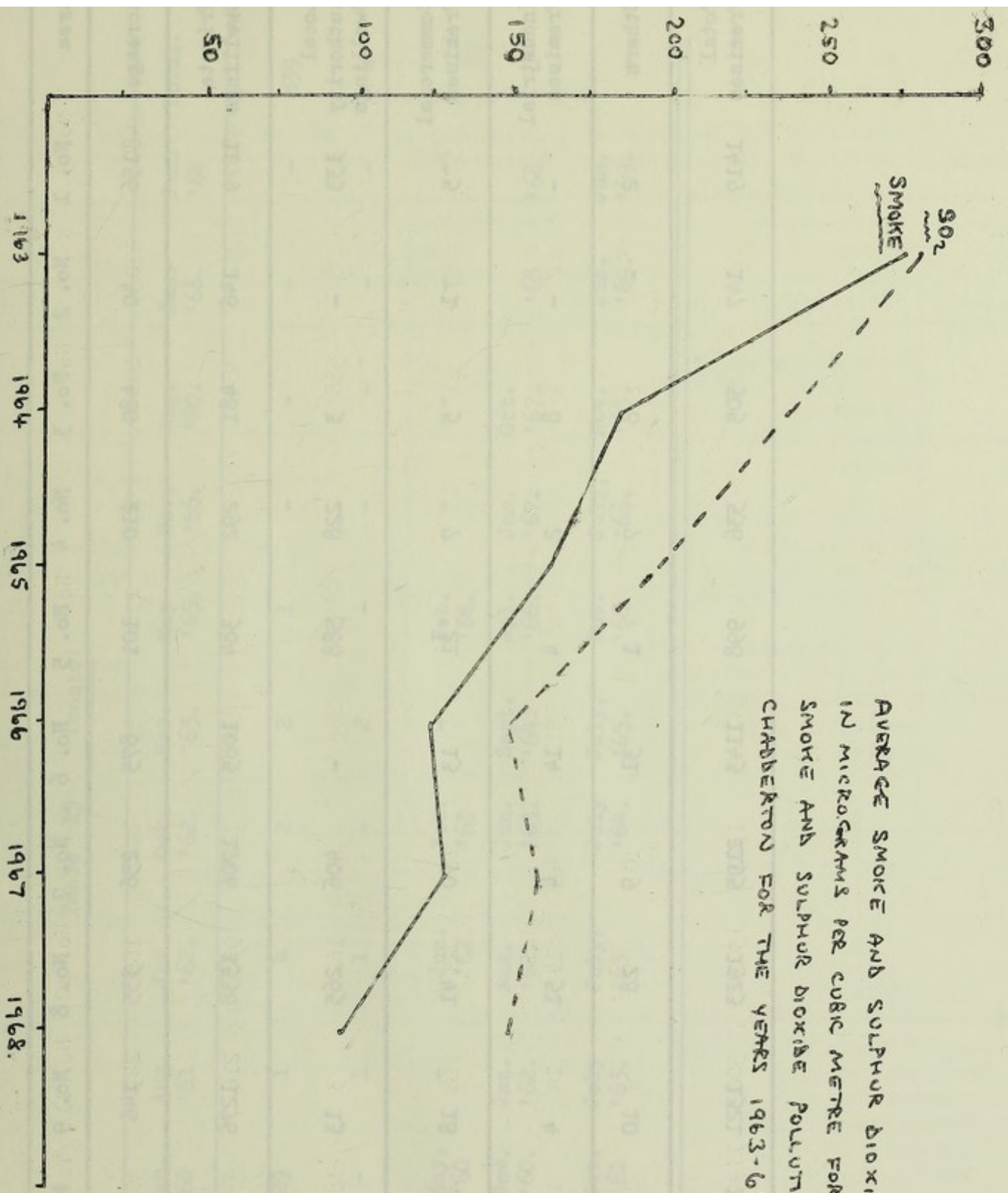
In this field my predecessor set the style for real progress and was backed to the limit by the Council and, where for reasons of economics, many Local Authorities found progress in smoke control halted, Chadderton were able to continue. The policy of an early start with maintained progress has shown its worth.

