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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
1970

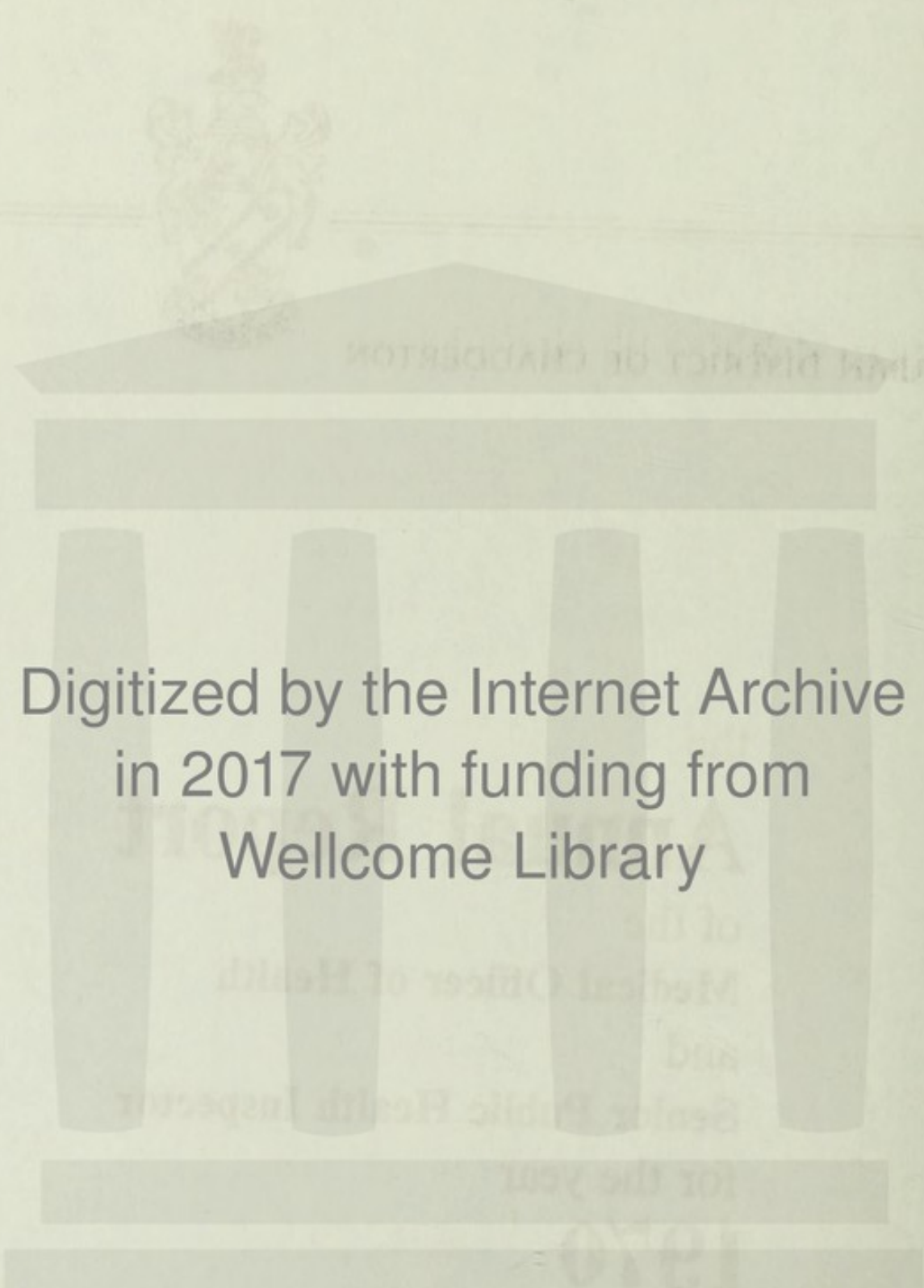
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FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

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4.

Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

June, 1971.

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 1970.

The estimated mid-1970 population was 31,940, an increase of 20 over the mid-1969 figure. There was a total of 521 live births, a decrease of 34 over the previous year, the adjusted birth rate being 16.1 compared with the National Rate of 16. Sixteen deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1970 to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 31 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 live births. This rate is obviously rather high but it must be appreciated that in the County Districts figures do not carry as much comparable significance as in the larger cities. There were also 7 stillbirths giving a rate of 13 which is the same as the National Rate.

A total of 404 deaths occurred during the year, 6 more than in 1969 giving an adjusted death rate of 14.2 compared with the National Rate of 11.7

There were 211 cases of infectious disease notified in 1970, a decrease of 21 over the 1969 figure. Measles notifications accounted for 157 of the total showing that there is still considerable morbidity from this disease, despite recent appeals to parents to protect their children with immunisation against measles. 26 cases of dysentery were reported, but there were no confirmed outbreaks of food poisoning as always cleanliness and personal hygiene are absolutely essential in prevention of these diseases. There were no cases of smallpox, diphtheria or poliomyelitis (acute) in the area. Parents are reminded that to maintain satisfactory community immunity, it is necessary that 70% - 50% of children receive full courses of routine immunisation, at present the figures for the local County Districts show only 65% - 60% of children receiving full immunisation.

During the year, housing clearance was represented at a controlled rate alongside of which there was considerable development of both Council owned and privately owned new housing projects. One of the Council developments opened in 1970 consists of two multi-storey flat blocks, in one of which is incorporated a warden controlled scheme for the elderly. Also discussed during the year were the possibilities of developing small improvement areas within the District.

The Council also finalised plans for the Refuse Pulverisation Plant within the area; at present the plant is in operation but as with any new mechanical project, it is expected that it will be some time before the plant reaches true working capacity.

Also in 1970 and subsequently the start of new and proposed legislation on local government activities was being published. Included in this is the Reform of the Local Government areas themselves and it is generally accepted that there will be reform of the areas within the next few years. The effect of this on the Health Department of the district is not precisely clear, as in the recent Consultative Document on the Reform of Health Services, brief mention only is made of Environmental Services, whilst more explicably the Personal Health Services will be without the control of Local Authority Departments. Doubts therefore for the future must remain with the Health Committee and Health Department Staff, in particular the Public Health Inspectorate, and it is hoped that more definite indications of future plans on Health Committee functions will soon be made.

In conclusion, I must record my gratitude 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 the Health Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in preparation of this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Gilbert R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

6.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1970/71

Chairman	:	Councillor R. Brookes.
Vice-Chairman	:	Councillor D. Shaw.
Members	:	Councillor D. Berry.
	:	Councillor J. J. Curran.
	:	Councillor D. Graham.
	:	Councillor G. Howard.
	:	Councillor S. G. W. Jacobs.
	:	Councillor J. Spivey.

S T A F F

7.

1970.

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.

SECTION A.SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICSPHYSICAL 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 mainly 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.

Throughout 1970, the percentage of unemployed was higher than the previous year. Although this figure was still below the National Average, September showed the highest figure when local industries become effective, also some short-time working was introduced.

The demand for labour decreased towards the end of the year and the number of outstanding vacancies is still relatively low.

Date Month Ending	Men aged 18 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Boys under 18.	Girls under 18.	Total	Total	% of Total Working Population
12.1.70	901	133	14	13	1,061	16	1.8
9.2.70	842	102	16	10	970	24	1.6
8.3.70	872	122	11	6	1,011	4	1.7
13.4.70	874	145	16	5	1,042	4	1.8
11.5.70	789	127	10	10	936	34	1.6
8.6.70	886	135	12	7	1,040	15	1.7
13.7.70.	920	142	16	9	1,087	7	1.7
10.8.70	914	133	42	11	1,100	8	1.8
14.9.70	993	154	39	10	1,196	160	2.1
12.10.70	882	160	20	10	1,072	7	1.8
9.11.70	854	129	29	6	1,018	6	1.7
7.12.70	884	131	18	5	1,038	12	1.8

10.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,014 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1970)	31,940
Population (Census, 1966)	30,940
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1970 (according to rate book)	12,509
Rateable Value	£1,390,969
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£5,550
Number of hours sunshine during 1970	995
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	215
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	June - 192 hours.
Day in which most sunshine was recorded	3rd May and 18th June. 12.5 hours.

