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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1965

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

on

31st December, 1965

The Mayor:

‡ Alderman G. K. EDWARDS, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

Alderman C. E. JOHNSON

Alderman R. BENSON, J.P.	Councillor T. FRANCIS
Alderman J. BIRCH	Councillor J. G. HARDAWAY
† Alderman Mrs. E. BODDAN	Councillor Mrs. F.M. HARRIS
Alderman J. MCCANN, C. B. E., M.P.	Councillor C. L. JONES
‡ Alderman J. G. SMITH, C. C.	Councillor M. H. LEWIS
Alderman O. WILLIAMS	‡ Councillor W. J. MYLES
Councillor D. W. ANDERSON	‡ Councillor Mrs. C. D. RHODES
‡ Councillor Mrs. I. P. ANDERSON	Councillor R. RHODES
Councillor J. BRADLEY	Councillor J. K. ROBINSON
Councillor J. BURROWS	‡ Councillor J. N. STOKOE
‡ Councillor G. B. COLLIER	* Councillor W. SULLIVAN
Councillor A. COOPER	‡ Councillor A. H. WALSH
Councillor T. CUSACK, J.F.	Councillor N. WILCOCK
‡ Councillor O. D. DAVIES, F.P.S.	Councillor G. WILKINSON
Councillor D. A. DOW	Councillor J. S. WOODROW

* Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

† Deputy Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

‡ Members of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIS J. ELWOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Belf.), D.P.H.(Eng.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

J. G. A. S. WILLIAMSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. MARTIN, D.P.A.,(London), M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. L. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

Public Health Inspectors:

G. G. COPLEY, M.A.P.H.I. *
M. HUGHES, M.A.P.H.I.* (Resigned 28.2.1965)
J. LEE, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 1.6.1965)
A. PRESCOTT, M.A.P.H.I.*
P. REEVES, M.A.P.H.I.*
J. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.*

Smoke Control Officer:

A. G. WARD, M.A.P.H.I.

* Cert. Insp. Meat and other foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

P. R. BARROW
D. A. G. MORRIS

Technical Assistant/Clerk of Works – Clean Air:

L. J. WATTON

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk—D. A. JONES
E. HASLAM
Mrs. M. SINGLETON
Miss J. A. WINN
Miss S. ROGERSON (Commenced 14.6.1965)

Pests Officer:

R. A. BELL

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KING STREET,
P.O. BOX NO.6, ECCLES.

Telephone: ECCles 2214
061 ECC 2214 (S.T.D.Trunk Calls).

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health of the Borough during the year 1965, as required by Regulation 5 (3) and Regulation 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and requested by the Minister of Health in Circular 1/66.

Fewer babies were born in 1965 to mothers resident in Eccles than in any year since 1955; there were only 630 births in 1965, compared with well over 700 in each of the previous eight years. Apart from this, the vital statistics for the year under report are quite unspectacular and afford nothing upon which comment need be made at this point.

The number of notifications received during the year in respect of the diseases which are notifiable by Statute or Regulation (257) was the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Borough; of these 145 were in respect of cases of measles. 66 of scarlet fever, 12 of tuberculosis and 34 of other diseases. 7 residents became infected with paratyphoid fever while on holiday in the Fylde area where there was an outbreak of this disease in July 1965, but the Blackburn poliomyelitis epidemic did not spread to Eccles although it stimulated demand for vaccination. The picture thus presented appears to give rise to no cause for concern; you will however be aware that cases of infectious hepatitis (jaundice) do occur from time to time, and that this infection gives rise to a prolonged and debilitating illness. This disease has been made compulsorily notifiable in the County Borough of Manchester and it will be interesting to learn from the experience now being gained there whether effective methods of control can be devised. Just prior to the time of writing, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health informally requested all general practitioners - in view of the prevalence of cases of variola minor (smallpox) in this country during recent months - to inform the local Medical Officer of Health of the occurrence in their practice of any cases of chickenpox presenting unusual features, and this is being done in Eccles.

Early this year the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance published a report on an enquiry into the incidence of incapacity for work in different areas and occupations. In a chapter contributed by the Warren Spring Laboratory there is demonstrated statistically what earlier studies have suggested has been the case; namely, that there is a significant correlation between bronchitis incapacity in middle aged men and the average levels both of smoke (suspended matter) and of sulphur dioxide in high density residential districts. This report also reveals more incapacity from arthritis and rheumatism in heavily smoke-polluted areas. Findings like these should continue to act as a spur in the drive for clean air. It is very pleasing therefore to note the steady progress being made in Eccles, notwithstanding the frustrations which have been experienced over the years as a result of changes in fuel policy - frustrations which could have been quoted (by an Authority with less determination than Eccles and a less clear vision of the ultimate goal

of clean air for all) as a justification for halting the programme of smoke control or for abandoning it altogether. At the end of 1963, 15% of the dwellings in the Borough were included in areas subject to Smoke Control Orders; by the end of 1964, this had grown to 17%; by the end of the year under report, to 21%; and at the time of writing it is 29%.

Besides clean air, for which we are striving, it is good to be able to record that constant vigilance has ensured throughout the year the continued safety of the other basic requirements for life - a wholesome water supply and safe, clean food.

The thanks of us all are due to Mr. Martin, who since he became Chief Public Health Inspector in July 1957 has devoted himself with energy and determination to the tasks of slum clearance, clean air, and the other sanitary responsibilities so fully covered in his accompanying report. To him, and to the staff of the Department, as well as to the Town Clerk and officers of other Departments, it is a pleasure to express my appreciation of co-operation throughout a year of progress. And finally, I must thank you, Members of the Council, for the confidence you have always placed in the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIS J. ELLWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1966.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,417
Population (Census 1961)	43,173
Population (Estimated 1965)	42,090
Number of Houses and Flats, 1965	14,530
Rateable Value (December 1965)	£1,451,464
Sum represented by a penny rate (1966/67)	£5,700

2. Vital Statistics (See also comment following, and Tables I, II, and III).

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Number	310	320	630
Rate per 1,000 population			15.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			9.36

Stillbirths:

Number	8	8	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			24.8
Total live and stillbirths	318	328	646
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7	8	15

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.7
---	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.7
--	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	37.2
--	------

Maternal Mortality (Including abortion):

Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

The area of the borough is 3,417 acres. It extends from the Gilda Brook, which separates it from the City of Salford, westwards for a distance of four miles to the boundary of Irlam U.D. Its southern boundary is the Manchester Ship Canal, from which it extends northwards for a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the boundaries of Worsley U.D. and Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane, and its lowest point being below the 50 feet contour line in the neighbourhood of the old bed of the River Irwell at the west end of the borough.

The sub-stratum is mainly red sandstone to the east of Monton Road, which is syntropical with the Swinton Fault. To the west are upper carboniferous rocks containing the Slack Lane coal seam which crops up within six feet of the surface at Monton Green. Further west the carboniferous rocks are over-laid with glacial drift, yellow and white sands and gravel and then by peat at Barton Moss.

Barton Moss, which is about 75 feet above ordnance datum, has been drained and reclaimed by the Manchester Corporation Cleansing Department and now consists of fertile agricultural land, quite unsuitable for development owing to the difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for buildings the peat being 16 to 20 feet in thickness.

POPULATION

The population at the 1951 Census was 43,926 persons. The 1961 Census shows a population of 43,173 a decrease of 753 persons. The estimated population for the year 1965 as computed by the Registrar General was 42,090, a further decrease in the population of 1,053 persons.

OCCUPATIONS

The working population of the Borough is principally employed in commercial, professional and clerical occupations, a large proportion being employed in the Trafford Park industrial area.

Half the adult males are engaged in electrical and mechanical engineering, diesel engine manufacture and chemical and allied industries. One quarter are engaged in building, transport and manufacturing and distributive trades. The remainder are engaged in professional, scientific and administrative services.

Half the adult females are employed in distributive, professional, scientific and clerical services. The remainder are engaged principally in electrical and mechanical engineering, diesel engine manufacture and chemical and allied industries.

BIRTHS

The number of live births during 1965 was 630 (310 males and 320 females) as compared with 717 during 1964. This gives a live birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population which is lower than the average rate (17.0) for the five years 1960 to 1964.

STILLBIRTHS

The stillbirths numbered 16. The stillbirth rate was 24.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, as compared with 27.1 in 1964 and 15.9 in 1963. The average rate for the five years 1960 to 1964 was 17.3.

INFANT MORTALITY (see Tables I and II)

During 1965 there were 15 deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives an infant mortality rate of 23.9 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for the borough in 1964 was 26.5 and the average rate for the five years 1960 to 1964 was 21.5. The rate for England and Wales in 1965 was 19.0.

The causes of death in the first year of life were congenital malformation (2), atelectasis (2), prematurity (3), asphyxia (2), broncho-pneumonia (3) and other causes (3).

The neo-natal deaths i.e. the number of deaths occurring during the first four weeks of life were 8, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 12.7 per 1,000 births, as against 18.1 for 1964. The average rate for the five years 1960 to 1964 was 15.4.

