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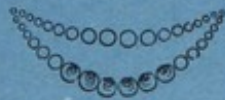
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1965





URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

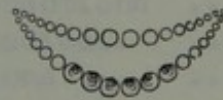
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROYDON

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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1965 - 1966

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Geoffrey Green, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Matthias Pilling, C.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead, J.P.

Councillor Ronald Barker

Councillor Henry C. Bennett

Councillor Stanley Brooke

Councillor Geoffrey Green, J.P.

Councillor Harold R. Hall

Councillor Roy Mills

Councillor Alec G. Read

Councillor Irvin Scott

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

GILBERT ROXBURGH BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. Oldham Main 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

ERIC G.H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(To 17/10/65)

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN RENSNAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.)

Additional Public Health Inspector -

RAYMOND E. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.c.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

JOHN FISHER

Public Health Clerk (Part-time) -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1965

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1965.

The details of the year's activities are described and tabulated in the report in the usual form. Two additional tables are again incorporated using information gathered at the 1961 Census. The first table shows the age and sex structure of the population and the second tables gives facts about the tenure and amenities of houses in the district.

The continuing development of the urban district is reflected in a further increase of 470 in population and in the building of 215 houses during the year.

There were 315 births during the year, 41 more than in 1964, giving an adjusted birth-rate of 24.9, compared with the national figure of 18.1.

A total of 206 deaths was registered, giving an adjusted death-rate of 16.0 compared with the national rate of 11.5.

Notification of infectious disease decreased from 416 in 1964 to 149 in 1965. This was due to substantial decreases in the number of cases of measles, whooping cough and dysentery. As a result of the poliomyelitis outbreak in Blackburn during the summer, there was a substantial, but temporary increase in demand for poliomyelitis vaccination and this is commented upon later in this report. Currently, with about two thirds of children receiving routine immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, and less than one third routinely vaccinated against smallpox, the degree of community protection obtained is much less than satisfactory. In common with many other districts, notifications of scarlet fever in young children have shown an increase in the last few years, and it would appear that there is some decrease in "herd immunity" especially in the 3 - 10 age group.

In conclusion, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council for their co-operation during the year. I would also thank the staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance and support, including their help in the preparation of this report. I should especially acknowledge the help given by my former deputy, Dr. Foster, prior to his leaving to take up an appointment as Divisional Medical Officer in Health Division 17 at Ashton-under-Lyne.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1966.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,708
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1965)....	14,440
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1965.....	5,720
Rateable Value.....	£481,323
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£1781.1063

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards, North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

CENSUS INFORMATION - 1961

Total Population		12,708	100%
CHILDREN	Pre-school - Up to 5 years old	970	7.5
	School children - 5 - 14 inclusive	1,807	14
	Total children under 15	2,777	21.5
MEN	15 - 64 "Working Population"	3,994	31.5
WOMEN	15 - 44 "Reproductive Population"	2,414	19
	45 - 60	1,447	11.5
<u>ELDERLY PEOPLE</u>	Women, 60 and over	1,399	11.0
	Men, 65 and over	677	5.5
	Total pensionable	2,257	16.5

Total Households		4,566	100%	
Tenure	Owner-occupied	2,162	47.5	
	Local Authority owned	929	20	
	Rented unfurnished	1,218	26.5	
	Other tenures	257	6	
Amenities	Without exclusive use	Cold water tap	20	0.5
		Hot water system	1,345	29.5
		Fixed bath	1,902	41.5
		W.C.	982	21.5
	With all four above amenities		2,572	56.5

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 315

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	161	140
Illegitimate.....	7	7

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	21.8
Adjusted Rate.....	24.9
(Comparability Factor 1.14)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	4.4
Stillbirths.....	7
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births.....	21.7
Total Live and Still births.....	322
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).....	6

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	3	3
Illegitimate.....	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	19.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births).....	12.7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births).....	12.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births).....	34.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion).....	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births.....	0.0
Total deaths (all ages).....	206
Death rate per 1000 population:-	
Crude Rate.....	14.3
Adjusted Rate.....	16.0
(Comparability Factor 1.12)	
Principal Causes of Death:-	
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	84
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	36
Cancer (all sites).....	31

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1965, 1964, 1963, 1960 and 1955.

The number of deaths in 1965 was 206 (as compared with 200 in 1964) giving an adjusted death rate of 16.0 (15.5) to compare with the national figure of 11.5 (11.3). As in recent years the principal causes of death were diseases of degeneration and cancer. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age in 1965 and in previous years.

Six infants died in the first year of life and Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. Table 5 gives total of infant deaths and compares them with previous years.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar-General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There was a decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 149 cases compared with 416 cases in 1964. This was chiefly due to decreases in cases of measles, whooping cough and dysentery. Table 6 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 7 compares the incidence of infectious disease in 1965 with previous years.

Measles.