Conversions continued in the No. 10 and 11 Areas and it is pleasing to report that the volume of complaints previously experienced from Council house tenants have not been forthcoming from the new areas. All installations in the No. 8, 9, 10 and 11 areas being organised and supervised by the Department's Technical Officer. With tight supervision of conversion work and a technical man available to advise the occupiers in the proper use of the appliances and fuel, much friction was avoided and people were satisfied. The Council took the unique step with Council houses in the No. 10 area, in that they had a choice of appliance, choice of installer or the Baxi Fantom provided and fitted by the U.D.C. It means a great call upon the Department's Technical Staff but satisfaction was achieved and indeed expressed.

The following tables show the theoretical progress and indicate the lessening opposition to smoke control. We are fortunately, well past the stage when men expressed delight with the volumes of copious black smoke from the mill chimneys for this meant to him employment and prosperity. This was the trend of thought in cotton towns. We cannot hope for dramatic reductions in smoke until all Authorities progress on Smoke Control.

It is pleasing to note that enforcement via the Courts was unnecessary and the ends were achieved by persuasion. Thirty observations on factory chimneys were made and six contraventions were dealt with informally. In the case of domestic premises, it was necessary to issue 50 warning letters for contraventions of Smoke Control Orders.

AVERAGE SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS  
IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF  
SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION IN THE AIR ABOVE  
CHADDERTON FOR THE YEARS 1963-68.



YEAR.



Table 10  
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	Total
Creage	156	40	480	210	101	875	256	335	146	165	249	3013
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085	1706	1538	1276	938	216	9341
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-	406	265	13	162	3	1801
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	70	41	18	21	16	218
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14	4	51	4	14	14	115
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31	9	28	10	7	2	105
Total Premises	1419	147	505	536	998	1143	2195	1923	1321	1307	500	11994

Table 10 (contd)

Date submitted to Ministry.	Aug. '59.	Jan. '60	Aug. '61	Jan. '62.	Oct. '62.	Mar. '63.	May '65.	Nov. '66.	Aug. '67.	Jan. '68.	Jan. '68	Total.
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	839
Objections withdrawn	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Date of Public Inquiry.	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.	Apl. '66.	Jan. '67.	Oct. '67.	'68	'68	-
Date of Operation	Dec. '60	Oct. '61	July '63.	July, '63	July '64.	July, '65.	Nov. '66	July, '68.	Nov. '68.	Jun. '69.	Jun. '69.	-



## FÁCTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1968.

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	11	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	144	123	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	18	-	-	-
	172	134	-	-

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which Defects were found			Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to 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 defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences				

Table 12.

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	115	9	33	-
No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during year.	6	4	3	4	-
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.

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

There were five reported accidents of a minor nature.



Despite the age and complexity of the law on this subject, only 40 visits were made.

The chief cause of complaints under an Act designed primarily to protect employee, is from shopkeepers with an eye on competition, who complain about infringement of the closing hours. What evening and night and week-end visiting was necessary was in respect of Chip Shops run by the Chinese.

Swimming Baths.

I am grateful to Mr. Hall, the Baths Manager for the following report.

No. of scholars attending for swimming in organised parties during 1968	29,622
No. of children and adults attending for swimming in excess of above	65,095
No. of persons using the slipper baths during the year including	
Old Age Pensioners given reduced charges	13,560
No. of machine hours booked in the Laundry	15,445

The swimming baths have been used throughout the year by clubs and various organisations for Galas, Competition Swimming, Water Polo Matches and Life Saving Classes.

A new feature in 1968 was the introduction of swimming classes for Mentally Handicapped Persons from the local Training Centres and The Laurels Special School. This has been quite successful affording these people a great deal of pleasure.

Schools.

The number of 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 20 visits to Schools.