DISTRICTS - 1966 CENSUS

11.

		Middleton		Chadderton		Failsworth	
Total Population		57,020	%	30,940	%	22,720	%
Child Popu- lation	All pre- School(0-4)	5,510	9.5	2,480	8	2,320	10
	School (5-14)	10,900	19	4,210	14	3,010	13
	Total under 15	16,410	28.5	6,690	22	5,330	23.5
Males 15 - 64		17,930	31.5	9,990	32	7,370	32.5
Females	15 - 44	11,610	20.5	5,770	19	4,530	20
	45 - 60	5,010	9	3,490	11.5	2,280	10
Elderly	Females 60 and over	4,370	7.5	3,450	11.0	2,290	10
	Males 65 and over	1,690	3	1,530	5	920	4
	Total Pensioners	6,060	10.5	4,980	16.0	3,210	14
Elderly Living Alone	Females 60 and over	1,250	%		%		%
	Males 65 and over	270	Pensionable Population		Pensionable Population		Pension- able Popula- tion
	Total Elderly alone	1,520	25				
Pensioners with other pensioners only		1,780	29.5				

DISTRICTS - 1966 CENSUSHOUSEHOLDS

		Middleton		Chadderton		Failsworth	
Households	Total	17,380	%	11,240	%	7,850	%
	Owner occupied	7,520	43.5	7,020	62.5	5,010	64
	L.A. Owned	7,740	44.5	1,800	16.5	1,120	14
	Rented Unfurnished	1,770	10	2,060	18	1,460	18.5
	Other Tenure	350	2	360	3	260	3.5
Total		17,380	-	11,240	-	7,850	-
Households with exclusive use	Hot Water	16,260	94	9,730	87	7,230	92
	Fixed Bath	15,150	87	8,640	77	6,610	84
	Inside	14,010	81	7,570	67	5,680	72
	Outside	2,620	15	3,200	28	2,020	26
	Either	16,630	96	10,770	96	7,700	98
With all 3 above amenities (inside w.c.)		13,920	80	7,500	67	5,610	72

(% to nearest 0.5%)

Note : Above figures being based on 10% sample are subject to statistical 'sampling error'

There is however a 95% probability that the true figure is $N \pm 20 \sqrt{\frac{N}{110}}$ where n = number as printed above.

Table 1

13.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births (total)</u>					521
	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		
Legitimate	257		245		
Illegitimate	10		9		
<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-</u>					
Crude Rate					16.3
Adjusted Rate					16.1
(Comparability factor 0.99)					
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births					4
Stillbirths					7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					13
Total Live and Stillbirths					528
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)					16
Legitimate	Males	10	Females	6	
Illegitimate	Males	Nil	Females	Nil	
<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births					31
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births					32
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births					NIL
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)					25
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)					21
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)					34
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					NIL
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births)					NIL
<u>Total Deaths (all ages)</u>					404
<u>Death rate : per 1,000 population :-</u>					
Crude Rate					12.6
Adjusted Rate	(Comparability factor 1.13)				14.2

Table 2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

	1970	1969	1965	1960	1950
Live Births No.	521	555	491	567	428
Adjusted Rate	16.1	17.2	15.0	18.0	13.1
Stillbirths No.	7	5	7	11	14
Adjusted Rate	13	9	14.1	19.0	32
Total (Live and Still Births) No.	528	560	498	578	442
Total Infant No.	16	6	18	14	5
Deaths Rate.	31	11	36.7	24.7	12
Neo-natal Deaths No.	13	4	12	11	2
Rate.	25	7	24.4	19.4	5
Maternal Deaths No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rate.					
Total Deaths No.	404	398	382	399	386
Adjusted Rate.	14.2	14.1	13.3	14.4	13.6

Marriages.

There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels in 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 1970 was 246, compared with 240 in 1969.

Table 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Sex	Total All Ages
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1
		F	-
B11	Meningococcal Infection	M	-
		F	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	-
		F	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	2
		F	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5
		F	6
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	6
		F	3
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1
		F	-
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14
		F	-
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1
		F	11
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	2
B19(10)	Leukaemia	M	-
		F	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	10
		F	9
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M	2
		F	-
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1
		F	2
B23	Anaemias	M	1
		F	1
B46(2)	Other Diseases of blood, etc.	M	1
		F	-
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1
		F	-
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	4
		F	2
B27	Hypertensive Disease	M	4
		F	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	61
		F	42
B29	Other forms of heart disease	M	5
		F	10
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	26
		F	26

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	Total All Ages
B46(6)	Other diseases of Circulatory System	M	6
		F	6
B31	Influenza	M	2
		F	5
B32	Penumonia	M	20
		F	17
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	17
		F	7
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1
		F	2
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	4
		F	1
B35	Appendicitis	M	1
		F	-
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2
		F	1
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2
		F	-
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2
		F	4
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2
		F	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	-
		F	1
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	3
		F	-
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	3
		F	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	4
		F	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2
		F	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2
		F	4
BE48	All other Accidents	M	4
		F	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1
		F	1
BE50	All other External Causes	M	-
		F	1
		Total All Causes	M 227
			F 117

Table 4.

17.

Ages at Death.

Years	M	F	1970	1969	1965
Under 1	10	6	16	6	18
1 - 4	2	2	4	2	-
5 - 14	2	1	3	-	4
15 - 24	1	1	2	3	5
25 - 44	9	4	13	8	15
45 - 64	59	43	102	92	72
65 - 74	79	51	130	146	105
Over 75	65	69	134	141	163
Totals	227	177	404	398	382

In 1970 there were 404 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 12.6 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 14.2, whereas in 1969 it was 14.1. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table 3 and ages at death in Table 4.

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.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1970.

(Deaths under one year of age)

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	Total
Congenital Malformations	1	2	1	-	1	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	2	3
Other Causes of Peri- Natal Mortality (Mainly prematurity)	4	4	1	-	-	9
Totals	5	6	2	1	2	9

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

There were 16 infant deaths in 1970, an increase of 10 over the 1969 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 31 which is above the national average of 18. 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 7 stillbirths giving a rate of 13 per 1,000 births, to compare with the national rate of 13.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births)
1970	13	25	31
1969	9	7	11
1965	14.1	24.4	36.7
1960	19	19.4	24.7

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.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

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	

Table 6NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1970.

		(After Correction of Diagnosis.)								Cases Notified	
	Total Cases at all ages.	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	
Measles	157	2	49	41	63	2	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	
Acute Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	25	2	3	1	2	1	10	6	-	-	
Infective Jaundice	17	1	-	1	5	4	4	2	-	-	
	211	5	53	43	75	8	14	11	1	1	

1. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

Six cases of Whooping Cough were recorded in 1970, but no cases of Diphtheria or Acute Poliomyelitis were recorded in 1970.

Immunisation is available against these diseases and parents must ensure they take advantage of this protection for their children.

2. 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.

3. Measles.

There were 157 cases of Measles recorded in 1970, 26 less than in 1969. Measles, however, still remains one of the common ailments of childhood and whilst immunisation is now available this is only being accepted slowly by parents, even though the reactions are now less than when the vaccine was first introduced.

4. Infective Jaundice.

There were 17 cases of infective jaundice reported during 1970, this disease has only been recorded since 1969 and therefore as yet, no true comparison of its incidence can be given.

5. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 25 cases of dysentery actually reported during 1970, but many more suspected cases were investigated by the Health Department. Much of the Public Health Inspector's 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.