109 cases of measles were notified in 1965 compared with 309 in 1964. Most of the cases occurred up to the end of March, probably the remainder of the 1964 cases, as measles usually occurs in a two-yearly cycle.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 4 cases of dysentery and one case of food poisoning notified in 1965. A high standard of hygiene is necessary in the community if these cases are to be kept under control.

Whooping Cough.

There were no cases of whooping cough in 1965, as compared with 33 in 1964.

Scarlet Fever.

31 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1965, compared with 16 in 1964. This disease is now usually of a mild character.

Poliomyelitis.

There were again no cases of this disease in the district in 1965.

Effects of a polio outbreak in a northern cotton town were felt in this area, with an increased demand for oral vaccination. It is important that infants and young children are protected with oral vaccine against this disease. Vaccination is also available to adults under the age of 40.

Tuberculosis.

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified, compared with 3 cases in 1964. There were also two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

These cases are now, in general, diagnosed at an early stage, often as a result of X-ray examinations.

At the end of the year there were 36 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 33 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

Table 8 lists new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

In the investigation of dysentery and similar diseases during the year, 191 faeces samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel No. MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. K. Curtis (Tel No. SHAW 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

- Mrs. J. Harris, 'Townhill', Chamber Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7802)
- Mrs. M.A. Williams, 75, Surrey Avenue, Shaw. (SHAW 6284)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel.No.SHAW 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Three Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth, Mrs. H.I. Smith and Mrs. W. Frost are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children. There are also three nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 255 children.

Farrow House	...	...	...	...	98 children
Lilac Mill	...	...	...	...	70 "
Wye Mill	...	...	...	...	87 "
					<u>255</u>

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. Nurses living in the Crompton area are:-

Mrs. F. Knight,	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7730)
Mrs. B. Cooper,	36, Clough Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 5416)
Mrs. N. Flynn,	3, Trent Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7268)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 55, Pennine View, Royton (Tel No. MAIN 6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (Tel. No. MAIN 6251/2).

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss M. Fielden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 16 hour basis, and night ambulance work is carried out from 24 hour manned stations in other parts of Health Division No. 14. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel No. RAD. 3021).

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in seven homes for the elderly in Division 14. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own homes and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for

one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Enville House, Ashton. (Tel. No. ASHTON 2933).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	MAIN 0420
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	ASHTON 1611
The Sparthfield Clinic, Manchester Road, Rochdale.....	ROCHDALE 48333

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1965

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for 1965.

This was a year of steady working rather than one of spectacular achievement. There were no staff changes during the year which allowed a continuity of work to be maintained and in particular, more time to be devoted to routine inspections.

In July, the Council took delivery of a new Shelvoke and Drewry refuse collection vehicle. This was as an additional rather than a replacement vehicle and resulted in the easing of many of the acute transport difficulties previously experienced, though by the very nature of the work, it is doubtful whether they can ever be completely eliminated.

The subject of Refuse Disposal received a good deal of attention by the Committee and the Officers during the year. It was apparent that the tip at Thornham Road would be completed by the end of 1966 and as considerable difficulties were being encountered in obtaining other land for tipping purposes, it was felt that some alternative method of disposal might have to be adopted. The Committee first considered Composting but this was rejected on various grounds and the Officers were instructed to study all the possible methods of disposal and report thereon. This report was submitted to the Committee in January, 1966.

The major change in policy during the year was in respect of Smoke Control. Since the advent of Circular 69/63, this subject had slipped into the background but it was noted that other authorities were proceeding satisfactorily and Crompton was somewhat lagging behind. In order to arrive at accurate estimates of costs and to bring the residents up to date with the latest requirements, it was decided that the No. 3 area should be re-surveyed. Enforcement of the provisions of the Orders in the two existing areas was stepped up and this proved to be a far from easy task after the inactivity of the previous eighteen months.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature of the year was that the rate of clearance of unfit houses did not keep pace with the Council's

programme. Decisions with regard to the building of Council houses were taken by the Housing Committee in the early part of the year but negotiations for the purchase of the land at Beal Hey were held up and there was considerable delay in implementing the Committee's proposals.

In conclusion, I must offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. The Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, the Surveyor, the Treasurer and their staffs were ready to assist and co-operate at every opportunity and I would wish to record my appreciation. I am also very much indebted to my colleagues in the Public Health Department for their efforts and support at all times and I offer my sincere thanks to them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1966.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department is the responsible authority for the provision of the water supply for the great majority of the premises in the district. By and large, the supplies were satisfactory both in quality and quantity. There were still isolated reports of "dirty water" at houses in the district but these were much reduced from the large numbers of complaints received in the preceeding two years. The complaints were passed to the water undertakers who carried out flushing and/or swabbing of the appropriate mains.

Again, the supply was improved to a number of blocks of houses where a common service pipe had become "furred up", using a chemical method to remove the offending material. Whilst this results in a marked improvement generally, in most cases the supply at houses at the end of the service pipe is still not satisfactory.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers. Three samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical analysis by the Public Health Department and all were satisfactory.