Moveable Dwellings.

The Urban District Council has no licensed sites, but a total of 12 visits were made to caravans parked illegally. The true gypsy in the District is extremely rare, but the itinerants are unfortunately all too common.

The current system of visit, notice to quit, followed by a show of force achieves what the public wants, the itinerants moved on. It solves the problem for the time being, but nationally this is most unsatisfactory. The Council consider the request for a site in the Urban District area and are unable to assist, there being no suitable site available.

There is no room in the modern society for the way of life and in many quarters, the itinerant's comment "Sor! I couldn't live in a house" is not accepted. The tragedy is that the children's lot is to follow the same way of life in a world that is increasingly hostile to them.

Noise Abatement.

Visits to 43 premises were made during the year.

The complaint most prominent (and this attracted the Granada T.V. Programme 'On Site') was that from the occupants of Fields New Road. A reduction in noise level was achieved informally and relations with the firm concerned are good and they have gone to lengths to reorganise their system and place the noisier machinery at distance from the dwellings. At present two complainants continue their protest but a measurement taken recently during the night in a bedroom was considerably lower than the level in this office.

Petroleum Storage.

No. of licences in force	1) Petroleum in underground tanks.	38
	2) Petroleum mixture	8
	3) Carbide	Nil

It was possible to have a thorough inspection made of all installations in the Urban District Council.

60 visits were made and 50 letters were sent out drawing attention to contraventions and making recommendation. Petrol and its mixtures have such wide uses and varied storage and the history of accidents and disasters is considerable. Rigid enforcement of licence conditions are indeed necessary.



PET ANIMALS ACTS.

No. of licences under the 1951 Act

1

-do-

1963 Act

-

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. of licensed premises

3

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

It will be apparent from the table that the Inspectorate was active in this field. No gross contraventions were noted and no legal action was necessary. This does not mean relaxation or complacency but it does indicate that generally the food vendors are hygiene conscious.

The amount of pre-packed food is of great assistance in the reduction of contamination, but there is still a great deal of 'open' food on sale. The public is constantly demanding a higher standard in food shops.

Table 13

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	114	111
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31	25
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	61
Bakers and Confectioners	24	27
Fried Fish Shops	20	24
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29	65
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	167

Table 14

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

Type of business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Ice-cream premises	109	86
Sausage manufacturers	16	38
Cooked meat manufacturers	13	29
Fish Frying premises	19	24
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	5
Meat Pie Makers	25	38



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.	230	38	-	1528	15
Number inspected.	230	38	-	1528	15
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33	5	-	23	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.3%	13.1%	-	1.5%	6.6%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>		N I L.			
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>		N I L.			

Total weight condemned - 378 lbs.

Meat Inspection

A one-hundred percent. inspection of meat at the time of slaughter was maintained at the two private slaughterhouses in the Urban District. The hours fixed present no handicap to either operator. These were relaxed to accommodate a weekend kill for the Christmas trade.

During the year the Ministry Veterinary Officer paid several visits, but with less frequency than he intended. I see no purpose served by frequent inspections by a man trained and skilled in Veterinary Science of small private Slaughterhouses, with the limited kill in Chadderton when no serious contraventions of the Regulations exist. These premises are of a reasonable standard, having regard to their age and character, they are licensed by the Local Authority and the Kill is all consumed locally. It would be a far different case if they were large and killed for export overseas on licence.

The visits to the slaughterhouses totalled 246 and the income received for meat inspection amounted to £72.12.9d.

52.

Unsound Food

All food condemned and destroyed was voluntarily surrendered and included :-

	lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	53
Canned Meats	1462
Other canned foods	32
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	147
Other Foods	1487
	<hr/>
	3181

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Sampling

The Urban District Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the details below.

Co-operation with the County Sanitary Officers is excellent and we are proud of the happy relations we have with them.



Table 16.  
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

53.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1968.