Table 7

21.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1970	1969	1965	1960
Scarlet Fever	-	8	34	30
Whooping Cough	6	-	5	5
Measles	157	183	220	352
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	4	5	2	14
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	-	3
Dysentery	25	10	27	88
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	5
Infective Jaundice	17	23	-	-
	210	231	290	499

Table 8.

TUBERCULOSIS.NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1970.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
YEARS	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 to 74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
	4		1		1		-	

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 chances of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 34 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

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

The number of new cases of pulmonary disease showed a decrease of 1 on last year's figures. One new case of non-pulmonary disease was notified during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND ALLIED SERVICES.CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

These services are presently administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division No. 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 alternative Fridays. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by 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 other Friday)	2 - 4 p.m.
Central	Tuesday and Thursday
(Doctor in attendance 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.

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. Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) is also available for girls aged 11 to 14 years.

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 Ailments 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 - 5.00 p.m.
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	
Thursday		1.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.00 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.

Chiropody.

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings for children.

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.

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 are male nurse is also available for certain cases as required. These nurses are now attached for working purposes to the main General Practice Areas on the district and work on a Practice basis rather than on an Area basis.

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

No. of individual cases attended	805
No. of routine visits	27,897
No. of casual visits	1,763

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.

Chiropody Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons.

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

Central	Wednesday	9.0 a.m. - 12 noon
	Thursday	-do-
Eaves Lane	Monday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.00 a.m. - 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.

CONVALESCENCE.

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

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.

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. 766 6666)

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 within 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 - 1970	239	245
Total attendances 0 - 2	1667	933
3 - 5	4629	6179
Number of places available		
0 - 2	8	8
3 - 5	25	25

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.

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.

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 330 4338/9. The Department's main function under this Act 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 1970, requests for children to be received into care came from 6 families in Chadderton and these involved 13 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 8 children from 5 families to be received into care. 3 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Two families were deserted by the mother, and one was of a miscellaneous nature.

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. Seven enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1970, and two were approved for short stay placement. 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 or to approved schools during 1970.

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.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963.

This 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's 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. 34 referrals under the provisions of this Act were received from the Chadderton area during 1970.

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

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, 1969.

This latest Act recognises prevention as the first aim of all social and legal provisions for the care and control of children in trouble. It re-affirms that the needs of deprived, neglected and delinquent children are similar; early identification of problems is vital in order that appropriate treatment can commence before problems become acute. The primary responsibility of the parents and family for the upbringing of children is reinforced and where they are unable to provide the necessary degree of care and control, the Act empowers the local authority to provide help and support to enable them to do so through the social and community resources available. Children are only to be brought before the Court when this is necessary in order to ensure that adequate standards of care and control are provided, or, in certain circumstances, in the public interest.

In broad terms, the grounds on which proceedings may be brought include neglect, ill-treatment, exposure to moral danger, beyond parental control, non-attendance at school and committing an offence. The Act sets out the principal orders which may be made in care proceedings, and the three basic orders being :-

- (1) A Care Order committing the child to the care of the Local Authority.
- (2) A Supervision Order, and,
- (3) an Order binding the child's parents with their consent.

Care Orders replace existing Approved School Orders and Fit Person Orders and Supervision Orders replace existing Probation Orders for offenders under the age of 17.

The age of criminal responsibility remains at 10 years and any child up to that age cannot be charged with a criminal offence, other than homicide.

Provision is made in the Act for approved schools, remand homes, hostels and Local Authority and Voluntary Children's Homes, to become part of a comprehensive system of Community Homes for all children. This change is intended primarily to enable the resources of the existing separate systems of residential establishments to be brought together, planned and developed as a whole, and used more flexibly and effectively.

HOSPITALS.

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 and District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Derby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year, 446 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 132 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, one of Typhi-Murium and one of Shigella Flexneri. The remaining 312 specimens were negative.

My thanks 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.

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During the year, 1966, 1000 blood specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 150 showed the presence of haemoglobinuria, one of 1000 serum and one of 1000 plasma. The remaining 850 specimens were negative.

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General Laboratory.

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Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

July, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Department for the third time and I have followed the well-established practice in the report.

The fact that the Department retained the same team of staff made it possible to maintain a high level of output. In view of the Council's decision on salaries, one wonders how long the Inspectorate will remain unchanged, particularly with the Local Government Re-organisation proposals known.

It will be evident from the Sections of the Report that there was no lack of activity in any field, nor did the Department fail to take advantage of new knowledge and the opportunity to tackle new ground. Study and research are all important if we are to meet the demands of the future.

In the field of housing only have we undertaken less work than in previous years and one look at the photographs in the Appendix will show the urgency of the problem and to consult the registers of listed property is to see the magnitude of the problem. The lower level of activity is we trust only a temporary pause until the Housing Subsidy position is clarified.

Not every year can it be reported that the Department runs an Exhibition and opens a Show House to further improvement of houses. Nor do Council and Officers become involved in a revolutionary field like refuse pre-treatment.

Refuse collection and disposal proved to be a very difficult task indeed during the year and European Conservation Year was not well marked by activity in this field. Chadderton had its share of inconvenience in this sector and not in my twenty years in the Service can I recall putting in more effort at one facet and yet achieving so little progress as I did at the height of the strike and just after.

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33.

In the preparation of the Annual Report, the tendency is to look back, but the Department can look forward in the coming year to an improved refuse collection service due to the improvements and availability of refuse collection vehicles and the Incentive Bonus Scheme for the Collectors. Pulverisation of refuse must lead to an improvement at the Refuse Tip. Perhaps by next year it might be reported that the foundations have been laid for an 'Environmental Area' based on home improvements, noise control and free from the inconvenience of dogs and the pollution of motor vehicle exhausts - a true environmental area in its fullest sense.

It would be quite inappropriate for me to claim that all that was done in the year was achieved by the Department unaided. I must freely acknowledge the unstinted assistance from the Chairman of the Committee and his Committee Members and the advice and assistance on many matters from the Clerk of the Council personally and his Staff generally.

Thanks are due to the Medical Officer of Health for his backing and his work particularly in the field of housing.

I must place on record the appreciation of the fine backing I have had from my Deputy, Mr. Black and the Staff of this Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Locker,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

General Sanitary Administration.

The details of the work of the Department's Staff together with the relevant details and appropriate comments are set out in the following tables.

The increase in owner/occupiers in dwelling houses certainly diminishes yearly the number of visits in connection with housing defects and the rising in the standard of living brings with it the call for speedier attention to complaints of a more complex nature.

Two very marked declines were visits in respect of abandoned cars and moveable dwellings and a marked increase in complaints concerning refuse service.

During the year more time was spent in the office and less on field work. A reversal of this would be to everyone's advantage, but it looks impossible to alter the trend at this stage.

Table 1.

Houses Inspected re Housing Act	1141
-do- Public Health Act	808
-do- Rents Act	2
-do- Overcrowding	1
-do- Vermin	68
-do- Water Supply	112
-do- Smoke Control	205
-do- Improvement Grants	196
Caravans	266
Drainage - initial	544
" re-visits	261
Drain Tests	116
Drains cleansed by Drainage Labourer	260
Closets - Fresh water (a) inspected	211
(b) cleansed	57
Waste water (a) inspected	29
(b) cleansed	20
Interviews	477
Noise Abatement	36
Offensive accumulations	25
Rats and Mice	373
Factories	77
Keeping of Poultry	4
Marine Stores	13
Schools	12
Shops Act	50
Smoke Observations	170
Atmospheric Pollution	43

WATER SUPPLIES.

The West Pennine Water Board report regularly on samples taken in the district. All were satisfactory. The odd complaints of inadequate pressure and dirty water were investigated and found to be mainly connected with either bursts or work to the service.

During the year the Council received a report on the implications of grant aid in respect of separate services where water services exist (Housing Act, 1964) The Council deferred decision to sound out the feelings of the Statutory Undertakers.