Private Supply. Eighty houses and farms rely on private supplies from wells and springs. These properties are mainly in outlying parts of the district where extensions to the Corporation mains is impracticable and uneconomic. Twenty-seven samples of water from such sources were submitted for bacteriological examination and twenty-five were satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were both from the same source where there was contamination of the storage cistern by birds. Some protective works were carried out by the owners of the property using the supply and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying parts where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered. Sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey Works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the parts of the district which it serves. The scheme for the linking of the Low Crompton Works with the Royton Urban District Council's Sewage Works was completed, but the link cannot be made until the major portion of the constructional part of the project to be carried out in Royton, is undertaken.

All the new development in the district during 1965 was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The weekly collection of nightsoil was continued throughout the year using the tank unit of the Milnrow U.D.C., towed by the land-rover attached to the Crompton Sewage Works, though this work was not carried out without difficulty. It became apparent that the size and weight of the tank was an excessive load for the land-rover and this resulted in a considerable amount having to be spent on repairs. At the end of the year your officers had under consideration an alternative type of vehicle capable of carrying the load placed upon it.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority is the controlling authority for the river and streams in the district.

Repeated flooding took place at Mosshey and discussions were held with representatives of the Authority as to the work to be carried out to alleviate the position.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. The regular seven day collection of refuse was maintained for the greater part of the year. There were many times when this was a far from easy task, labour and transport difficulties being the main contributory factors. In the latter respect, however, the position became much easier after the delivery of the new vehicle in July. The efficiency of the Department was further improved by the decision to retain the old side-loader vehicle as a spare. Without it, certain parts of the service would have ground to a halt on numerous occasions. The work embraced under the general heading of refuse collection has greatly increased over the last two to three years and to maintain a spare vehicle is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Controlled tipping at the Thornham Road Tip continued to be the means of refuse disposal in the district. This was carried out without serious nuisance though the shortage of covering material created problems. It has to be admitted that the standards fell far short of text book "Controlled" tipping and one would venture to suggest that on many occasions it was fortunate that the tip is situated in a comparatively isolated part of the district.

For tip control, the Council continued to share the use of the mechanical shovel owned by the Milnrow U.D.C., an arrangement which again worked reasonably well throughout the year.

A considerable amount of time was spent in studying the subject as a whole for the compilation of a joint report with the Engineer & Surveyor on the "Future of Refuse Disposal in Crompton" submitted to the Committee in January, 1966. It was apparent that, as the tip at Thornham Road was estimated to be completed by the end of 1966 and considerable difficulty was being experienced in obtaining other land for tipping purposes, some other method of disposal would be required to be adopted.

(c) Salvage. The income from the sale of baled waste paper was again low. It has been the continued policy of the Department that the first priority of the Cleansing Service is the removal of household refuse and whenever labour or transport difficulties have occurred, salvage collection and baling have suffered. To overcome this problem would involve an increase in transport and the labour force, and an extension of the baling and storage facilities, hardly justifiable on overall economic grounds.

(d) Dustbins. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme 240 bins were supplied. In addition, 142 bins were sold for use at new properties or as second bins at existing properties. The number of requests received during the year for a second dustbin was again high despite the efforts of the Department to discourage the practice because of obvious collection difficulties if it became standard. It has to be appreciated, however, that these days when so many goods are double wrapped and treble wrapped, storage difficulties are bound to occur particularly in Smoke Control Areas and at houses with central heating or without solid fuel fires, but it would appear that some householders desire to have an extra bin simply because their neighbour has one, this being apparent when both dustbins are found to be only half-full.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licensed manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There were no conversions of waste water closets during the year, the number of closets remaining in the district being eight. Six of these are attached to properties which were expected to be demolished during the year, one under the major road scheme and the remainder under the Council's Clearance Programme but unfortunately both these programmes had to be deferred. The other two closets are at houses where special circumstances existed and it was felt to be unreasonable to take statutory action to secure their conversion.

There was a substantial reduction in the number of pail closets in the district from 52 to 38, this being achieved by the demolition or closure of unfit property, the improvement of some houses by the provision of small sewage schemes and the extension of the sewer to a point convenient to allow conversions at Weeder Square. The total should continue to fall annually but it can hardly be expected to be at the same rate each year.

In 1965, 60 drains and 6 waste water closets were cleared by the Department's workman free of charge. This is a service of immense value, very much appreciated by most people who use it but it is not generally

realised that this is a service and not a statutory duty and some are inclined to demand immediate attention when it is not always possible to give it.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Industrial. The standards of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources, achieved over the past few years, were generally maintained during 1965. Routine smoke observations were not carried out but 19 observations were made when it appeared that an emission was likely to be in excess of the limits laid down by the Regulations. In no case, however, was there a contravention.

Trouble was experienced at one mill in the district on two occasions, both at weekends. On the first instance this was due to a breakdown in the oil burning plant and for a short time after repairs the emission was in excess until the correct working temperature and fuel viscosity was reached. On the second occasion, there was a strong suspicion that the temperature control on the oil feed had been tampered with by some unauthorised person, thus allowing the fuel to fall below the correct viscosity.