The perinatal deaths, i.e. the number of stillbirths (16) plus the number of deaths occurring during the first week of life (8), were 24. This gives a perinatal mortality rate of 37.2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1965 as against 42.1 for 1964.

DEATHS (See Tables I to IV)

The number of deaths at all ages during the year was 583 compared with 552 in 1964. The crude death rate was 13.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.0 in 1964.

It is difficult to compare the crude death rates of two areas having unequal age distributions of population. For example, if one area has a high proportion of elderly persons it will naturally show a higher crude death rate than an area with a "younger population". Some factor of standardisation is necessary before true comparisons can be made. Each year a 'comparability factor' for deaths is calculated for each district by the Registrar General. This takes into account the age distribution of the resident population. For Eccles the 'comparability factor' is 0.96 and when applied to the crude death rate of 13.9 an adjusted death rate for 1965 of 13.3 per 1,000 is given. It is legitimate to compare this directly with the adjusted death rates of neighbouring districts and with the same rate for Eccles for preceding and succeeding years. The adjusted death rate for Eccles in 1964 was 12.8.

There were 20 deaths from pneumonia and 37 from bronchitis. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were 17 compared with 28 in 1964 and from other forms of cancer were 91 against 80 in 1964.

There were 22 deaths of children under 15 years of age; 398 of persons aged 65 or over.

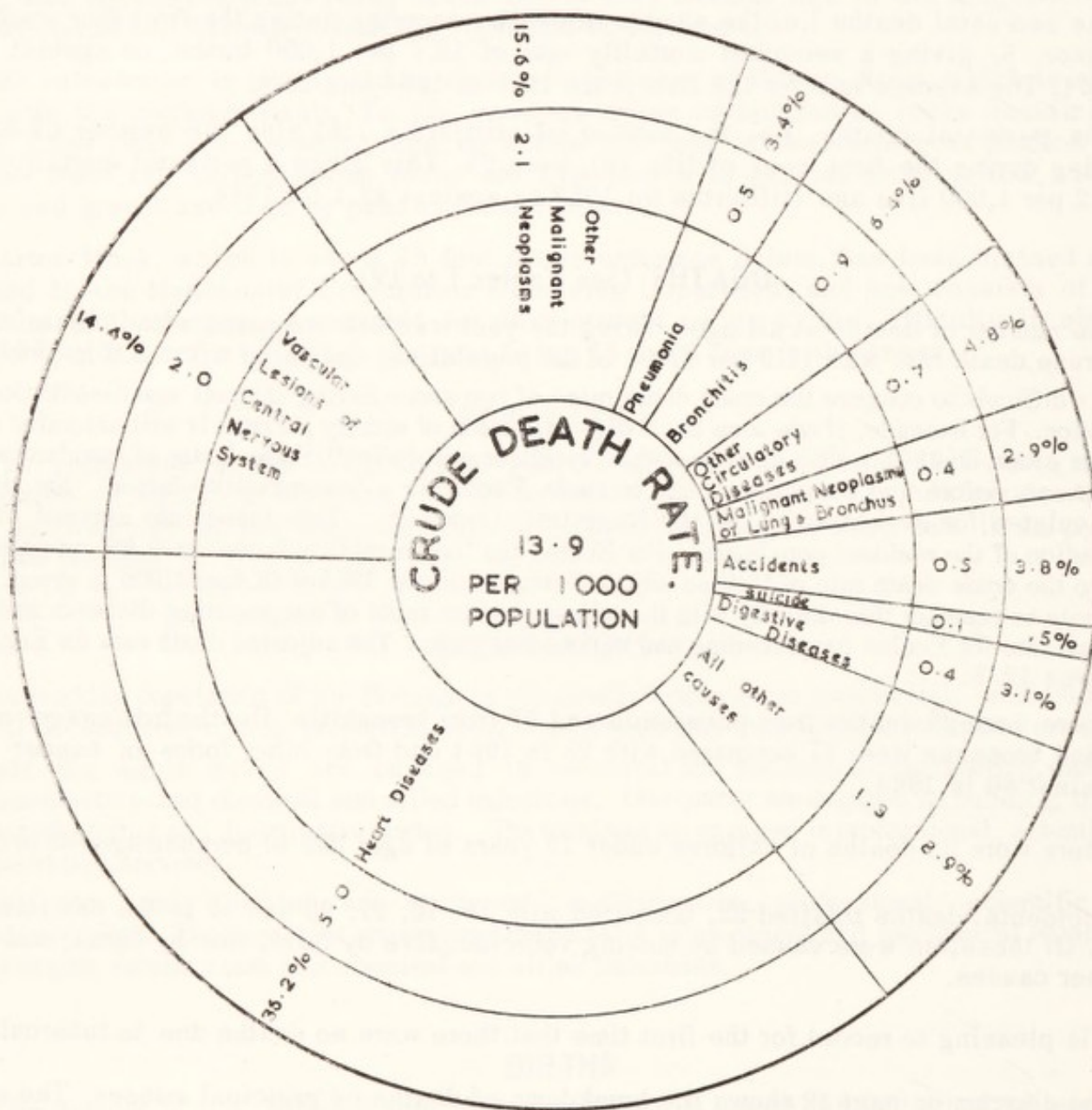
Accidental deaths totalled 22, compared with 16, 18, 27, 20 and 16 in the previous five years. Of these, ten were caused by moving vehicles, five by falls, two by burns, and five by other causes.

It is pleasing to record for the first time that there were no deaths due to tuberculosis.

The diagram on page 12 shows the breakdown of deaths by principal causes. The rates per 1,000 population and the percentage of the total deaths are very similar to those of 1964.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES - 1965

RATE PER 1000 POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS



MATERNAL MORTALITY (see Table I)

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth during 1965.

CANCER (see Table III)

The number of deaths which have been due to this cause (including leukaemia) in recent years has been as follows:-

					1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cancer of Stomach	...	...	....	...	25	13	12	21	14
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	25	17	23	28	17
Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	11	10	8	7	14
Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	8	5
Cancer of Other sites	...	...	...	...	64	45	50	44	56
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	-	2
					<u>130</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>108</u>

This gives for 1965 a cancer mortality rate of 2.56 per 1,000 compared with 2.54 per 1,000 in 1964. The national rate for 1965 was 2.23 per 1,000. The 17 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus give for Eccles a mortality rate from this cause of 0.44 which is lower than the national rate of 0.55.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (see Tables V and VI)

There were 257 notifications of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) during the year, as compared with 558 during 1964.

The distribution of these cases as between various age groups and in the various wards in the borough is shown in Table V. In Table VI the infectious diseases notified in 1965 are seen along with notifications for the preceding 30 years.

The 257 notifications received were the lowest ever recorded. Despite this there must be no feeling of complacency. It is known, and has been confirmed by Dr. Percy Stocks (the brother of the former Medical Officer of Health, the late Dr. A. V. Stocks) that all cases of infectious diseases are not notified to the local authority. Dr. Stocks stated that, while notification of some diseases is fairly complete, notification of others is not. In the latter there is no known, and accurate, index of real incidence. If we could establish some indices of non-notification in a locality an approximate idea of the total incidence could be obtained by multiplying the reported number of cases by this appropriate factor.

In July 1965 an outbreak of paratyphoid fever occurred in the Fylde district of Lancashire. Investigation traced the infection to untreated, farm bottle milk. A number of Eccles residents had been on holiday in the Fylde area at that time and 7 were found to be suffering from paratyphoid fever. They received treatment from their doctors, and were followed up by the Public Health Department until they were free from infection. There were 10 cases of sonne dysentery during the year compared with 59 in 1964. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the need for children to wash their hands after visiting the toilet. It would appear that this lesson has been learned and together with the provision of satisfactory sanitary accommodation has helped to reduce the number of notified cases of this disease.

During the year there were 66 cases of scarlet fever notified as compared with 22 in 1964

For the thirteenth year in succession no case of diptheria was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS (See Tables VII, VIII and IX)