In 11 cases individual water supplies were substituted for common services in houses which were being improved, the pressure and volume being quite inadequate to service water heaters, baths, wash hand basins and internal water closets. The cost ranged from £42. per house for a group of 10 and £99. for an individual house.

It is apparent that where improvements are to be carried out on any scale, the improvement of the service is necessary and that a grant is likely to encourage improvements.

The position of the shallow well supplies remains unaltered. One at least will disappear under the motorway operation and the premises served by it will have a piped supply. Of 4 samples taken, only 1 gained a satisfactory report.

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from the District is now treated at the new Oldham sewage works which is in Chadderton, with the exception of a small quantity which is treated in Manchester. This exception is due to geographical location of certain properties.

Work commenced on the new low level pumping station and the filter media from the old sewage beds were sold together with certain masonry and scrap iron.

The number of complaints received of smell nuisance from the Oldham works were fewer in number, but none the less justified. The temporary solution using air-borne deodorants was maintained and had some effect. The Authority continued to pursue what is an expensive capital venture, a lasting solution.

Four Statutory Notices were served for drain defects and default action following on two cases. A persistent offender, an immigrant family were warned on two occasions that action under Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was a likely consequence of their actions.

The Department's Drainer made 286 visits in respect of choked drains and cleared over 90% of them. This service is well used and the majority of calls receive attention in the same day. A good degree of co-operation was forthcoming from the Engineer's Department when the gully emptying machine or pump was required and for service in the absence of the Department's Drainer.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The situation relating to pail closets in the unsewered areas of the District remains unaltered.

4 waste water closets were converted. Very few remain in the District and nearly all of those are in property earmarked for Clearance Areas.

The waste water closet, a photograph of which was included in the 1969 report and which was intended to show the worst feature of a short, untrapped waste pipe, a ventilation to a kitchen and how 4 gallons of sullage water is stored under a kitchen window attracted wide spread interest. Two television camera teams came to view, several persons sought it as a feature in a garden, one organisation sought it as a booby prize at a dance, but finally it was preserved as a Museum piece in Salford.

Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

All the complaints of rat and mouse infestation were minor. No difficulty is found with rat control, but mice continue to give rise to difficulties of control where temperatures are high. Towards the end of the period of the report, D.D.T. and Oatmeal Mix were used but our experience is too short and scant to warrant comment. The use of systematic poison has been used to a limited extent. Complaints from the partly finished area of building have very greatly diminished with the completion of drainage work. Complaints of rats being sighted are now coming from areas with no history of infestation but which are near to the motorway construction. These are surface rats and quite difficult to trace.

The Operator gained some valuable information at a one-day course on Insect Pest Control run by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in Manchester.

Insect pests continue to decline with the exception of head lice, where an increase is apparent. The campaign against this particularly nasty and needless pest will perhaps being a reduction of cases.

Table 2.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.Action taken - 1970.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	14,510	23
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	698	14
Number infested by (1) Rats	294	6
(11) Mice	84	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	-	4
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	-	2
(11) Mice	-	1

SEWER TREATMENTS - 1970.

Number of manholes in the district	1459
Number of manholes baited (Fluoroacetemide was used)	501

39.

Insect Pests.

There is little to report in this field for 1970.

The following were treated :-

Fleas	6
Bedbugs	1
Cockroaches	21
Scabies	2
Golden Spider Beetles	3
Others	30

The fly infestation at the Grimshaw Lane Refuse Tip were few and quickly controlled. The Department had one complainant who preferred to make his complaints to the local paper. These were investigated and found to be exaggerated and on one occasion one reached me at home, via the newspaper on a Sunday when the outside temperature was in the low 40's F.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Department operated as follows on refuse collection, street cleansing and refuse disposal.

Shark	50 cu. yd.	Purchased January, 1968.
Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd.	" September, 1966.
Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd.	" November, 1966.
(Involved in an accident - August, 1970 and was a "write-off")		
Karrier Fore & Aft	15 cu. yd.	Purchased November, 1967.
Karrier 3 bay side loader	8 cu. yd.	" June, 1968.
1 B.M.C. 5 ton Tipper		" June, 1968.
Fore and Aft S. & D. Tipper purchased from the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury (first registered in Oct. 1956.)	18 cu. yds.	
Johnson Suction operated street cleansing machine (Single Sweep)		" September, 1968.
Johnson Suction operated Street Cleansing Machine (Dual sweep)		" January, 1964.
Michigan Mechanical Shovel 1 cu. yd. bucket		" 1966.
Mini-van purchased second-hand in 1969.		

This section of work was staffed by :-

A foreman.	17 loaders
3 drivers.	2 sweeper drivers
2 driver loaders.	3 Dandy men.
2 driver's mates.	
1 spare driver.	

The period of this report was a period of poor service to the Public for a number of reasons which were outside the power of Council or Officers. The volume of complaint from residents was the greatest I have ever known and most of these were quite justified. What was not justified is the lengths to which certain individuals went in their harassment of the Staff of this Department, in particular to Clerk/Typists whose function is to take messages and to try to pass on information.

By the end of the year, the service was much improved, except for a team on the North Ward.

The Urban District in common with many, was affected by the National Strike of Refuse Staff and 239 man days were lost. Shortly after the National issue, certain men had an unofficial stoppage of almost two weeks and this was preceded by a period of very poor service and deliberate lack of co-operation. Accumulations of refuse built up. The Department had a considerable stock of paper and plastic sacks and these were made freely available at various distribution points and through certain Councillors.

A few men continued to work throughout the stoppage and I know that certain older men were willing to work, but were prevented from doing so under threat of violence by certain of the militant workmen. A state of affairs remained much to be deplored in this Country.

Following the official settlement of the Strike, the Council made available overtime working to clear the backlog of refuse. The men did not respond too well and the accumulation did not reduce as quickly as was desirable. The backlog was finally lifted on receipt of an agreed payment which seemed to restore the working spirit at the same time.

One full team of men were dismissed for unsatisfactory workmanship and performance. Their Union entered an appeal which unexpectedly went against the Council. Those who were available, (i.e. not otherwise employed) were, as the appeal body recommended, reinstated but dismissed at the same time and paid in lieu of notice. The appeal is still being pressed. Whether the Council or its Officers are right or wrong in such action, the service could not continue with the level of performance and conduct of these men. The unfortunate consequence of the action was that some men saw fit to withdraw their labours in sympathy, the result was gain to nobody.

The service, the Council and the men benefited from the work of the Work Study Officer, a scheme was prepared and after some difficulty was accepted for a trial period from 15th February, 1971, thirteen weeks. Three men walked off the job and were dismissed thus the recommended reductions in the labour force were quickly achieved and the trial could begin. With the exception of one team, the others worked at standard performance and achieved the object - a weekly collection on the hour and day designed. It is regretted that the Council's proposals of a two day part scheme. i.e. performance and completion could not be accepted.

Since the scheme operated, the spirit of the Staff has been improved and the complaints of the public very much reduced. Labour turnover is very much reduced. It has achieved what the Nationally agreed award failed to do that is to settle the men down and given them a goal to the benefit of us all.

To add to the Department's difficulties, a 35 cu. yd. Pacamatic was irreparably damaged in a collision in August. Fortunately, there was no lasting injury to the man involved and fortune had a hand in that a nurse, the wife of a Health Committee member was on hand to deal with the Department's driver who was hurt. The Council took the rapid step in amending the vehicle replacement scheme and ordering a replacement vehicle. Delivery was delayed and some quite expensive hire was a necessity in December.

The following labour turnover figures are revealing and with such it is impossible to render a service at a proper level.

Terminations of Cleansing Department Staff
during 1970 with service periods as
follows :-

Under 3 months.	Over 3 months.	Over 6 months.	Over 12 months.
39	5	3	10

43.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal continued at Grimshaw Lane by controlled tipping and the degree of satisfaction was indeed limited. The Department, despite a tremendous effort failed to make a competent job of refuse disposal. The rate at which the site is being filled is rapid, and the problems of bulky, light, domestic and trade refuse are not easily overcome.