(b) Domestic. During the year, the Council reconsidered its attitude towards the continuance of smoke control and it was decided that the No. 3 area should be re-surveyed in order to arrive at a reasonably accurate estimate of costs in the light of the provisions of Circular 69/63. This work was about to be commenced when it was announced at the Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors that further amendments to the provisions of that Circular were imminent and, in view of this, the re-survey was deferred until the amendments were made known. Enquiries regarding availability were made of the various manufacturers and distributors of open fire fuels and, whilst supplies of gas coke could not be guaranteed, it was resolved that improved open fires should not be designated so far as the No. 3 area was concerned.

The Council also decided that efforts should be renewed to enforce the operation of the Orders covering the other two Smoke Control Areas and in this respect 24 warning letters were sent to residents found to be in contravention. This continues to be a far from easy task and will probably remain so, so long as grates capable of burning coal as well as smokeless fuel are in use and merchants can continue to deliver coal without themselves committing an offence, though in this latter respect there is the added difficulty that most hardware stores are now selling pre-packed coal.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

The details regarding the treatment for infestations of rats and mice are given in Table 15. Only one sewer treatment was carried out but this took the form of a full test-bait of the sewerage system, a task indicated to be necessary by the number of complaints of rats received towards the

end of the previous year. The results gave valuable information on the extent of the infestation of the district's sewers and should help to make the 1966 treatments more successful.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1965, 6 council houses and 20 private houses were treated by the Council's operator for insect infestations. As in previous years, the main trouble was from cockroaches though one or two instances of more uncommon insects were reported. Again, valuable assistance on recognition and advice on treatment was obtained from the staff of the Entomology Department of the Manchester Museum.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice on current disinfection was given on visiting cases of notified infectious diseases and free disinfectant was issued as required.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the main plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons, supplied from the main supply of Oldham Corporation. A continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water every four hours and the Baths Manager takes daily samples to check the free chlorine content and the alkalinity of the water.

During the year your inspectors took 13 samples of the water from the baths. The samples were taken at differing times, without pre-arrangement and all were reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

13) FACTORIES.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year totalled 97 and the number of inspections undertaken during the year was 56. At three premises, defects in relation to sanitary accommodation were found and, after informal action, were remedied.

Tables 12 and 13 give details of the type of factories and the work done during 1965.

14) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

Under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, three premises were registered during the year bringing the total number of registrations to 93 and of these 57 received a general inspection, 72 visits being made in all. Table 16 gives the details. A total of 120 contraventions was noted, the bulk of these being in relation to sanitary conveniences, temperature and first aid provisions.

One application for exemption was received in respect of the provision of artificial lighting to the external sanitary convenience provided for

the use of the staff at an office. The premises are affected by the major road scheme proposals and in view of this the exemption was granted.

There were no accidents reported to the Council, though it seems difficult to accept that none occurred. It was the policy of the Department to draw particular attention to the provisions of the Act regarding the notification of accidents when carrying out an inspection, but similar situations are being experienced by colleagues in many other authorities and there appears to be a general lack of appreciation of this requirement.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Five complaints of noise nuisances were investigated during the year. In two cases the noise level was not considered to be a nuisance and in two further cases, private action under the provision of the Noise Abatement Act was advised.

The other case involved a considerable amount of time in investigation and concerned the setting off of the alarm bell on the sprinkler system at a works, mainly in the early hours of Sunday and Monday. It was eventually found that fluctuations in the pressure of the water in the mains was causing a surge in the feed pipe to the system, with subsequent operation of the alarm. This was overcome by moving the bell and increasing the length and diameter of the feed pipe, thus allowing the surge to be taken up in the pipe itself. The assistance of the staff of the Oldham Corporation Water Department was much appreciated in solving this rather difficult problem.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The two premises in the district licenced under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were both operated satisfactorily during the year. At one establishment, extensions were carried out and the number of animals allowed to be boarded at any one time was consequently increased.

17) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

5,233 inspections were carried out during the year, involving visits to 2,619 premises. Table 9 details the visits made.

18) COMPLAINTS.

507 official complaints were made to the Department during 1965, and, in addition, many others were received by your inspectors in the course of their duties. All complaints were investigated and action taken where appropriate.

19) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

329 defects and nuisances were discovered and 419 remedied during the year. This involved the service of 70 informal and 16 statutory notices, though in some cases a verbal request obtained the desired effect. As in

previous years, the system of obtaining owners' signatures authorising work to be carried out and agreeing to pay the cost was used on many occasions. This method is particularly useful in obtaining speedy attention to matters where more than one owner is concerned.

20) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary in any instance during the year to take legal proceedings.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Five complaints of noise nuisance were investigated during the year. In two cases the noise level was not considered to be a nuisance and in two further cases, private action under the provision of the Noise Abatement Act was advised. The other case involved a considerable amount of time in investigation and concerned the setting off of the alarm bell on the apartment at a works, mainly in the early hours of Sunday and Monday. It was eventually found that fluctuations in the pressure of the water in the main was causing a surge in the feed pipe to the system, with subsequent operation of the alarm. This was overcome by moving the bell and increasing the length and diameter of the feed pipe, thus allowing the surge to be taken up in the pipe itself. The assistance of the staff of the Othello Corporation Water Department was much appreciated in solving this rather difficult problem.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The two premises in the district licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were both operated satisfactorily during the year. At one establishment, extensions were carried out and the number of animals allowed to be boarded at any one time was consequently increased. The other establishment was also operated satisfactorily during the year.

2,232 inspections were carried out during the year, involving visits to 2,619 premises. Table 9 details the visits made.

17) CONTAMINATION.

507 official complaints were made to the Department during 1967, and in addition, many others were received by your inspectors in the course of their duties. All complaints were investigated and action taken where appropriate. The following table shows the number of complaints received and the number of premises visited.

18) INQUIRIES AND INTERVIEWS.

529 details and notices were discovered and 113 were issued during the year. This involved the service of 70 notices and 113 statutory notices, though in some cases a verbal request obtained the desired effect, as in

B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

443 houses were inspected for defects in 1965, entailing a total of 896 inspections.

2) REPAIRS.

As a result of the above inspections, 68 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. 65 houses were made fit by the owners as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts and a further 16 houses following the service of Statutory Notices.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Twelve houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense. Seven houses were demolished during the year and three houses were closed. The Council re-housed 32 persons from 15 families from houses which had been declared unfit.

Once more, the rate of clearance of unfit houses did not keep pace with the Council's programme. Certain decisions were taken by the Housing Committee in the early part of the year with regard to the building of Council houses, which it was hoped would allow some of the back log of previous years to be made up but, unfortunately, negotiations for the purchase of the land were held up.

At the end of the year, however, approval had been obtained for a scheme comprising 72 dwellings at Beal Hey, some of which will be available for the re-housing of tenants from unfit properties and 4 bungalows and 2 flats were in process of erection at Princess Road.

It is hoped, therefore, to be able to report a better rate of progress in 1966.

4) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year showed an increase on the figure at the end of 1964, 297 as against 262. Of the 297 applicants, 117 were for one bedroom, 110 for two bedroom, 67 for three bedroom and 3 for four bedroom accommodation.

5) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

No new dwellings were completed by the Council in 1965, the total of post-war Council dwellings erected remaining at 528.

Private development of the district continued and, during the year, 215 new dwellings were erected, bringing the total of privately built post-war dwellings to 1,542.

6) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the information given under this heading.

The Council received 84 applications for standard grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964. All the applications were for improvement to the full standard and all were approved by the Council. Work was completed in 91 cases, this figure including work completed where approval had been given in the previous year. One application was received for a discretionary grant under the Housing Act, 1949 and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and this application was approved by the Council. There were three cases where work was completed, again approval having been previously given.

7) RENT ACT, 1957.

As in 1964, there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair nor for the cancellation of Certificates previously granted.

8) COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The one Common Lodging House in the district was closed during the year. It had been known for some time that the life of the property was limited because of major road proposals and, in view of this, neither the owner nor occupier was willing to carry out the repairs and alterations necessary to allow continuance of the registration. The house served a useful purpose for many years but one would venture to suggest that there need be no mourning over its passing.

C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

Routine inspections of food premises in the district were continued during the year and though the standards of hygiene generally remained reasonably high, a few instances of bad practice were inevitably found. Much work has been done in this field in the past and we are undoubtedly reaping the benefits but one cannot afford to be complacent and there is still a definite need for routine inspections.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection. The three private slaughterhouses in the district continued to operate satisfactorily, though one slaughterhouse was hardly used at all during the latter part of the year.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained but, as the bulk of the slaughtering was again carried out at weekends, an inspector had to be on duty on each Sunday of the year and also on most Statutory holidays.

Table 19 gives the statistics in relation to meat inspection. The standard of the animals slaughtered continued to be high and none was found to be affected by tuberculosis.

On one occasion, however, it was necessary to condemn the full carcase and offal of a bullock. This was a particularly bad case of generalised cysticercus bovis and the number of cysts found led one to feel sure that other animals from the same place of origin must be similarly affected and to suspect some serious contamination of grazing land. Information was passed to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which resulted in the tracing of the animal to a farm where grazing land had, in fact, been treated with large amounts of sewage sludge and the matter received urgent attention by the Ministry's Veterinary Officer and the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

Other parasitic conditions, which usually render an organ unmarketable as much as unfit, accounted for the greater part of the remainder of the meat condemned.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods.