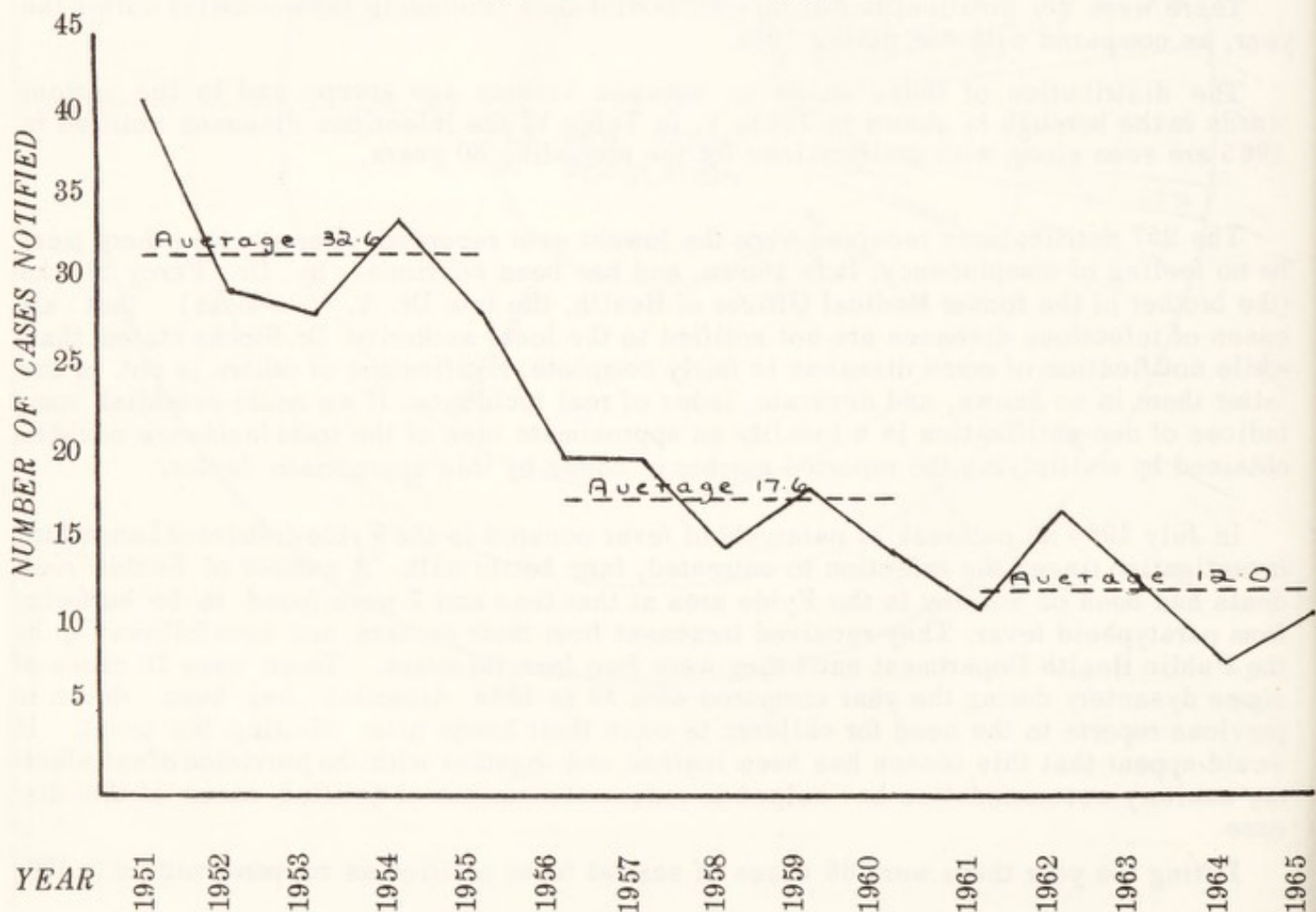
Statistics are given in Tables VII, VIII and IX. 12 new cases (11 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory) were notified during the year.

From Table VIII it will be seen that there were, at the end of 1965, 116 persons in Eccles suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and a further 15 suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

For the first time there were no deaths (Table VII). The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis in England and Wales was 0.042 per 1,000. Table IX shows that death from this disease have decreased dramatically over the years. Many factors have contributed, the most important being early detection through the use of mass radiography units, vaccination with B. C. G., the discovery of effective drug treatment, and the provision of adequate housing.

INCIDENCE OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1951 -- -- -- 1965



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination, preferably in the second year of life, gives a measure of protection to the individual for many years; should the disease be contracted subsequently it is generally in a modified form and a fatal issue is unlikely.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations done in the District during 1965 and the previous two years.

	1965	1964	1963
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	239	188	97
(b) Number of re-vaccinations	16	111	79

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents have the choice of having children immunised from the age of three months.

- (1) by a 'triple' vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus
- (2) by a 'combined' vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough.
- (3) against whooping cough only.
- (4) against diphtheria only
- (5) against tetanus only.
- (6) against diphtheria and tetanus.
- (7) against whooping cough and tetanus.

In the case of 'triple', 'combined', or whooping cough immunisation, three injections are given at intervals of not less than one month.

These protective injections are given free of charge at clinics and by general practitioners at their surgeries. The County Council pays a fee to general practitioners for sending in a record card containing particulars of these immunisations.

The following figures show the number of children who were immunised:

	Primary	Reinforcing
Children protected during 1965 against—		
Diphtheria	597	1,032
Whooping Cough	540	428
Tetanus	606	1,038
Total diphtheria immunisations in 1964 ...	514	689

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health vaccination was offered during the year to all persons who had not at the time of their application for vaccination reached the age of forty and also the following small groups:-

- (a) Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.
- (b) Practicing dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants and their families.
- (c) Practicing nurses not working in hospitals and their families.
- (d) Public Health staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases and their families.

During the year under report the number of persons who received primary vaccination was 769 compared with 587 in the previous year, and the number of persons who were given reinforcement doses was 641 compared with 346 in 1964.

Early in 1962 the use of Sabin vaccine by mouth was commenced, thus simplifying the administration of protection against this disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents of secondary school children may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis, and to their being vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine if the skin-test shows them to be susceptible to this disease. During 1965, 442 schoolchildren were skin-tested in this manner; 343 were found to be susceptible to tuberculosis and 336 of these were vaccinated with B.C.G. Any questions about B.C.G. should be raised with the School Medical Officer at the clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the 1948 Act, as amended, gives power to remove, compulsorily, to hospital or Part III accommodation, persons who are unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention, and are not receiving proper care and attention from other persons, and are (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or (b) are aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated and are living in insanitary conditions.

There was no occasion during the year when it was necessary to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of such a person.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act, as amended, imposes on the Local Authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any such person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the Authority.

It was necessary on one occasion to take action in accordance with the provisions of this section of the Act during the year.

SAFETY IN THE HOME

The Annual General Meeting of the Eccles Home Safety Committee was held in the Town Hall on 20th January, 1966.

Mr. Frank Robinson, F.R.C.S. attended the annual general meeting and gave an interesting talk on the work carried out by the Burns Unit, Booth Hall Hospital, Manchester. The talk was illustrated by slides which showed some of the serious cases of burns treated at the hospital, which necessitated skin grafting. Mr. Robinson stated that the majority of admissions to the burns unit were the result of unguarded fires and of children using mirrors placed over fireplaces.

The National Fire Prevention Campaign took place between October and December 1965. The Fire Brigade made a house to house visit in the borough giving advice on fire prevention and the results were encouraging. Complementary to this campaign the Health Department of the Lancashire County Council designed a tableau which toured the borough on a special trailer on the 3rd November, depicting a house partially destroyed by fire. In addition fire prevention posters were displayed in the foyer of the Broadway Cinema by kind permission of the management.

The Committee continued its efforts to restrict the sale of fireworks to young children; it has the backing of many organizations on this matter.

Statistics provided by the Ambulance and Fire Services were available at each quarterly meeting and it was discovered that 60% of cases removed to hospital by ambulance were caused by falls in the home. In September 1965 at Sale Town Hall an inaugural meeting was held to form a south-east Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Council on Home Safety. A further meeting took place at Eccles Town Hall on the 23rd February, 1966, and it was resolved that the Council should be known as the Lancashire and Cheshire Area Home Safety Council. The Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Eccles Home Safety Committee were appointed to the General Purposes Committee of that Council.

The continued interest of the Eccles Council in the various campaigns organized by the Home Safety Committee is greatly valued and appreciation is due to Mr. J. W. Box, Road Safety Officer, for his work as Honorary Secretary to the Eccles Home Safety Committee and also to Miss G. Thompson his assistant secretary.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board

1. HOSPITALS

Bridgewater Hospital provides beds for chronic sick and mental cases. The Borough is served in the main by the following hospitals:

- (a) General—Salford Royal Hospital; Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.
- (b) Infectious Diseases—Ladywell Hospital, Salford; Monsall Hospital, Manchester.
- (c) Maternity—Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.

2. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following:—

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.
- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the District by the Board's No. 4 Unit, which is based on Bolton.

3. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

St. Luke's Clinic, 11, Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester, 3.

II. Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Eccles is one of the three constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 15, which in addition includes the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury and the Urban District of Worsley.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows:—

- 1. Care of Mothers and Young Children: this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, distribution of welfare foods and day nurseries.
- 2. School Health Service.
- 3. Midwifery.
- 4. Health Visiting.
- 5. Home Nursing.
- 6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
- 7. Ambulance Service.
- 8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare: this includes the chiropody service, health education, loan of nursing equipment, and convalescence for those who have been ill.
- 9. Home Help Service.
- 10. Mental Health.
- 11. Arrangements for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and handicapped persons.
- 12. Provision of Residential Accommodation for the Aged and Infirm.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him:—

Dr. W. J. ELWOOD, D.P.H.,
Divisional Medical Officer,
Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 15,
33, Green Lane, PATRICROFT.
Telephone ECCLES 2651.