Fly nuisance was very small but fires (caused by the deliberate acts of vandals were all too frequent. Covering on a gigantic scale is the only way to prevent this and the Department is not equipped to carry it out.

Vandalism increased and a complete set of notices were destroyed and in excess of 100 locks had to be used. No vehicle could be left unattended at any time and the flashing beacon on the mechanical shovel was shot off with an air gun whilst the operator went to a nearby shop for his needs.

Demolition of the Irk Vale Mill and the erection of the Pulverisation Plant was a welcome sight. The Mill was reduced to a shell in a year by vandals and even during the demolition the Contractor's mechanical shovel was very badly damaged.

There were frequent cases of damage to equipment and fittings during the erection of the plant.

The Council due to financial restrictions were unable to proceed with the culverting of the Wince Brook, but sought tenders for the sale of the ash on the site. This operation was delayed because the purchase was not completed until recently.

The plant was almost ready for operation by the end of the year but difficulties were being experienced with the water supply. The two operations can go on simultaneously, meanwhile the Council is negotiating alternative tipping at Mills Hill.

The Pulverisation Plant is a chapter of delays and set-backs. These were overcome as a result of sheer persistence by the continued efforts of Councillors and Officers. Much research has been carried out into refuse pre-treatment - a relatively new subject. The plant design and lay-out was agreed to be leased at a reduced standard of refinement. All the work in the various Departments would have come to nought had it not been for the intense personal effort of the Clerk, relative to the planning application. It is regretted that the plant was not operative sooner to conserve tipping space and to make a contribution to the European Conservation Year.

The facilities provided for the householder to tip when the Tip is closed were not elaborate but the privilege was misused out of all proportion to its intent. The adjacent industrial premises were greatly inconvenienced even to the extent of being unable to gain access. On almost every Monday morning the services of a mechanical shovel were required to gain access to our own gate. Not all of the material was household rubbish nor did it all originate in Chadderton.

A new bay is incorporated in the plans of the Plant. As to the making up of the street, this should improve matters. Is it to be hoped that as the Council elevates its standard it brings forth public response, unless this is so all manner of difficulties will arise.

Street Cleansing.

In the early part of the year manual labour proved difficult to recruit and a mechanical sweeper driver and a manual sweeper saw fit to join the various stoppages for one reason or another. The second sweeper had three different operators, who performed with only limited success.

The Council, like its Officer, were not happy with the level of service nor with the situation which forces the transfer of men and drivers to the refuse collection service, but there appears no alternative.

The Council engaged its' first female manual sweeper. She has functioned well and at one difficult time volunteered to work at collecting shop waste. The advertisement of the post drew many applicants, the vast majority of which were totally unsuitable and two thought the duties were confined to sweeping my office!

45.

At the end of the period the service was at full strength and a proper level of sweeping was operative with most of the back-log made up.

The pressing question of dogs fouling the made streets and unpaved areas of this town has still to be faced. Some form of dog control or dog-free area is a dire necessity. Many areas are an appalling disgrace as a result of dog excrement.

Public Conveniences.

There were no additions to the number of conveniences and few complaints of their shortcomings. Vandals were at work constantly and most of the difficulties stemmed from their acts.

Dustbin Replacement and Paper Sack Scheme.

The 1969/70 allocation of polythene holders and rubber lids was in use following the delivery of a new vehicle and in time for the bonus scheme to operate on this basis. There was no advantage to the Council to put them in use earlier.

At the time of their delivery a scratch team was employed on the work and on one occasion they were found to be absent with many metal bins awaiting substitution. Their vehicle was found loaded with new bins, ignition keys in and switched on, parked near to a public house and the driver and crew inside all four men were dismissed.

The number of premises on paper sacks exceeds 7,000.

The Health Committee resolved to further increase the scheme in 1971/2 but for financial reasons this was deferred.

Prior to the labour difficulties referred to under refuse collection the Department held a considerable stock of paper sacks and purchased 50,000 plastic sacks for the emergency. An advertised distribution scheme was quickly put into operation and some 45,000 plastic sacks were distributed to the public via the many points and through many members of the Council who assisted by leaving supplies available at their homes for the public who called upon them.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The anticipated shortage of solid smokeless fuels in the area did not materialise. A steady supply and a choice was available. The Council took the proper step of maintaining a constant review of the fuel position and would probably have suspended certain Orders if the circumstances had warranted such action. To the credit of the Council they did not follow the policy of surrounding areas and suspend Smoke Control at the beginning of the Winter. The big saving of gas and electricity during the Summer and Autumn, together with the high proportion of householders who chose piped fuel at the time of coming under a Smoke Control Order certainly eased the demand on solid fuel. It is doubtful if the action of those Authorities who suspended their control altered Chadderton's position.

The Council continued to serve notice upon owners or occupiers at premises where no conversion work had been done, but resolved to discontinue the policy after 31st March for financial reasons. An estimate was provided for conversions in certain homes excluded from the Order because it was thought these houses would be cleared. They are to be renovated and improved and the Smoke Control Order will be varied.

The Chadderton Power Station gave rise to much complaint. I was assured by H.M. Alkali Inspector that the fuel supplied was of a most difficult type to burn and that the best possible combustion conditions were being provided. Throughout the Winter the Station was in difficulties and but for their vigilance, the situation relative to the emission of smoke and dust would have been much worse, as it was there was an almost continuous emission of dark smoke.

During the year successful legal proceedings were taken against a Brickworks for contravention of the Clean Air Dark Smoke Permitted Periods Regulations. A fine of £15. plus £10. costs was imposed but from our point of view it had the effect that the Company took the initial steps to instal L.P.G.

The Council resolved to proceed against four coal merchants for the sale and delivery of bituminous coal in Smoke Control Areas.

Table 3.

Smoke Control Area Progress.

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31
Total Premises.	1419	147	505	536	998	1143
Date submitted to Ministry	Aug. '59.	Jan. '60.	Aug. '61.	Jan. '62.	Oct. '62.	Mar. '63.
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2
Objections withdrawn.	-	-	1	1	-	2
Date of Public Enquiry	Jan. '60.	May, '60.	-	June, '62.	Feb. '63.	-
Date of Confirmation.	Mar. '60.	Nov. '60.	Jan. '62.	Aug. '62.	Jun. '63.	Sept. '64.
Date of Operation.	Dec. '60.	Oct. '61.	July '63.	July, '63.	July, '64.	July, '65.

Table 4.

FACTORIES ACT, 1901

48.

No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	Total
256	335	146	165	249	3013
1706	1538	1276	938	216	9341
406	265	13	162	3	1801
70	41	18	21	16	218
4	51	4	14	14	115
9	28	10	7	2	105
2195	1923	1321	1307	500	11994
May '65	Nov. '66.	Aug. '67	Jan. '68.	Jan. '68.	
1	-	-	-	-	839
-	-	-	-	-	4
Feb. '66.	-	-	-	-	
Apl. '66.	Jan. '67.	Oct. '67.	'68.	'68.	
Nov. '66.	July '68	Nov. '68.	June, '69.	June, '69.	

Table 4.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1970.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of inspections.	No. of written notices.	No. of occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	10	15	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	142	49	7	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	19	-	-	-
	171	64	7	-
Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	2	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

	CLASS OF PREMISES					
	Offices.	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Shops, Ware-houses	Catering Establish-ments open to Public Canteens	Staff Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots.
No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	34	71	8	27	1	-
No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during year.	6	47	1	16	-	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Space (S.5(2))	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-

83 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.

Shops Act, 1950.

The only activity was in respect of a series of complaints relating to two Chinese Fish and Chip Shops. Both act quite within the law but the clientele they attract at week-end and late at night certainly inconveniences the neighbourhood, but it does not give this Department cause to act.