The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 2,602 lbs. Over 2,000 lbs. of this total was accounted for in a consignment of potatoes from Majorca to a local wholesaler. The goods had been held up in transit and on arrival were found to be decomposed. Condemnation of the frozen foods was necessary after breakdowns of the refrigerated cabinets at two shops.

3) MILK SUPPLY.

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

Twenty nine samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Department during the year. These were concerned with the result obtained from a bulk sample of milk taken from a Crompton producer by the Food and Drugs Inspectors of the Lancashire County Council, which indicated the possibility of the presence of Brucellosis in the herd, a disease of cattle which can cause Undulant Fever in persons consuming the raw milk.

The results of the individual samples taken from each cow in the herd showed the presence of anti-bodies to the disease in the milk from six of the cows, probably as a result of vaccination of the cows, but one cow was shown to be secreting milk infected with the organism. The farmer immediately sold this cow for slaughter.

4) ICE-CREAM.

There was only one premises registered for manufacture and this was for soft ice-cream. Regular inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and also of vehicles operating in the district. Three samples of ice-cream were taken, two were placed in Grade I and the third in Grade II.

5) FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 21.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
Population		14,440	13,970	13,610	12,880	12,530
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	315 24.9	274 20.6	263 20.3	185 14.9	168 14.1
Stillbirths	No. Rate	7 21.7	6 21.4	5 18.7	7 36.5	4 23.0
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	322	280	268	192	172
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	14 4.4	17 6.2	12 4.6	3 1.7	7 4.2
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	6 19.0	8 29.2	9 34.2	5 27.0	7 42.0
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	4 12.7	6 21.9	7 26.6	3 16.2	5 30.0
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil Nil	1 3.57	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	206 16.0	200 15.5	198 15.7	190 15.9	155 12.2

TABLE 2
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -							
Stomach	1	4	5	8	2	7	4
Lung & Bronchus	3	2	5	5	4	8	2
Breast	1	2	3	5	1	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Other Sites	13	5	18	10	24	19	16
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1	-	1	3	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	17	36	29	25	32	23
Coronary Disease, Angina	26	15	41	27	26	28	19
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	3	3	-	2	4	4
Other Heart Disease	11	13	24	33	31	29	31
Other Circulatory Disease	9	7	16	13	17	5	6
Influenza	-	-	-	-	2	6	2
Pneumonia	3	5	8	7	3	8	6
Bronchitis	10	4	14	9	19	10	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2	5	1	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1	1	4	3	4	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	1	-	2	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	1	2	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	4	13	17	25	24	12	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1	1	2	1	1
All Other Accidents	1	2	3	4	3	6	3
Suicide	1	3	4	3	3	1	4
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	106	100	206	200	198	190	155

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1965			1964	1963	1960	1955
	M	F	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Under 1	3	3	6	8	9	5	7
1 - 4	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
5 - 14	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 34	-	1	1	1	1	4	3
35 - 44	4	1	5	6	10	5	4
45 - 64	29	18	47	40	43	54	50
65 and over	69	76	145	145	132	122	90
Total ...	106	100	206	200	198	190	155

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY - 1965

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Congenital Malformation	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia or Lung Disease	-	-	-	2	-	2
Prematurity	1	1	-	-	-	2
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	2	-	6

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
Atelectasis	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Malformation	1	1	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1	2	2	-	1
Pneumonia or Lung Disease	2	1	-	1	-
Prematurity	2	1	4	-	-
Other Causes	-	3	1	3	3
Total	6	8	9	5	7

TABLE 6

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1965

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	31	-	4	5	17	5	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	109	12	44	35	14	3	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Totals ...	149	12	49	41	33	8	2	2	2	-

TABLE 7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	31	16	3	6	37
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	109	309	176	189	221
Whooping Cough	-	33	-	28	-
Pneumonia	-	2	2	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	48	9	163	114
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	1	4	1	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	1	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	1	3	8	2	6
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	-	1	-
Totals	149	416	200	390	391

TABLE 8

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1965

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1		2					

TABLE 9

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -</u>	
Public Health Acts	629
Housing Acts	153
<u>Other Housing Act Visits -</u>	
Housing Survey	114
Overcrowding	8
<u>Other Public Health Act Visits -</u>	
Drain inspections and tests	446
Sewers	4
Water Courses	13
Water Supply	52
Insect Infestations	33
Dirty houses	5
Animal nuisances	5
Accumulations	16
Flooding etc.	6
Offensive odours	35
Piggeries	5
Moveable dwellings	1
Common lodging house	6
Miscellaneous	284
Interviews with owners and contractors	279
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	53
Noise Nuisances	19
Schools	4
Open Spaces	10
<u>Factories Acts -</u>	
Factories with mechanical power	45
<u>Offices and Shops Act -</u>	
General inspections	44
Shops - Health provisions	26
	<hr/>
Carried forward...	2,295