A brief resume of the above services as available to residents in Eccles is given below (and in the order in which they are named above):-

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SERVICE	CENTRE	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE
ANTE-NATAL & POST NATAL	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles	Wednesday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Friday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
CHILD WELFARE ...	1. School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles 2. Abbey Grove, Eccles 3. St. Mary Magdalene's School, Catherine Street, Winton. 4. Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandra Road, Eccles.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
DENTAL	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	By Appointment
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ... (Including Poliomyelitis)	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	By Appointment
MINOR AILMENTS ...	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Medical Officer in attendance Monday.
OPHTHALMIC ...	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer
ORTHOPAEDIC ...	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer
ORTHOPTIC ...	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer
SPEECH THERAPY ...	School Clinic, Corporation Rd., Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Persons of any age (including those over 40) may arrange to be vaccinated by their family doctor.

MIDWIFERY

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Eccles as at the date of writing:-

Mrs. V. J. Dickenson	77 Victoria Crescent, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 2641
Mrs. M. Farrington	31 Westwood Crescent, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 3834
Miss C. Hand	4 Walker House, Cawdor Street, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 3684
Mrs. P. Meert	Grange Bungalow, Grange Farm, Irlam	... ..	IRLam 4532
Mrs. M. Ryan	36 Brookhouse Avenue, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 2447

HEALTH VISITORS

The service of the following health visitors are available in Eccles as at the date of writing:-

Mrs D. M. Farmer	} School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles. ECC1724
Miss G. M. Geraghty	
Miss N. Wilkinson	
Miss A. W. M. Fido	

HOME NURSES

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone numbers of these nurses are:-

Miss M. Beddow	86, Liverpool Road, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 4128
Mrs E. Fulton	766, Liverpool Road, Eccles	... ..	ECCles 2808

Mrs. J. E. Dawson	...	23 Maldon Drive, Monton, Eccles	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. M. Halliday	.....	36 Clarendon Road, Eccles	...	...	...	...	ECCles 3009
Mrs. M. J. Thornily	...	84 Liverpool Road, Eccles	...	...	...	...	ECCles 4206
Male Nurse: Mr. P. Baker		3 Birch Drive, Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	SWinton 3152

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone and dialing 999.

In non-urgent cases requests for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife responsible hospital official or dentist. The telephone number is: Swinton 4343

CHIROPODY SERVICE

A Chiropody Service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons and for expectant mothers. Application should be made to the School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.

III. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LANCASHIRE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42, West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the Council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Didsbury, Manchester, 22.

The results of samples and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service are set out in Tables XVII, XVIII, and XX in the Appendix.

V. PUBLIC BATHS

There are two swimming baths, the larger pool containing approximately 66,000 gallons, and the smaller pool 52,000 gallons. The water from both pools, which is obtained from mains supply is circulated by an electrically operated pump to three 8ft Bell's Pressure Filters which are capable of dealing with 24,000 gallons per hour. En route to the filters the water is chlorinated, and alum is added. After filtration soda is added, and the water is heated and aerated. The whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in five hours. The treatment of the water is controlled by regular estimations of the pH value and the amount of available chlorine. In addition to the two bathing pools, there are 20 slipper baths for males and 16 for females. The results of the samples of swimming bath water taken during the year are shown in Tables XVIII and XX (c).

VI. SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Eccles Old People's Welfare Association (Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Greasby, 4 Nasmyth Road, Barton, Eccles) provides a residential hostel for 38 old people and a "Daily" Club, situated in Church Road, Eccles, which provides mid-day meals for elderly people. There are six "Over 60" Clubs in the area all affiliated to this Association. Details are shown below:—

Bright Road Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Mrs. F. Anthon, 31 Albert Street, Eccles.
British Legion Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Mrs. B. Swindells, 9 Armitage Street, Eccles.
Shakespeare Crescent Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Miss Scott, 2 Doughty Avenue, Eccles.
Patricroft Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Miss M. A. Patterson, 5 Clifton Avenue, Eccles
Rowallen Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Mr. G. Davies, 31 Park Road, Eccles.
Winton Over 60 Club	...	Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Carlton, 22 Snowdon Road, Eccles.

Other Organisations which may help in meeting particular needs are:—

British Legion (Eccles Branch)	...	Hon. Sec.: Mr. R. Martin, 6 Newlands Avenue, Eccles.
British Red Cross Society	...	Miss Nugent, 28 Trevelyan Street, Eccles.
Cripples Help Society	...	5 Cross Street, Manchester, 2.
Eccles Civic Guild of Help	...	Hon. Sec.: Miss G. Thompson, 7 Trafalgar Road, Salford.6.
Eccles & Dist. Society for Mentally Handicapped Children	...	Mr. F. V. Fox, 46 Ellesmere Road, Eccles.
Eccles & Dist. Family Planning Association		Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Addis, 10 Chatsworth Road, Eccles.

Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops.	District Head: Mr. C. R. Revans, 717 Bolton Road, Pendlebury.
M/c. and Salford Blind Aid Society	74 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester
Multiple Sclerosis Society (Manchester & S.E. Lancs. Branch)	Mr. C. Watts, c/o G.P.O., Manchester.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain (Manchester Section)	Hon. Sec.: Mr. A. J. Price, 193 Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. 16.
Soldiers', Sailors', Airmens' Families Assn.	Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. R. Bailey, 25 Rutland Road, Eccles.
The St. John Ambulance Brigade	Supt.: Mr. H. Collier, 17 Lulworth Road, Eccles.
Urmston & Dist. Group National Spastics Soc.	Hon. Sec.: Mr. C. Williams, 323 Withington Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, 21.
Women's Royal Voluntary Services	Centre Organiser: Mrs. E. Tabor, 36 Ellesmere Road, Eccles.

PERMISSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4)
Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907 (Part 7 Secs. 85 and 86)
Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924
Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2)
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1)
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (Sections 16 and 22)
Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 (Sections 13 and 14)

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Building Regulations, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st February, 1966
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th March, 1934
Control of Dogs at Night Time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th April, 1927
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st June, 1952
Good Rule and Government (Spitting)	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6th August, 1920
Good Rule and Government of the Borough, and prevention of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st August, 1959
Good Rule and Government (Littering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4th December, 1931
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st September, 1962
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26th March, 1950
New Streets	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1st June, 1939
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th March, 1934
Pleasure Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st April, 1962
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st April, 1965
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st October, 1956
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16th December, 1929

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my ninth Annual Report on the environmental health services of the Borough, and on the refuse collection and disposal service for the ended 31st December, 1965.

The general outline of the report is similar to those of previous years. The statistical tables and summaries convey the idea of the many and varied duties for which the department is responsible.

For the sixth successive year, the staff of the department remains up to establishment, the only change being the appointment of Mr. J. Lee as district public health inspector in place of Mr. M. Hughes, who had given four years of excellent service. A proposal to increase the technical staff by the appointment of another Clerk of Works/Technical Officer to assist in Smoke Control and Housing was accepted by the Committee, and Mr. N. W. Whitney from Salford C.B. joined the staff in June 1966. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the keenness and efficiency of all members of the staff. Requests for action outside normal office hours, though fortunately few, were met readily.

Again during the year, priority was given to housing and slum clearance, atmospheric pollution and food hygiene. Routine enforcement of regulations dealing with offices, shops and railway premises, with houses in multiple occupation, and with the usual nuisances continued.

I am satisfied that the true "slums" of Eccles have now disappeared. The current 1965/68 programme will deal mainly with those blocks of worn-out houses which cannot be repaired and improved economically, although these may include some houses made comfortable by the efforts of the occupiers. It is necessary to demolish these to secure proper re-development of the sites; compensation is payable within the terms of the relevant legislation, but it is realised that the amount payable does not always represent the efforts of those responsible for the maintenance of the house.

The year has shown steady progress towards "Clean Air for All". Most people in the borough accept this to be necessary. After the delay caused by the re-appraisal of the availability of smokeless fuels, further smoke control areas have been confirmed by the Ministry. We await the "fuel policy" promised 10 years ago by a former Minister of Fuel and Power. Everyone concerned with "Clean Air" knows that this is needed. We must know where we are going in these matters. In Eccles, I am pleased to pay tribute to the co-operation of the industrialists over the past ten years. There is little cause for complaint of smoke from factory chimneys; such complaints are invariably caused by technical faults.

Once more I am able to express my thanks to the staff and men at Devonshire Road Depot. The weekly collection of refuse (holiday periods excepted) continues. The collection of surplus, bulky household discards has been stepped up, and Eccles is a tidier town. In spite of this, especially on Brookhouse estate and in those areas where slum clearance is proceeding, a few irresponsible people prefer to dump articles on spare ground rather than request their removal. Motor vehicles can be removed on application to the department. Abandoned vehicles are removed after the necessary enquiries have been completed - the police have been extremely helpful in this matter.

One problem has arisen which is attributable to progress in smoke control, especially where open fireplaces have been removed and replaced by some other form of space heating. A service for the collection of certain unhygienic materials, where these cannot be disposed of properly by burning etc., has been introduced. Requests are made through the district nurse or midwife. It is alleged that some families are finding one ashbin insufficient because of lack of facilities for burning refuse. A large ashbin (3¼ cu.ft.) is being issued to those houses which are built without open fireplaces. The issue of a second ashbin is not possible, except in those cases where the necessity is apparent, e.g., the larger houses or where there is a large family.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the support and consideration of Councillor Sullivan, the Chairman, and all members of the Public Health Committee. I thank Dr. Elwood, your Medical Officer of Health for his advice, always freely given. To Mr. C. L. Taylor, my deputy, and to all professional, technical and clerical staff I pay tribute to their co-operation and assistance throughout the year and acknowledge their continued efforts to maintain the efficiency of the department.