In view of the hours of shop employees, negotiated by their Trades Union, the purpose of this law appears to me to have become obsolete.

51.

Swimming Baths.

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

1.	Total attendances by scholars (in conducted parties)	28,684
2.	Old Age Pensioners using the Slipper Baths at a reduced charge (3d. which includes soap and towel)	1,748
3.	No. of swimmers paying admission	74,494
4.	No. of persons using the Slipper Baths	13,279
5.	No. using the Public Laundry	12,660
6.	Total no. of Swimmers	103,178

Throughout the year various Water Polo and Swimming Matches have been held in the Baths. A Sponsored Swim took place in aid of a Charity, raising £840.

The following Organisations have used the Baths after the Public bathing sessions have finished.

Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club	Polo Matches, Swimming Competitions and Training Sessions.
A local Works Sports Club	Family Swimming.
The local Fire Service Personnel	Sub-Aqua Activities.

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

There is also a Junior Training Centre.

During the year the Inspectors made 6 visits to Schools.

Moveable Dwellings.

After a report of the conditions and activity reported last year and the early part of this year, the Council took the step of obstructing the entry to empty sites as a policy. All the regular sites have been rendered unavailable to caravan dwellers. Prior to this work being carried out the Department was heavily involved with the removal of caravans and I am relieved that the danger element to the Inspectorate and the inconvenience to the public has been removed.

At one stage more visits were made to itinerants than to houses for the purposes of the Housing Act.

Noise Abatement.

No formal action was taken in respect of noise abatement but 36 visits and interviews were made for the purposes of assessing noise complaint and noise nuisance.

7 offending sources were investigated. It is purely opinion at this stage but the public is in my view much less tolerant of noise than ever before and whilst we have only the recommended standards of the Wilson Report, certain complainants are dissatisfied with our findings. To me the Wilson Report Standard appears generous.

The Department is handicapped without its own meter and an estimate is provided for a meter in 1971. The Failsworth U.D.C. Health Department have assisted with loan of their instrument.

Petroleum Storage.

A 100% inspection of all the licensed petroleum stores was maintained.

1 disused plant was discovered and rendered safe.

Number of licences in force :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Petroleum in underground tanks | 33 |
| 2. Petroleum mixture | 8 |
| 3. Carbide | Nil. |

53.

Riding Establishments\

No. of premises licensed - 2.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

No. of plants licensed 2.

No. of plant licences revoked NIL.

No. of inspections 4.

Legal proceedings NIL.

Scrap Metal Dealers.

No. of licensed premises 21.

No. of visits 14.

Civic Amenities.

This area, in common with many others has a growing problem of illicit dumping of unwanted articles, garden waste, rubbish of all descriptions. The complaints received are quite legitimate but few if any can assist in tracing the culprits or are willing to act as witness should the Council proceed for the offence.

The Council has authorised proceedings but today tracing the owner (at the time) of the vehicle concerned is proving difficult.

Facilities are provided for tipping at Grimshaw Lane but the Department's resources are not such that all sites can be cleared.

'Operation Spring Clean' using hired containers at various points in the town was approved by the Health Committee but financial restrictions brought its deletion.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

Removal of abandoned cars.

During the year 31 vehicles were removed by the Council's Contractor, G. F. Woods, of Springhead, whose contract was again renewed for the year. The service is swift and well carried out and no claims, etc. were forthcoming.

40 notices were affixed to abandoned cars and 36 owners took their own action. No legal proceedings were necessary.

The level of activity in this field has diminished due to the fact it is thought that scrap cars now have some little residual value.

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

There was no lack of activity by the Staff on the inspection of food premises. Much more time is merited to a field which affects all members of the Public. There exists reasonable standards in the food premises of the District, but one doubts that if the level of inspection dropped whether this standard would be maintained in all cases. In some cases it most certainly would.

Public complaint was very limited and no legal action was taken.

It would be preferable if the Inspectorate could devote the time spent with caravans and abandoned cars and that sort of work, to food hygiene.

The amount of imported food examined in the district increased. This food is containerized and has had no previous examination in this Country.

Table 6.

Type of premises..	No.	No. of Inspections.
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	74	186
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	17	33
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors or cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	27	58
Bakers and Confectioners	19	40
Fried Fish Shops	15	29
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29	63
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	76	117

Table 7.

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

Type of business.	No. Registered.	No. of Inspections.
Ice-cream premises	103	99
Sausage manufacturers	16	32
Cooked meat manufacturers	14	32
Fish frying premises	15	29
Pickling and preserve works	2	3
Meat pie makers	19	35

All shops were circulated with a resume of the amended Food Hygiene Regulations and received a precis of the Association of Public Health Inspectors guidance notes on 'Advice on the retailing of fresh meat pies, cooked meats and fresh sausages'.

MILK.

The supply of milk in this District is mainly heat-treated, but the District has five quite large dairy farms.

There was one case of positive Brucellosis. Notice was served and remained in force for the rest of the year and the milk was pasteurised. This case attracted some adverse comment on television from a man who claimed without any proper proof, that his wife was dangerously ill from drinking this particular milk supply.

The owner of the particular herd which are expensive and high quality cattle, has tried unsuccessfully to gain the accredited standard, but has been dogged by the occasional failure.

Two other farms are Brucellosis Accredited Herds.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Number killed.	303	14	1	1574
Number inspected.	303	14	1	1574
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	35	2	-	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	11.2%	14.2%	-	.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	.33%	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>	<u>NIL.</u>			

Total weight condemned - 377 lbs.

With the limited amount of slaughtering in the District, the limit on hours and the best possible co-operation of the two slaughterhouse owners, it was not difficult to maintain 100% inspection.

Visits to Slaughterhouses were 252 and in addition 58 were made to Butcher's Shops. The quality of meat sold in this District is high and to my knowledge, there is no trade in the area for the poorer carcasses.

The Council entered into negotiation with the owner of one Slaughterhouse and conclusion of the deal is closed. It is not intended that it shall continue in use after purchase. This fact was made known to the Ministry's Veterinary Officer on his first visit yet after his second visit the Council received a letter suggesting that certain alterations to conditions, which are virtually unaltered since its' re-opening after control in 1954, were now necessary.

Unsound Food.

57.

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

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	-	68
Canned Meats	-	5	23
Other canned foods	-	3	85
Other foods (mainly ice-cream and frozen foods)	-	6	58
Slaughterhouse and carcase meat	-	1	41
	-	17	51

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Sampling.

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

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1970.No. of Samples taken.

1	Sweetening Liquid
1	Tea
1	Coffee and Chicory Mixture
1	Drinking chocolate
2	Coffee Extract Dry
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence Liquid, sweetened
1	Low Calorie Soft Drink Powder
1	Malt Drink
1	Borax B.P.
2	Baby Food
1	Soft Drink Crystals
1	Steak and Kidney Pie Pack
1	Dairy Topping, canned
1	Dressed Mackerel, canned
2	Milk, Condensed full cream, unsweetened
1	Meat and Potato Pie
1	Bread
1	Atropine Eye Ointment B.P.
1	Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment B.P.
1	Cetavlex Cream
1	Curry Powder
1	Mussels, canned
1	Cheese Spread
1	Vinegar
1	Peaches, canned
1	Tomatoes, canned

No. of Samples taken.

1	Cheese
1	Suet Dumpling Mixture
2	Biscuits.
2	Soup, canned
1	Custard Powder
1	Flan Fill
1	Fruit, canned
1	Rice, canned
1	Steak and Kidney Pudding, canned
1	Headache Tablets
1	Jam
1	Pastry Mix
2	Marzipan
1	Mixed Vegetables
2	Sauce
1	Pimento
1	Sweets (Milk Chocolate Novelties)
1	Sweets
1	Mixed Herbs
1	Cold Relief Powder (Instant Hot Lemon)
1	Yoghourt Low Fat
1	Curry with Chicken and Mushroom canned
1	Raspberries, canned
1	Cough Mixture
1	Coffee Dessert

SAMPLING.