<u>No. of Samples Taken.</u>		<u>No. of Samples Taken.</u>	
1	Spread (invert Sugar and Honey)	1	Beef Sausages
1	Condensed Full Cream Milk, Unsweetened.	1	Steak & Kidney Pie
1	Seasoning Powder.	1	Plain Flour
1	Cough Medicine.	1	Self Raising Flour
1	Saluric Tablets.	1	Soft Drink (to be diluted)
1	Crystapen V Tablets	1	Icing Sugar
1	Distaquaine V-K Syrup	1	Meat Pie, canned
1	Phenoxymethyl Penicillin Capsules, B.P.	1	Meat & Vegetables with gravy, canned.
1	Fresh Pork Chops		
1	Fresh Pork Leg	1	Fruit Curd.
2	Syrup Jelly	1	Dried Fruit.
1	Custard	1	Dried Skimmed Milk
2	Coffee		
2	Coffee Extract, Dry	1	Hamburgers
2	Fish, canned	1	Soup, canned
1	Lemonade Lime Drink	2	Soup, dehydrated
1	Soda Water, canned	1	French dressing
1	Sponge Pudding Mixture, Sweetened	1	Cheese dressing
1	Fish Paste	1	Potatoes, dehydrated
1	Soft Drink Powder	1	Lemon cheese
1	Buttermilk Drink	1	Concentrated Cordial
2	Ice-Cream		
2	Ice-Lollies	1	Tomato Juice, canned.
		1	Table Jelly.

SAMPLING

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Results of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Informal milk	Fat 2.95% deficient 1.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
Formal milk	Fat 2.80% deficient 6.6% fat.	Dairy notified.

HOUSING.SECTION F

The Urban District, like most in this locality has a stock of houses, clearance of which is the only sensible course of action.

Chadderton has a declared programme of 1,740 houses for inspection with clearance in view until 1974 at a rate of about 250 per year. During 1968, the Council called for, debated, examined for themselves and finally accepted a further programme of 1,919 houses for Improvement and 1,012 for clearance in five years after 1974. The second programme is flexible enough to allow for the removal of houses from clearance to Improvement Areas, if the circumstances warrant it.

The Council also transferred with effect from 1st April, 1968, the responsibility for Improvement Grant work to the Health Department.

It is hoped that circumstances nationally and internally enable the Council to fulfill the declared Housing Programme, it presents the Council's staff with a chapter of hard work to eliminate unfit housing, to instal amenities, up-grade the housing stock, is a worthy aim and a worth-while task.

The following Clearance Areas were represented during 1968 and the previous representations confirmed.

Clearance Area Title	No. of houses.	Represented.	Confirmed.
Busk No. 7	56	18.3.68.	25.3.69.
Busk No. 8	27	18.3.68.	25.3.69.
Busk No. 9	6	18.3.68.	25.3.69.
Busk No. 10	18	18.3.68.	25.3.69.
Busk No. 11	13	18.3.68.	25.3.69.
Lansdowne Road No. 6	35	17.6.68.	-
Lansdowne Road No. 7	3	17.6.68.	-
Lansdowne Road No. 8	38	17.6.68.	-
Lansdowne Road No. 9	13	17.6.68.	-
Foxdenton Lane No. 4	7	16.9.68.	9.6.69.
Foxdenton Lane No. 5	7	16.9.68.	9.6.69.
Foxdenton Lane No. 6	4	16.9.68.	5.3.69.
Mellor Street No. 1	3	16.9.68.	-
Mellor Street No. 2	3	16.9.68.	-
Mellor Street No. 3	13	16.9.68.	-
Washbrook No. 2	6	16.9.68.	-
Washbrook No. 3	3	16.9.68.	-



Table 17

55

## (a) STATISTICS

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

	HOUSES	FLATS
1. By the local authority	21	-
2. By other local authorities	-	-
3. By other bodies	228	-

2. Total no. of Council owned dwellings existing at end of year 2182

## 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)	1726
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	3276
(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.	361

Total no. of dwellinghouses 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)	2485
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Nil

56.