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues in other departments, from Chief Officer to junior for their kindness and for advice and assistance always given so readily.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD MARTIN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. HOUSING

(a) SLUM CLEARANCE (Table XII)

Full details of clearance areas and individual unfit houses in respect of which orders are operative at the date of preparing this report will be found in Table XII.

Since 1955, 1,824 houses have been demolished and at the end of 1965 there remained 990 houses which were unfit for human habitation and are included in the slum clearance programme. During the early part of 1966, 126 of these houses have been represented and at the date of preparing this report there remained 864 houses which will be the subject of slum clearance procedure by 1968.

Inroads have been made into the demolition of unfit houses and during 1965 a record number of houses, 323, were demolished. These comprised 303 unfit houses in clearance areas, 13 houses on land adjoining those areas and 7 individual unfit houses. A total of 400 families comprising 1,079 persons were rehoused.

Administrative duties involved in the declaration of clearance areas take up the majority of the time of the Public Health Department, but it is anticipated that the work of slum clearance will diminish considerably during the 1970's and emphasis will be placed on the improvement of structurally sound older houses. It will be seen in the later text of this report that this has commenced in the Barton Ward and a survey is at present being carried out in the Winton Ward in order to decide which houses are suitable for this improvement.

(b) DEFECTS AND REPAIR (Table XIII and XIV)

The number of dwelling houses inspected during the year was 6,081 and 10,016 inspections were carried out at these premises. The number of complaints investigated was 272. 184 houses were rendered fit for habitation.

It will be seen from Table XI that many hundreds of houses have been demolished and resulted in the number of complaints relating to defects and disrepair decreasing over the years. This means that more attention can be directed to the prevention of serious deterioration and to the provision of standard amenities in the older type houses. The majority of the housing defect complaints were remedied informally and it was not necessary to initiate legal proceedings during the year.

Much time has been spent during the year on the inspection of houses which are the subject of a mortgage with the Corporation. 854 visits were made to ensure that the mortgagors were keeping the house in a reasonable state of repair, and to offer a standard improvement grant where amenities were found to be lacking.

(c) RENT ACT, 1957 and 1965 (Table X)

It will be seen from Table X that no applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. No certificates were issued or cancelled. The Rent Act, 1965 repeals most of the 1957 Act and amends the Protection from Eviction Act, 1964. The Act provides administrative machinery for the registration of rents and appoints Rent Officers for each registration area. This portion of the Act is administered by the County Councils and County Boroughs. The Rent Officer for area No.12 which includes Eccles is:-

Mr. W. Hargreaves,
35 Crofts Bank Road,
Urmston, Manchester.

Telephone No.: URMston 5036.

(d) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are more than 250 houses in the Borough known to be in multiple occupation, and 363 visits were paid to these premises during the year. Since the Housing Act of 1961 became operative it has been necessary to make only 3 management orders in respect of this type of housing. The standard of accommodation in the majority of the houses is good and where defects are discovered they are abated quickly by the owners. The main difficulty is the provision of satisfactory means of escape in the case of fire. In liaison with the Fire Prevention Officer, provision of external fire escape, smoke-stop screens etc., have been requested where they are considered necessary. Many of the owners of these premises have chosen to leave the attic or second floor untenanted rather than incur the expense of providing satisfactory means of escape in case of fire.

(e) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Housing Acts, 1957-1964, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.)

According to the 1961 Census, 3,506 households in the Borough had not exclusive use of cold and hot water taps, fixed baths and water closets. Of these 2,040 households were entirely without hot water and 2,929 households were entirely without fixed baths.

There are two kinds of grant available for improving or modernising structurally sound older houses :-

- (i) The Discretionary Grant - which is a grant to help owners to improve houses to a good standard or to convert into flats of the same standard a large house which is too big for a single family under present conditions: The Council has discretion to pay up to one-half the estimated cost of the work as approved by them up to a maximum of £400 per house improved or per flat produced by conversion. Where further flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys the upper limit of grant is £500 per flat.
- (ii) The Standard Grant-which helps to meet the cost of improving houses or flats by providing for the first time -
 - (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom £ 25.
 - (b) a wash hand basin £ 5.
 - (c) (i) a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower £ 35.
 - (ii) a hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin £ 15.
 - (iii) a hot and cold water supply at a sink £ 25.
 - (d) an inside water closet £ 40.
 - (e) a satisfactory foodstore £ 10.

This grant, of course, is available to either owner/occupiers or owners of tenanted houses and is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) that the above amenities are not provided already;
- (b) that the house will be fit to live in for 15 years and will be kept as a house for that period.

During 1965, three applications for discretionary grants were received; 101 applications for standard grants were received and approved, and improvements were completed at 64 houses.

Whilst a few landlords have taken advantage of these generous grants, the majority of them have not made any attempt to modernise their houses by taking advantages of the grants. It is considered that all houses which are not dealt with by slum clearance procedure should have these amenities. The Housing Act of 1964 introduced new powers with the object of securing the provision of the standard amenities in tenanted houses, which have a life of not less than fifteen years and are not already provided with them. In January, 1963 the Council agreed in principle to the improvement of all houses which lacked one or more of the standard amenities in the Barton Ward, which for this purpose was divided into ten "improvement areas". Three of these areas were declared by the Council in January 1965, and a further three in January 1966.

Details of these areas are as shown below:—

Area No.	Corpn. houses	Private houses		Private houses built post 1919 which are considered fit.	Amenities			
		Tenanted	o/o		Fit houses		Lack amenities	
					Tenanted	o/o	Tenanted	o/o
1	40	38	72	—	6	37	32	35
2	—	68	79	—	14	30	54	49
3	2	45	59	75	4	24	41	35
4	1	62	179	16	9	82	35	97
5	12	44	70	10	17	42	27	28
6	135	77	77	138	9	34	68	43
	190	334	556	239	59	249	257	287

(f) DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

(1) Disinfection.

During the year two houses were disinfected following cases of infectious disease. 11 library books were brought to the Department for disinfection. Disinfection of premises is carried out by a germicidal spray, and where necessary by smoke generators. Infected bedding and other articles which are suitable for steam disinfection, are treated at Ladywell Hospital, Salford.

(2) Disinfestation.

A total of 159 premises of which 24 were houses owned by the Corporation, were treated by the Pests Officer to eradicate insect pests.

(g) SANITARY ACCOMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES.

There are in the Borough:—

Fresh water flushed closets	18,095
Waste water flushed closets	11
Pail closets	18
Dustbins	15,889
Baths	11,746

The majority of waste-water flushed closets are in Park Street and Liverpool Road areas. Most of the houses are included in the present slum clearance programme and should be represented in the near future. The pail closets are, with one exception, at houses and farms in the Barton Moss area. Manchester Corporation, who are the owners of the land, have a phased programme for the construction of small sewage disposal plants to serve suitable groups of premises in the area.

2. ADMINISTRATION (Tables XIII and XIV)

During the year 23,223 primary inspections or enquiries and 9,244 re-visits were made. The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 4,319. Defects or nuisances remedied or abated in houses not subject to slum clearance proposals totalled 4,131. 295 informal letters or notices were sent out, and 101 statutory notices were served as indicated below:—

Act and Section under which served	No. served in year	No. abated in year	No. of Prosecutions
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39	22	11	---
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 45	10	9	---
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93-103	69	39	---
	101	59	---

During the year, information was given in respect of 660 Land Charges Searches, and 483 enquiries relative to the 'life' of property in the Borough were dealt with by staff in the department.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) GENERAL.

A report issued by the Medical Research Council's air pollution unit based at St. Bartholomew's Medical College, London, indicated that 1965 is the first time during their years of observations when there was no statistical relationship between the amount of sulphur dioxide in London's atmosphere and number of persons dying from respiratory and heart diseases. Since the general level of SO₂ has only reduced marginally, the decrease in the respiratory and heart mortality rates could be attributed to the considerable reduction of other atmospheric pollutants such as smoke, soot and tar which has been achieved by the enforcement of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

A conclusion reached was that if a fog of similar density and duration as occurred in 1952 which resulted in over 4,000 deaths, occurred now it would not be anything like as lethal. This conclusion was certainly borne out, during a fog that occurred in December 1962, the intensity and duration was comparable with the 1952 fog, yet only 600 deaths could be attributed to this fog. Over 25% of the domestic premises in the London area had been included in smoke control areas by this time.

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 requires that any new furnaces shall be smokeless, as far as practicable, when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed, except a furnace designed solely or mainly for use for domestic purposes and with a maximum heating capacity of less than 55,000 British thermal units per hour. Intention to install such a furnace shall be notified to the local authority. Sixteen such notifications were received during the year compared with six in 1964.

Similarly, such proposals may be submitted to the local authority for "prior approval" under the provisions of Section 3(2) of the Act. Four furnaces were so notified during the year and approved.