<u>Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Formal Milk	Fat 2.95% Deficient 1.6% Fat.	Producer informed.
Sweetening Liquid	Contained 1200 parts per million of methyl hydroxy benzoate preservative which is not a preservative permitted in flavouring syrops	Formal sample advised.

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Low Calorie Soft Drink Powder.	Contained 630 grains of cyclamate (expressed as cyclamic acid) per 10 gallons of drink.	Producer notified Vendor advised to withdraw stocks.
Steak and Kidney Pie Pack	Consisted of a pie ingredients pack but labelled as if it were a Steak and Kidney Pie. Acid value of pastry fat 6.9 and hard stale flavour. Same manufacturer as sample No. C. 7895 and probably old stock.	Checked Remaining Stock.
Meat and Potato Pie.	Contained part of a rhizome of Couch grass (Agropiron Repen) one of the commonest weeds of arable crops, weight 13 milligrams.	Bakery cautioned and complainant informed.
Formal Milk.	Fat content 2.90% Deficient 3.3%	Producer informed.
Bread.	Contained one mild steel wood screw measuring 5/8 inch long and weighing 0.57 grammes.	Prosecution fined £12. Costs £13.
Formal Milk.	Fat 2.60%. Deficient 13.3% fat.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Sauce	The part earwig submitted with the sample gave a positive phosphatase test (indicating that it was uncooked) and its contents were not acid in reaction (indicating that it had not been subjected to prolonged soaking in the acidic sauce) The sauce did contain a three segmented leg of some other unidentified insect, however, measuring less than 1 m.m. in length.	Manufacturer cautioned and complainant informed.
Coffee Dessert.	Unsatisfactory label :- 1. 'Flavoured jellied partly skimmed milk' is probably an 'Appropriate Designation' under the labelling of Food Regulations, 1970, and should not be printed as an ingredient. 2. Ingredients in wrong order, i.e. Sugar should follow skimmed milk. 3. Carragheen wrongly spelt. 4. Purpose of the lichen ingredient obscure unless intended to mask the possible presence of benzoates (which were absent - a non-permitted preservative)	Importer communicated with.

It is likely that activity in the overall field of housing, inspection for clearance, improvement, qualification certificates, advice on repairs and renovation absorbs more of the Department's time than any other single subject.

The Council called for, received and accepted my report on the division of the houses listed for improvements into a 15 and 30 year life category. Thus it is now quite a simple matter to allocate on a proper basis standard and improvement grants.

The interest in standard grants is considerable, but all too often enquiries are received from property listed for clearance. Demand for Improvement Grants is disappointing.

The Council did not embark on a general Improvement Area, but carried out renovations and encouraged owners to renovate in an area which it was agreed could be reasonably taken out of the Clearance Programme and given a life of 15 years. The exercise involved houses of which 3 were Council-owned and to secure success, the Council agreed to purchase 5 after the exercise got under way.

The exercise is a success and those who participated express satisfaction, but by no means is it cheap and by no means is it simple and by no means is it practicable on a large scale. The level of rent in the Council-owned properties given this treatment has been agreed at 1.8 gross value (new). The exercise has been repeated on 2 houses in Melbourne Street. A meeting was held with owners of certain houses in Denmark Street and Bamford Street, 22 houses in all. Three small terraces of houses at the request of the owners are to be treated similarly.

To succeed, the houses must be suitable, the owners must have confidence and the Council must be prepared to purchase those houses where the owners are unwilling or unable to participate and be able to loan money for works. These are not simple conditions to meet and for this reason unlikely to involve a large section of the town's houses.

The Department organised an Exhibition during January which, after being opened by the Right Honourable Julian Amery, M.P. Minister for Housing and Construction, ran for a week. It featured the improvement of houses by means of grants and attracted over 2,000 people. The Minister congratulated the Department and the Council minuted its' appreciation for the work of Harold Smith, Technical Assistant, whose personal efforts made the exhibition such a success. The local Contractors, together with the Gas, Electricity, National Coal Board, Ministry of Housing and Local Government made a contribution which the Department and the public appreciated.

An unusual feature was a bathroom unit by The Gilbury Company. This unit, at modest cost, shows that given a few square feet of yard space no house need be without facilities and no structural problems or loss of bedroom space to contend with. It can only be lack of knowledge of its existence that precludes it from common use in this area. The Council also put on show a house which was originally included in the list of houses for possible clearance, but had been improved. The costs were quite high in comparative terms.

Inspections and representation of unfit properties in the Clearance Programme continued for the year as per the programme. Because of the impending change in the compensation which could be ultimately to the advantage of the District the Council received the representations of Clearance Areas, but deferred action on all but one case.

Inspection of the listed houses from 1st January, 1971, did not take place in view of the deferrment, the exception being certain listed houses on offer for sale to the Council. These were inspected and found to be unfit but the possibility of improvement will be considered in view of their position and construction.

Thus the programme of inspection is over four months delayed in a field where there is much to be done. It is to be hoped that the position can be quietly resolved and clearance of unfit houses proceed as planned. It will be at least ten years before all the known unfit houses are cleared with the programme as it stands.

The Improvement Grant Scheme had some effect but not the impact that was hoped for. During the year the following were made :-

- 88 Standard Grants were made.
- 2 Improvement Grants were made.
- No Standard Grants were refused.
- 2 Improvement Grants were refused.

The grants covered

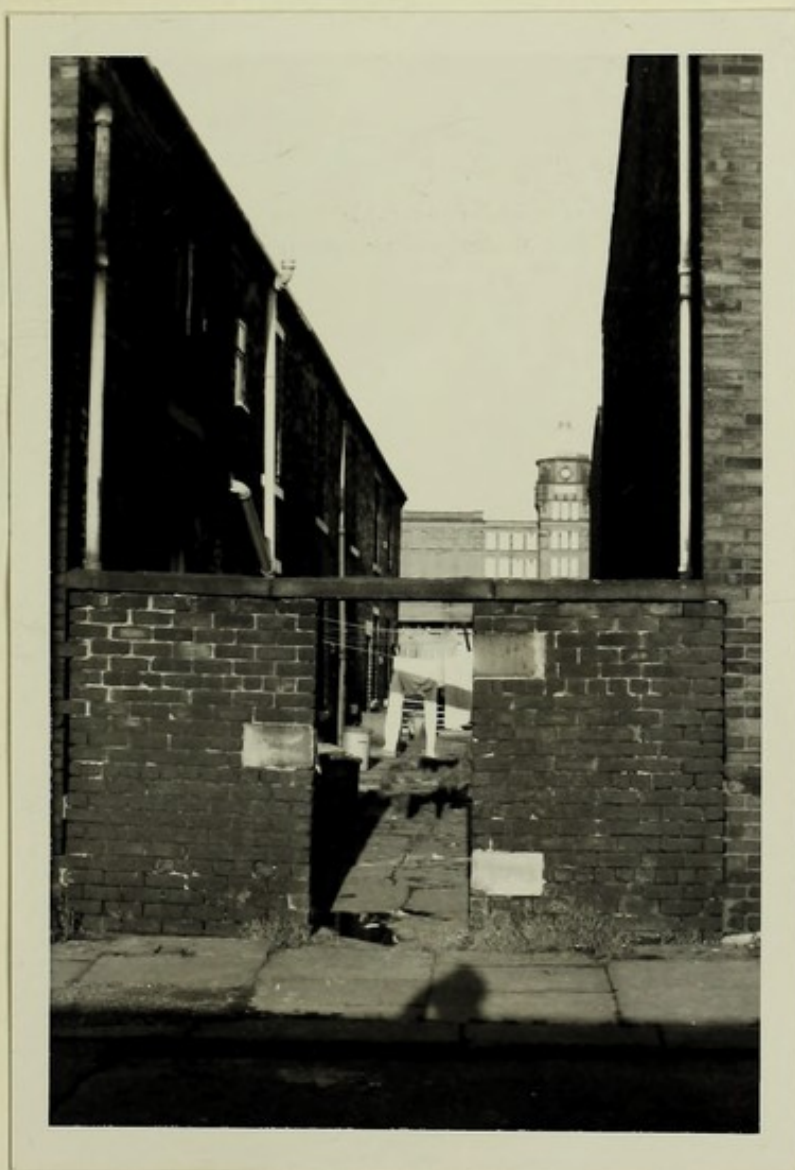
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 80 Baths | 80 Indoor w.c.'s. |
| 60 Wash hand basins | 40 Hot water supplies. |

Inspections for qualification certificates took up much time and achieved very little. I would think that this exercise will go the way of the Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act.