4. Houses demolished :-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	120		
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	229	88
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	4		

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	51	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	56	-
(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.	-	-

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.	No. of houses.	No. of Occupants of houses in
	(1)	Col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	9	25

58.

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	3	-
2. Approved by Local Authority	3	-
3. Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-
4. Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
5. Work completed	2	-
6. Additional separate dwellings (included in (5) above)	-	-

10. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959  
STANDARD GRANTS  
ACTION DURING YEAR - 1968

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
1. Applications submitted to Local Authority	83
2. Applications approved by Local Authority	72
3. Work completed	63



TABLE 18

CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM  
1953 UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

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	47	YES
Busk Area No. 2	"	26	67	48	26	YES
Cowhill No. 12	14 Jun.	7	17	17	7	YES
Busk Area No. 3	18 Nov.	107	230	177	101	NO
Busk Area No. 4	"	3	11	6	-	NO
Whitehead Street No. 1	"	3	3	3	3	YES
Totals ...		193	442	265	184	
1966						
Top o'th' Green	21 Mar.	6	11	11	6	YES
Old Lane No. 1	"	3	3	3	3	YES
Old Lane No. 2	"	22	45	45	22	YES
Old Lane No. 3	"	3	8	8	3	YES
Old Lane No. 4	"	44	114	106	44	YES
Lansdowne Road No. 2	13 Jun.	10	29	29	10	YES
Middleton Road No. 1	"	7	14	14	7	YES
Cowhill No. 13	13 Sept.	21	56	49	21	YES
" No. 14	"	10	17	17	10	YES
" No. 15	"	13	23	21	13	YES
" No. 16	"	4	8	8	4	YES
" No. 17	"	25	66	53	25	YES
Totals ..		168	394	364	168	

Title of Area.	Representation			Re-housing		
	Date	No. of houses.	No. of Persons.	No. of People re-housed	No. of houses demolished	Area com- pleted.
1967						
Busk Area No. 5	20 Feb.	76	185	163	76	NO
Busk Area No. 6	"	5	7	7	5	NO
Block Lane No. 4	"	4	8	8	4	NO
Railway View						
No. 1	"	2	3	3	2	YES
Under Lane	17 Mar	2	1	1	2	YES
No. 7						
Drury Lane	"	5	7	7	5	YES
No. 7						
Drury Lane	"	2	8	8	2	YES
No. 8						
Drury Lane	"	8	25	22	8	YES
No. 9						
Drury Lane	"	3	2	2	3	YES
No. 10						
Middleton Road	"	4	7	7	4	YES
No. 2						
Block Lane No. 5	"	8	14	12	8	NO
Block Lane No. 6	"	8	17	15	8	NO
Ferneyfield Road						
No. 1	"	4	8	8	4	YES
Lansdowne Road No. 3	"	27	56	4	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 4	"	11	27	3	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 5	"	3	3	-	-	NO
Bower Lane No. 1	18 Sept.	4	5	3	-	NO
Thompson Lane No. 3	"	9	16	10	-	NO
Grimshaw Lane No. 1	"	5	2	2	5	YES
Drury Lane No. 11	"	3	8	8	3	YES
Drury Lane No. 12	"	14	39	35	14	YES
Old Lane No. 5	"	25	39	37	25	YES
		232	487	365	178	

Clearance Progress  
of Individual Unfit  
Houses represented  
from 1953 up to  
31st December, 1968.

269                      610                      57                      208



EDUCATION.

During the year the following Courses organised by either the University, Technical Colleges or the Association of Public Health Inspectors, etc. were attended.

Course.	Situation.	Duration in days	Members of Staff attending.
Diploma Course Pupil Public Health Inspectors.			1
Poultry Inspection	University of Salford.	2	1
Noise Abatement	College of Advanced Technology. Salford.	3	1

One Inspector is studying administration and is of course exempt as far as the level of Inter D.M.H.