The policy of the Council is also directed towards a reduction of pollution of the atmosphere by oxides of sulphur. Fuel oil used for heating Corporation buildings is restricted to grades having a low sulphur content. Industrial undertakings are urged to follow this example but where high furnace ratings are involved, economic factors often preclude the use of light oils.

Under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the local authority is able to control the height of certain new chimneys. To do this, many things must be taken into account, e.g. the fuel consumption and the type of fuel to be used, the position and description of buildings nearby, and the levels of neighbouring ground. The memorandum on chimney heights issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1963 is used as a guide. Where this cannot be applied, other formulae are used. Consultation between the developer and the department takes place when the heights of proposed chimneys are thought to be insufficient. Proposals for the erection of eight new chimneys were examined and in three cases the recommendations to increase the height of the chimneys were accepted.

by the developers. Three existing chimneys were increased in height in accordance with the recommendations of the department.

Several contraventions of the Act due to dark smoke were observed and subsequently were proved to have been caused solely by failure of a furnace or of apparatus used in connection with the furnace.

The level of atmospheric pollution within the Borough is obtained from measurements taken at selected sites at daily intervals. The figures obtained are from instruments sited at the Sewage Works, Monks Hall Museum, Winton County Secondary School for Boys and at the Health Department up to the end of February when this machine was transferred to the new office block at Lankro Chemicals.

The smoke stains, which are obtained by drawing the smoke-laden air through filter papers, are assessed for obscuration by a reflectometer. The reflectance so obtained is converted (in relation to the air passed) to microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre. The same sample of air is then drawn through hydrogen peroxide and the resultant acid is titrated to determine the degree of acidity, which is then calculated to give the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere also expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre. Continuous records of these daily concentrations over a few years, together with information obtained from other instruments formerly sited within the Borough continue to give us valuable information and confirm, without doubt, the findings of the experts that domestic smoke is responsible for 75% of the atmospheric pollution which is taken into our lungs.

During the year 1965, the "cleanest" day was 1st August (cloudless day, south-west wind force 4) with a reading of 19 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, the filthiest day was 5th November 1965 (dense fog) with a reading of 1,312 microgrammes per cubic metre. These readings were taken from the apparatus at Monks Hall Museum. Ideally the maximum should be around 100 microgrammes per cubic metre. The ideal occurred on only 98 days during the year at the Monks Hall Museum site, yet at the Sewage Works there were readings below the 100 microgrammes level on 198 days.

(b) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

During the year the operation of "Assignment of Grant" and "Discretionary Grant" schemes came into full use, to the advantage of the persons residing in the confirmed smoke control areas No. 5. and No.6.

Once again the main subject of controversy was the availability of solid smokeless fuels. Due to the new technological changes which were rapidly taking place within the gas industry, alternative fuels to replace "Phimax" and gas coke were much sought after. The National Coal Board bridged the gap with the assurance of supplies of hard coke for all future smoke control areas, thus sparking off the "Sunbrite" era in the implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. This involved the "designation" of coke burning insets or all-night burners as unsuitable appliances for future smoke control areas. It also brought about the payment of grant towards the installation of underfloor draught fires, solid fuel room heaters, gas fires, oil heaters and off-peak coke burning insets. The Borough's No.6 Smoke Control Order, 1965 was implemented under these provisions. Towards the end of the year it was fairly obvious that the National Coal Board had made greater progress than they anticipated on the production of their new open fire fuels "Homefire" and "Roomheat". Also two major private firms producing high quality fuels "Coalite" and "Rexco" had also planned to increase their production by a half million tons per annum within the next two years. These assurances of increased output of open fire fuels prompted the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to send a letter to all Local Authorities in the North Western Region intimating that the designation of "coke burning insets" as unsuitable would probably not be necessary in future areas. The gloomy forecast in the Government's white paper of 1963, (Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy) that only an additional one million tons of open fire solid smokeless fuels would be forthcoming by 1970 has now been dispelled. Within the next two to three years the annual output of open fire solid smokeless fuels will in fact be three million tons higher than the combined public demand in 1964.

(c) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The following table shows the position, at the time of preparing this report, of the Council's Smoke Control Programme.

Area No.	Brief Description of Area	Type of Premises				Acreage	Date Operative
		Dwellings	Industrial	Commercial	Other		
1A	Brookhouse Estate	696	2	6	3	122	1.10.61
1B	All other land west of M. 62	342	8	29	6	1,433	1. 1.62
2	Ellesmere Park Council Estate and adjoining houses	574	2	7	0	92	1. 9.62
3	Westwood Park Ward - west of Worsley Road	519	7	22	8	142	1. 8.63
4	Winton Ward, part, between M62 and New Lane	417	9	28	6	131	1. 7.64
5	Barton Ward, part, between M62 and Peel Green Road	525	2	18	7	125	1. 7.65
6	Barton Ward, part, bounded by Peel Green Rd., Liverpool Rd., and Barton Road	1,192	24	70	111	102	1. 7.66
7	Westwood Park Ward, part, bounded by Parrin Lane, Bridgewater Canal, M/c. to Liverpool Railway, New Lane and Worsley Road.	758	18	23	57	100	1. 7.67
TOTALS		5,023	72	203	198	2,247	

Industrial Boilers, Furnaces and Incinerators - Changes in Firing Methods
(Excluding Railway Locomotives)

	Hand Fired			Mechanical Stokers (Coal)					Oil fired	Gas fired	Electrically fired	Totals
	Bituminous Coal	Solid Smokeless fuel	Incinerators (Refuse)	Sprinkler	Coking	Underfeed	Chain grate	Pulverized fuel				
Numbers of industrial boiler furnaces and incinerators fired or heated by the methods shown, before 1st January, 1957	67	54	10	10	5	4	1	1	14	7	-	173
Numbers of industrial boiler furnaces and incinerators fired or heated by the methods shown, at 31st December 1965	2	38	5	-	5	7	2	1	94	16	3	173

During the year:-

- * 7 old and inefficient boilers have been replaced by 6 modern types.
- * 2 incinerators have been taken out of use through closure of works or transfer to other means of disposal.
- * 10 new boilers and furnaces where none previously existed.

Prior Approval of new Furnace Installations
(Section 3.)

Application for approval received	4
Approved without modification	4
Approved after modification	-
Approval not sought	12

Chimney Heights (Section 10)

New chimneys erected without amendment	5
New chimneys erected after amendment	3
Application withdrawn after discussion	-
Chimney reduced in height (dangerous)	-
Chimneys increased in height in accordance with recommendations.	3

The Borough of Eccles (No.6) Smoke Control Order, 1965, was made and submitted to the Ministry. Confirmation of the Order was received in September. The number of premises subject to confirmed Smoke Control Orders is at present 4,460. Over 1,000 Council owned dwellings are smokeless by condition of tenancy or by design. It is estimated that smoke emission from domestic sources has been reduced by over 550 tons per year or 34% of the total smoke discharged within the Borough previous to smoke control. The emission of sulphur dioxide from domestic sources and indeed from industry, must have been reduced following the introduction of smoke control areas since, although solid smokeless fuels manufactured from bituminous coal retain much of their sulphur content, yet gas, off-peak electricity and light oils contain little or no sulphur

CONTRAVENTIONS OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND DARK SMOKE PERMITTED PERIODS REGULATIONS

Type of Contravention	Industrial boilers and furnaces				Railway Engines				Vessels			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Dark Smoke Smoke as dark as shades 2 and 3 on a Ringelmann Chart	9	6	14	9	4	1	2	1	---	1	14	4
Black Smoke Smoke as dark or darker than shade 4 on a Ringelmann Chart	3	4	1	3	---	1	---	---	1	2	7	2
Prosecutions (Section 1 and 19) ...	2	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contraventions of Clean Air Act Standards involving Crown properties (not included above) see note (a) below	3	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smoke nuisances dealt with (Section 16) Not all from boilers or furnaces. See note (b) below	3	3	9	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grit and ash from chimneys	---	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Notes (a) Crown property is not subject to the provisions of the Clean Air Act, but is expected to comply. Discussion with the appropriate government departments have yielded satisfactory results.

(b) These have comprised smoke from low chimneys, burning of paint, waste paper, rotted timber on open land, the burning of garden refuse in close proximity to dwellings; burning dismantled prefabricated bungalows; burning trade waste on open land and in badly designed incinerators.

4. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Tables XVI to XXII)

(a) GENERAL.

All the premises used for the manufacture, storage, preparation and sale of food were inspected during the year. The few serious contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations noted were speedily abated. The standard of hygiene in the majority of the food premises in the Borough is satisfactory.

The Milne Committee, after their enquiry into the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak of 1964, recommended that the methods of educating food trade staff in food hygiene should be examined with a view to improvement. The Food Hygiene Advisory Council, to whom this was referred, recently reported to the Minister of Health that, while much improvement in the field of food hygiene has been made since the first Food Hygiene Regulations were made in 1955, there still remains the need for education with the improved techniques of food preparation.