During the year one Certificate of Disrepair was issued.

30 Qualification Certificates were issued but 223 inspections involving 121 applications were necessary.

A glance at the photographs indicates the need for clearance.





The following Clearance Areas were represented during the year.

Clearance Area Title	No. of houses.	Represented.	Confirmed.
Middleton Road No. 6.	5	17.11.69.	23.3.70.
Firwood Street No. 1.	15	15.6.70.	16.7.71.
Grimshaw Lane No. 2.	4	20.7.70.	-
Potts Street No. 1.	33	20.7.70.	-
Thornton Street No. 1.	43	20.7.70.	-
Bourne Street No. 2.	5	21.9.70.	-
Bourne Street No. 3.	4	21.9.70.	-
Eli Street No. 1.	10	21.9.70.	-
Burnley Lane No. 2.	8	19.10.70.	-
Bower Lane No. 2.	37	19.10.70.	-
Brook Street No. 2.	48	16.11.70.	-
Milne Street No. 1.	3	16.11.70.	-
Stanley Street. No. 1.	8	16.11.70.	-
Burnley Lane No. 3.	5	16.11.70.	-
Drury Lane No. 13.	4	16.11.70.	-
Chancery Street No. 1.	25	16.11.70.	-
Chancery Street No. 2.	3	16.11.70.	-

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Table 10.

(a) STATISTICS

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

	HOUSES	FLATS	MAISONETTES.
1. By the local authority	111	193	16
2. By other local authorities	-	-	-
3. By other bodies	209	-	-

2. Total number of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 2658

3. Inspections of dwelling houses during this year :-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	2816
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	3527
(c) No. of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	64

Total number 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)	144
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Nil

4. Houses demolished :-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families

1. Houses unfit for human habitation.	166	734	295
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

2. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
--	-----	---	---

3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	-	-
---	-----	---	---

Not in Clearance Areas :-

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

5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	Nil	-	-
---	-----	---	---

6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	-	-
---	-----	---	---

7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	-	-
--	-----	---	---

5. Unfit Houses closed

1. Under Sections 16(4) 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

67.

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

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	49	-
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	15
(b) Section 9 and 16, 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 Column (1)
(1)	(2)

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

-	-
---	---

Table 11.

68.

CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1970.

Title of Area.	Date	Representation		No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished.	Area completed.
		No. of houses	No. of persons			
Completed Areas brought forward from 1953		850	2038	1700	841	YES
1967						
Busk Area No. 5	20 Feb.	76	185	185	76	YES
Busk Area No. 6	"	5	7	7	5	YES
Block Lane No. 4	"	4	8	8	4	YES
Railway View No. 1	"	2	3	3	2	YES
Under Lane No. 7	17 Mar.	2	1	1	2	YES
Drury Lane No. 7	"	5	7	7	5	YES
Drury Lane No. 8	"	2	8	8	2	YES
Drury Lane No. 9	"	8	25	22	8	YES
Drury Lane No. 10	"	3	2	2	3	YES
Middleton Road						
No. 2	"	4	7	7	4	YES
Block Lane No. 5	"	8	14	14	8	YES
Block Lane No. 6	"	8	17	17	8	YES
Ferneyfield Road						
No. 1	"	4	8	8	4	YES
Lansdowne Road						
No. 3	"	27	56	4	27	YES
Lansdowne Road						
No. 4	"	11	27	3	11	YES
Lansdowne Road						
No. 5	"	3	3	-	3	YES
Bower Lane						
No. 1	18 Sept.	4	5	5	4	YES
Thompson Lane						
No. 3.	"	9	16	16	9	YES
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	232	

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		Area completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1968						
Busk No. 7	18.3.68.	56	135	135	56	YES
Busk No. 8	"	27	67	67	27	YES
Busk No. 9	"	6	12	12	6	YES
Busk No. 10	"	18	41	41	18	YES
Busk No. 11	"	13	41	41	13	YES
Lansdowne Road No. 6	17.6.68.	35	75	75	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 7	"	3	11	11	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 8	"	38	63	63	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No. 9	"	13	22	22	-	NO
Foxdenton Lane No. 4	16.9.68.	7	18	18	-	NO
Foxdenton Lane No. 5	"	7	14	14	-	NO
Foxdenton Lane No. 6	"	4	9	9	4	YES
Mellor Street No. 1	"	3	2	2	3	YES
Mellor Street No. 2	"	3	12	12	-	YES
Mellor Street No. 3	"	13	42	42	13	YES
Washbrook No. 2	"	6	4	4	6	YES
Washbrook No. 3	"	3	5	5	3	YES
		255	573	573	149	

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re- housing		Area com- pleted.
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re- housed	No. of houses demo- lished	
1969						
Burnley Lane No. 1	16.12.68.	5	10	-	-	NO
Burnley Street No. 1	21.4.69.	84	86	-	-	NO
James St. No. 1	"	2	3	-	-	NO
Frederick St. No. 1	"	5	10	-	-	NO
Ramsdale St. No. 1	"	13	26	-	-	NO
Middleton Road No. 3	"	10	28	-	-	NO
Middleton Road No. 4	"	2	3	-	-	NO
Middleton Road No. 5	"	2	3	-	-	NO
Denton Lane No.1	16.6.69.	3	7	-	-	NO
Stock Lane No. 1	"	2	3	-	-	NO
Stock Lane No. 2	"	2	3	-	-	NO
Stock Lane No. 3	"	2	2	-	-	NO
Stock Lane No. 4	"	2	11	-	-	NO
Stock Lane No. 5	"	3	8	-	-	NO
Stockfield Road No. 1	"	2	5	-	-	NO
Stockfield Road No. 2	"	5	12	-	-	NO
Washbrook No. 4	"	24	44	-	-	NO
Mellor Street No. 4	"	8	19	-	-	NO
Brook Street No. 1	20.10.69.	34	83	-	-	NO
		160	366	-	-	

Clearance Progress
of Individual Unit
Houses represented
from 1953 to 31st
December, 1970.

274 626 357 256

TRAINING AND FURTHER EDUCATION.

The Staff joined in the various training arrangements on a wide range of subjects.

Subject.	Organising Body.	Venue.	Duration.	Remarks.
Public Health Inspector's Course.	Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.	Salford.		Attended by Pupil Public Health Inspector
O.S.R.	H.M. Inspector of Factories.	Salford University.	2 days	Attended by Senior Public Health Inspector.
Noise Control.	Salford College of Technology.	Salford.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	Attended by all Public Health Inspectors on two separate courses.
Food Course.	Blackpool College of Technology.	Blackpool.	1 week.	One Public Health Inspector attended.
Control of Rats and Insects.	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.	Houldsworth Hall, Manchester.	2 days.	Two Public Health Inspectors attended.
Week-end School.	Association of Public Health Inspectors, N. W. Centre.	Lyme Hall, Disley.	Friday p.m. to Sunday.	2 Public Health Inspectors attended.

This was backed up with attendances at the various meetings and technical papers and visits arranged and presented by the Association of Public Health Inspectors and the Institute of Public Cleansing.