TABLE 9 Cont'd

	Brought forward ...	2,295
<u>Food Premises -</u>		
General grocers		91
Greengrocers		73
Fishmongers		15
Butchers and cooked meats		78
Bakehouses		22
Confectioners shops		24
Fried fish shops		13
Sweet shops		20
Licensed premises		14
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars		8
Canteens and school kitchens		9
Mobile Snack Bars		15
Market food stalls		275
Ice cream - sale		20
Ice cream - vehicles		25
Ice cream - manufacture		1
Milk distributors		6
Slaughterhouses		198
Warehouses		1
Other food inspections		12
<u>Sampling -</u>		
		11
<u>Atmospheric Pollution -</u>		
Smoke observations		19
Visits to boiler plant		8
Houses - Smoke Control		131
<u>Rodent Control -</u>		
Dwellinghouses		138
Other premises		58
Tips, streams, etc.		11
Sewers		65
<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal -</u>		
Depot		70
Tips		350
General		992
<u>Market -</u>		115
Miscellaneous		50
		<u>5,233</u>
Nuisances or defects discovered	... ..	329
Nuisances or defects remedied	... ..	419
Preliminary notices served	... ..	70
Statutory notices served	... ..	16

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Nature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	41
External walls, pointing, etc.	4
Windows and frames	26
Doors and frames	15
Floors	5
Internal walls and ceilings	41
Drains cleansed or repaired	84
Yard paving and gates	13
Closet accommodation	27
Accumulations	1
Burst water pipes, etc.	8
Coalplaces	1
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	240 *

* In addition 142 bins were provided for new houses.

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations

Cleanliness and re-decoration	8
Notice - 'Wash Your Hands'	6
Provision of wash hand basins	2
Sinks, etc.	7
	<hr/>
	529

TABLE 11

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	5,720
Houses without through ventilation	46
Houses back-to-back	15
Pail closets	38
Water closets	6,062
Waste water closets	8
Ashbins	6,545
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	12

TABLE 12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 97 premises which come under this designation

Aircraft Components	1
Bakers	12
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	4
Cotton spinning (working)	15
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Joiners and builders	9
Machinists	2
Motor repair garages	4
Printers	2
Rope and twine works	1
Skip and packing case makers	3
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Light engineering	8
Vehicle builders	2
Slaughterhouses	3
Waste Paper Balers	1
Dodgem Cars	1
Boat Builders	1
Others	23
	<u>97</u>

TABLE 13FACTORIES ACT, 1961INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTHPART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	5	4	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	80	45	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	12	7	-	-
Totals	97	56	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	3	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 113 AND 114