The Council made the following recommendations:—

- (1) The view of the National Trade Organisations, particularly Retail Organisations should be sought on ways of improving food hygiene education and publicity.
- (2) The Ministry should widely advertise suggested codes of food hygiene.
- (3) Films on food hygiene should continue to be made, particularly for children, and local authorities should be encouraged to make use of the published material available.
- (4) Special attention should be directed to hygiene at establishments where food is distributed, particularly catering establishments.
- (5) Publicity should be aimed at the danger of invisible food poisoning hazards and suggest a slogan such as "You can't see the dirt that matters."

During 1965, 24 complaints were received and investigated in respect of food containing foreign bodies, etc. All these complaints were justified and steps were taken to rectify errors and prevent a repetition of the contravention. Legal proceedings were instituted in 3 instances. In two of these cases firms were prosecuted in accordance with Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for selling products containing foreign bodies. Both cases were proved and fines involving £25 were imposed. The third case in which a firm was summoned for selling a bottle of milk not of the quality demanded by the purchaser in that it contained 37% extraneous water was not proven and the case was dismissed. The remaining complaints were dealt with informally following a full investigation and after being reported to the Public Health Committee, warning letters were sent to the suppliers or manufacturers or both.

(b) SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS (Table XVII)

174 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year. These comprised 73 samples of milk, 91 samples of other foods and 10 samples of drugs. 12 samples were reported by the Borough Analyst to be unsatisfactory and details of these unsatisfactory samples are shown opposite:

ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES

Sample No.	Article	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
3768	Foreign object in tin of fruit cocktail (complaint)	The foreign material was identified as a mass of jute fibres, probably from sacking material or twine.	Warning letter sent to packers
3783	Gravy browning	Label not strictly in accordance with the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations.	Packer notified.
3802	Milk (complaint)	Contained 37% extraneous water.	Heard at Eccles on 1.9.65 Magistrates found that there was no case to answer and dismissed it
3811	Ice Cream	Labelling incorrect in that the declaration regarding non milk fat was in letters smaller than the required 1/12" in height. The wording was also incorrect.	Manufacturer notified. Label to be amended when present stocks exhausted.
3814	Easter Eggs (complaint)	The eggs were heavily infested with insects. Australian spider beetle.	Eccles Magistrates Court 18.8.65. "Guilty" plea. Fine of £20 & £5/5/- advocate's fee.
3825	Beef sausages	Preservatives not declared. Contained 300 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide.	Butcher notified.
3826	Pork sausages	Preservatives not declared. Contained 55 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide.	Butcher notified.
3835	Meat and Potato Pie	Meat content not more than 5% Proposed regulations 12%. Correct description should be "Potato and Meat pie."	Requirements of proposed regulations explained to producers
3830	Meat and Potato Pie		
3899	Lemon Cheese	No statement of the usual name on the label of this food as required by Section 4(3)(b) of the Labelling of Food Order (i.e. Lemon Cheese)	Packers notified.
3921	Milk Food Beverage	Fat extracted from the sample had an acid value of 7.0. The rancidity of the sample had reached an undesirable level.	This sample was the last of the stock. New stock satisfactory.
3922	Wheat Germ Preparation	Vitamin B, declared as "units per ounce" and not as number of milligrams per ounce as section 9, Labelling of Food Order.	Packers notified.

117 samples were examined under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925-1953. Two of these samples, namely sausage, contained undeclared preservatives.

(c) MILK SUPPLY (Table XVII, XIX and XX)

All milk retailed in the Borough is bottled by processors with premises outside the Borough. Most of these employ professional chemists and bacteriologist who regularly sample supplies of milk coming into their premises from farms. By this method they are able to maintain the required standards. None of the samples of milk were found to be adulterated or below standards.

The average composition of the 69 samples was 3.72% fat and 8.83% non-fatty solids compared with the minimum standard laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations of 3.00% and 8.50% respectively.

(d) ICE CREAM (Tables XVI, XVII, XX)

During the year 6 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination. All samples complied with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

Nine Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all were considered bacteriologically satisfactory.

No contravention of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959 was observed. There is only one manufacturer of ice cream (cold mix) within the Borough.

(e) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Tables XXI, XXII)

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough. The majority of the 44 butchers in the town obtain their meat supplies from the Manchester Wholesale Market. The opening of the Manchester City Abattoir at Phillips Park has been delayed several times and its opening is expected in July 1966.

(f) MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

In respect of bacon, ham, dead poultry, certain classes of chilled, frozen, boneless and salted meats, edible offal, salmon and sea trout, orders were made to ensure that such foodstuffs shall bear an indication of the country of origin and shall be readily identifiable when exposed for sale. A number of minor infringements were observed by inspectors and verbal warnings given.

(g) HAWKERS OF FOODSTUFFS

30 hawkers are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. These are classified as follows:-

Bread and confectionery	1
Eggs and poultry	1
Fish and greengrocery	1
Greengrocery	6
Grocery and greengrocery	1
Ice Cream	15
Meat	3
Shell fish	2

All vehicles have been inspected frequently during the year and defects, where observed, have been remedied.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The cleansing and maintenance of the public conveniences listed below is vested in the Public Health Committee.

Situation	Accommodation		
	Females	Males	
	W.C.'s	W.C.'s	Urinal stalls
Bus Station, Lane End ...	6	3	6
Trafford Road	3	2	4
Peel Green	3	2	6
Winton Library... ..	3	2	3
Barton Bridge, Barton Lane ...	3	2	6
Monton Green	3	2	3
Wellington Road	3	2	6
Nelson Street	3	2	6

The outside urinal at the "Blue Bell Hotel", Monton Green, which is accessible to the public is also cleansed by the staff of the department.

The cost of repairs was £353.3.9d compared with £374.2.6d. in 1964, and £396.19.9d. in 1963. Much malicious damage has been caused in all the conveniences.

It is hoped that during 1966, handwashing and drying machines will be installed for a trial period in two of the conveniences. If these prove to be successful, it is hoped to install similar machines in all the public conveniences in the Borough.

6. MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The cleansing and maintenance of the mortuary is vested in the Public Health Committee. The mortuary, which was extended and modernised in 1956 at an approximate cost of £ 4,400, provides cold storage for six bodies, a post-mortem room, a viewing room, a reception room and a room for the surgeon.

The mortuary has been used for the reception of 67 bodies during the year.

7. CANAL BOATS

The only boats delivering coal to wharfs in the Borough are "day boats", which are not used as living accommodation. The other traffic on the Bridgewater Canal merely passes through the district. All tugs are fitted with diesel engines.

8. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

(a) SWINE FEVER

No orders affecting Eccles were made during the year. Orders were made, however, which affected adjoining areas and 15 licences were issued authorising the movement of swine from Eccles into the infected areas.

On 16th March, 1965, instructions were received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer to serve form "B" on an Eccles pig keeper. The pig keeper had moved pigs from a farm where swine fever was in evidence. The restrictions imposed meant that pigs could not be moved into or out of the pig keeper's premises. The restrictions were lifted on 1st April 1965.

On 18th October, 1965, a suspected outbreak of swine fever occurred at the premises of an Eccles pig keeper. A form "A", which restricted the movement of pigs out of the suspected infected place, was served on 18th October 1965. The diagnosis proved to be swine erysipelas and the restrictions imposed were withdrawn on 29th October, 1965.

(b) **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**

No orders affecting Eccles were made during the year.

(c) **FOWL PEST**

No orders affecting Eccles were made during the year.

(d) **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957.**

The provisions of this Order are intended to prevent the spread of disease amongst animals and poultry as a result of contact with infected food. The principal requirement is the boiling for one hour, in a plant licensed by the local authority for this purpose, of all "waste foods" intended for use as animal and poultry food. Five premises are licensed.

9. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (Table XXVI)

The Act requires every local authority to ensure, as far as practicable, that its district is kept free from rats and mice. Owners and occupiers of land and premises are required to take all necessary steps to eradicate rodents and to notify substantial infestations to the local authority. The Department employ a pests officer who carries out the rodent extermination work of the Department. This service is free to occupiers of private dwellings. Business premises are treated at the request of the owners or occupiers on a chargeable basis. (During 1965 £111.12.0d. was derived from such business treatments and a total of 415 treatments were carried out at 378 premises.)

In addition to the services provided by the local authority there are private operators who carry out pests extermination on a contractual basis. It is not normal practice for these operators to notify the local authority when and where they are carrying out their works and this means of course that the extent of their service and the location of infestations are not known to the Public Health Department.

The treatment of the sewage system in the Borough is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

10. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trades established within the borough:-

Location	Trade
Land adjoining 22 Worsley Road	Rag and bone dealer
Premises in Montonfields Road	Tripe boiler and tallow melter

Regular inspections of the premises were carried out during the year. No special action was found necessary.

11. HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is pursued wherever possible by both advice and information given informally to members of the public, and by formal lectures given to interested organisations; exhibitions are also staged and advertising matter and posters displayed.

A Clean Air Exhibition held in the Town Hall from the 6th to the 10th April, 1965 was visited by 2,167 adults, as well as school children in organised parties from the schools in the Borough. A stand showing the use of improvement grants for the older types of houses, which included a model house made by the staff of the department, aroused much interest.