TABLE 14

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1965

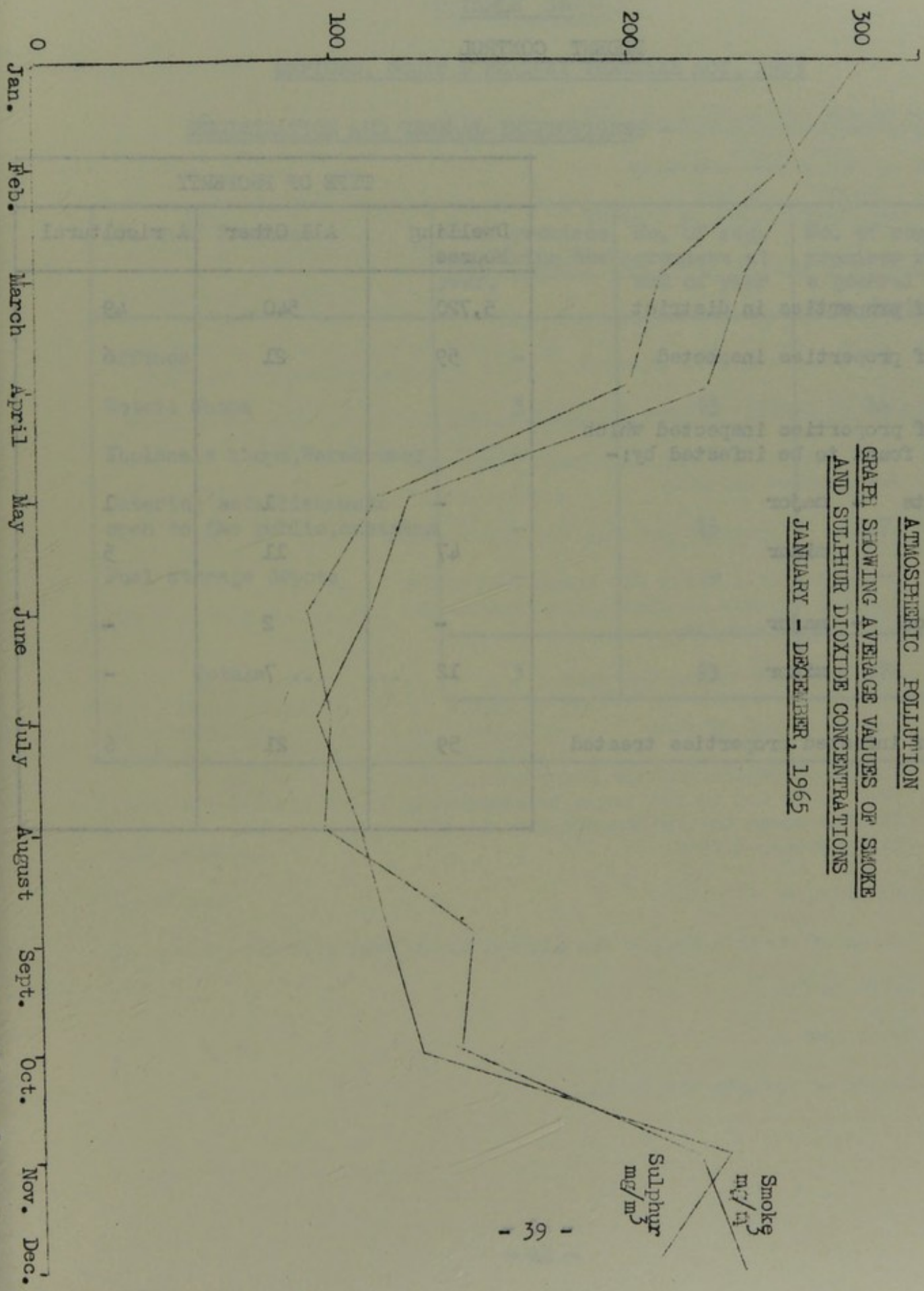


TABLE 15

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	5,720	540	49
No. of properties inspected	59	21	6
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	-	1	1
minor	47	11	5
Mice - major	-	2	-
minor	12	7	-
No. of infested properties treated	59	21	6

TABLE 16

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONSS -

Class of Premises	No. of premises reg. during the year.	No. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	-	12	6
Retail Shops	3	65	44
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	15	7
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	3	93	57

TABLE 17

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:- 215

- 1. By the local authority -
- 2. By other bodies or persons 215

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

- 1. By the local authority -
- 2. By other bodies or persons -

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects 443

Number of inspections made for the purpose 896

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

Number found during the year 32

Number at end of year 289

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 68

Clearance areas:-

- 1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year
 - Unfit houses -
 - Other houses -
- 2. Number of persons displaced -

TABLE 17 Cont'd.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
7	25
-	-
3	7

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17)

Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)

Repairs during the year:-

No. of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under Housing or Public Health Acts

65

Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - houses in which defects were remedied:

By owners

5

By local authority in default of owners

-

TABLE 17 Cont'd

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

	No. of dwellinghouses or buildings affected
Action during year:-	
a) Submitted by private individual to local authority	1
b) Approved by local authority	1
c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-
d) Finally approved by Ministry	-
e) Work completed	3
f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year:-	
a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	84
b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	-
c) Total applications approved by local authority	84
d) Work completed	91

TABLE 18
FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confections	15
Fish salesmen	1
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops (Butchers, tripe, etc.)	16
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and provision dealers	54
Sweets and soft drinks	19
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	41
Total	<u>171</u>

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

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Meat products	12	39
Confectioners and Bakehouses	8	22
Ice Cream - Sale	32	25
Ice Cream - Manufacture	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>53</u>	<u>88</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act, 1951.

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	5
Meat salesmen	2	4
Confectioners	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

TABLE 19
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	609	32	-	1	-
Number inspected	609	32	-	1	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	138	4	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.66	12.5	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcass meat and organs condemned 12 cwts. 111 lbs.

TABLE 20
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>LBS.</u>
Vegetables	2,072
Butter	6
Tinned Fruit	12
Tinned Meat	10
Frozen Fish	169
Frozen Vegetables	154
Frozen Meat	125
Frozen Pastries and Cakes	51
Frozen Cheeses	3
	<u>2,602</u>

TABLE 21
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Samples obtained for Analysis

63 milk	1 dried peas
3 whisky	1 soft drink, canned
2 rum	1 milk set
1 gin	1 dairy set
1 pain relief tablets	1 butter
1 tincture of iodine B.P.	1 mincemeat
1 sweetening tablets	1 fruit curd
3 flour confectionery	1 milk, condensed, full cream, unsweetened
1 salmon paste	1 milk, condensed, full cream, sweetened
1 potted beef	1 cream sterilised
1 margarine	1 barley
1 coffee	1 oatmeal
1 double cream	1 table jelly
1 butter milk	1 sponge mixture, sweetened

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
2 formal milks	Deficient 5.0% fat	Producer interviewed.
1 formal milk	Contained 0.08 I.U. penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 formal milk	Contained 0.3 I.U. penicillin per ml.	
1 informal milk	Deficient of 20% fat	Formal sample obtained.
1 butter	Surface layer of the butter had a rancid odour and taste	Stock examined with a view to surrender and complainant informed.
1 sponge mixture, sweetened	Sugar content 44.0% yet sugar listed in fourth place in declaration of ingredients. Ingredients should be listed in descending order of quantity used by weight.	Manufacturer communicated with.