Demonstrations of all types of smokeless fuel appliances suitable for use in smoke control areas, were shown to great advantage in a show house (7 Unicorn Street).

12. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The intention of this Act is to ensure, by licensing, the good health and well being of animals in pet shops for sale to the public, and the supply of adequate food, water, ventilation and heat; it prohibits over-crowding, the sale of pets at too early an age, and exposure of the animals to infectious diseases.

Five licences were issued during the year.

13. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act requires all boarding establishments for dogs and cats to be licensed by the local authority. The general provisions are similar to those of Pet Animals Act, 1951, but in addition it requires that a register be kept containing a description of all animals received, the date of their arrival and departure and the name and address of the owner. One such establishment is licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

14. SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Table XXV)

There were 840 occupied shops in the Borough at the end of the year. 159 of the shops were visited, often to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act in respect of closing hours and Sunday trading. It was not necessary to take legal action for contravention of the Act during the year under review.

15. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force on the 1st May 1964 when registration of such premises where persons were employed became necessary. Regulations dealing with sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, exemption, etc., were issued.

The main effect of this legislation is to apply to workers in offices, shops and railway premises the standards of health, welfare and safety which have for so long been operative in factories. Accidents occurring in these premises are subject to compulsory notification by the employer whenever the injury causes death or prevents a person carrying out his normal work for a period of more than three days. The public health inspectors give advice on means of improving the standards of accident prevention. During the year 70 premises were registered in accordance with this Act and the table below shows the total number of premises registered as at the 31st December 1965. Since the Act came into force the majority of the 485 registered premises have been visited and standards found to be satisfactory. Contraventions of the Act appear to be of a minor nature, e.g. abstracts of the Act not displayed; absence of thermometers; or adequate first aid facilities not provided. When such contraventions are discovered they are speedily abated.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

PREMISES		EMPLOYEES		
Type	No.	Males	Females	Total
Offices	105	443	300	743
Retail shops	290	394	807	1,201
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	25	323	1,497	1,820
Catering establishments	60	205	270	475
Canteens	4	1	21	22
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	—	5
	485	1,371	2,895	4,266

16. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

On the 1st September, 1962 bye-laws made by the Council under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, came into operation.

The purpose of these bye-laws is :-

- (a) To secure the cleanliness of premises on which the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on.
- (b) To secure the cleanliness of instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in those premises.
- (c) To secure the cleanliness of hairdressers or barbers working on those premises.

Any person who offends against any of these bye-laws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5.

There are now 46 businesses in the Borough comprising 29 ladies' hairdressers, 12 gentlemen's hairdressers and 5 ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressers.

All businesses have been inspected and all are in a satisfactory condition.

The Hairdressers (Registration) Act, 1964 which became operative on the 1st January, 1966, provides for the appointment of a Hairdressing Registration Council and prescribes the qualifications to be possessed by hairdressers for registration by this Council which also has the power to revoke registration. Registration, however, is not compulsory and the effects of this legislation are difficult to foresee.

17. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act made provision for the control of noise and vibration. Any noise or vibration which is a nuisance is a statutory nuisance for the purpose of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year a number of complaints were investigated and as in previous years the majority of these complaints were concerned with the sounding of ice-cream vehicle chimes after 7 p.m. These complaints were resolved informally and it was not necessary to take legal action during the year.

18. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (Tables XXVIII to XXX)

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION

For the ninth successive year all ashbins from domestic and trade premises were emptied at weekly intervals, except during the holiday periods. This satisfactory state of affairs is no doubt attributable to the incentive bonus scheme which was introduced in 1956 and revised from 1st January 1966.

The estimated weight of refuse collected during the year was 18,260 tons as compared with 18,299 tons in 1964. Additional domestic refuse, such as unwanted furniture etc., continues to be collected upon request. This much appreciated service is in growing demand and has contributed a great deal towards efforts made to keep the town tidy. During the year this type of refuse was removed from 2,560 premises.

STAFF.

Absenteeism, due to all causes, was 498 man-days, an increase of 90 man-days on 1964. Of this total 50 man-days were lost as a result of injuries and 51 man-days as a result of the serious illness of one of the men. The average absence due to sickness was 11 days per man per year, an increase on 1964 of 4 days per man per year.

The employees engaged on refuse collection are as follows:-

- 1 Foreman
- 1 Deputy foreman (appointed 1.4.1965)
- 6 Drivers
- 3 Driver-loaders
- 6 Leading hand loaders
- 17 Loaders

12 men have left the service and it has been difficult to find suitable men to replace them. Many men find the work too hard, particularly during the winter months; others are physically unfit for the task. There is no doubt that serious consideration will have to be given to the whole question in the near future of methods of refuse collection.

ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

The Corporation have made arrangements with a Manchester firm of motor vehicle recoverers who have agreed to collect and remove unwanted vehicles. Many abandoned vehicles have been removed in this way and residents in the Borough can take advantage of the service in respect of their own vehicle.

THE MUNICIPAL ASH BIN SCHEME

Under this scheme commenced in 1959, the renewal and repair of ashbins used for domestic refuse is a service provided by the Department. Since the inception of the scheme 17,578 ashbins have been provided. In 1959 ashbins superior to the B.S.S. bins previously purchased were introduced; These are stronger and will give longer service. Rubber lids, provided since 1964, contribute to noise abatement.

Bulk containers of 1¼ cu. yd. capacity are in use at several trading establishments and the multi-storey flats. Two vehicles adapted for the mechanical loading of these containers are in use.

The pilot scheme for the removal of refuse by the non-returnable paper sack method introduced at the Crossfield Farm Estate is still in operation. The adoption of this method means that the refuse collector has a cleaner, lighter task and noise is reduced. There are, of course, disadvantages to this scheme, the main one being that of cost. A few complaints of damage by animals to the paper sacks have been received from householders.

If the cost of paper sacks could be reduced considerably, the system could be introduced to most of the domestic premises within the Borough.

There is a demand from people living in smoke control areas for additional bins.

(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL

The bulk of the refuse collected is disposed of at the controlled tip, situated in the Worsley Urban District north of the Brookhouse Estate. Two men are employed on the tip, a tip foreman who acts as a tractor-loader driver and tip attendant. Since the tip and approach roads are founded on a deep layer of peat, constant attention has to be given to the levelling of depressions caused by uneven settlement. The approach road from Brookhouse Estate to the tip has an excellent surface but the road through and on to the tip requires regular attention, particularly during the winter months.

An income of £2,503 was realised from the removal and destruction of trade refuse compared with £2,604 in 1964.

Salvageable materials are stored at the Devonshire Road Depot and waste paper, cardboard and rags are baled at this Depot. An income of £3,392 was derived from the sale of these materials. Details are given in Table XXVIII.

In addition to the 28,260 tons of household refuse disposed of 19,398 tons of builders refuse, soil, sand etc., were tipped making a total of 37,658 tons during 1965. The income raised from the disposal of these items was £2,740 for 1965.

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT for 1965 and Previous Five Years.

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
										No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1965	42,090	630	15.6*	583	13.3*	16	24.8	—	0.00	15	23.8	8	12.7
1964	42,530	717	17.5	552	12.8	20	27.1	—	0.00	19	26.5	13	18.1
1963	42,850	742	17.3	566	13.2	12	15.9	—	0.00	10	13.5	9	12.1
1962	43,060	714	16.6	639	14.8	13	17.9	1	1.38	19	26.6	13	18.2
1961	43,210	738	17.1	627	14.5	8	10.7	2	2.68	13	17.6	8	10.8
1960	43,520	721	16.6	634	14.6	11	15.0	—	0.00	17	23.6	13	18.0
Average 5 years 1960 '64	—	—	17.0	—	13.9	—	17.3	—	0.81	—	21.5	—	15.4
England and Wales 1965	—	—	18.1	—	11.5	—	15.7	—	0.25	—	19.0	—	13.0

* Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.04) = 15.0 per 1,000

Death Rate (comparability factor 0.96) = 13.9 per 1,000

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY

Single Years and Average Rates for 5-Year Periods

Year	Popu- lation Mid- Year Estimate	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1935	42,900	553	12.8	498	11.6	23	41.6
1936	42,770	602	14.0	525	12.2	33	54.0
1937	42,560	626	14.7	573	13.4	41	65.0
1938	42,550	593	13.9	521	13.1	36	60.0
1939	42,630	586	13.7	541	12.7	22	37.5
1935-39	—	—	13.8	—	12.6	—	52.1
1940	41,440	602	14.5	711	17.1	49	77.0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	614	15.0	49	90.0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	547	13.5	43	63.7
1943	40,090	637	15.8	491	12.2	35	54.0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	519	13.1	43	57.2
1940-44	—	—	15.9	—	14.2	—	68.0
1945	39,440	628	15.9	568	14.4	42	66.0
1946	41,270	812	19.6	535	12.9	37	45.0
1947	41,740	860	20.6	541	12.9	40	46.0
1948	43,870	797	18.1	515	11.7	27	32.0
1949	43,980	723	16.4	569	12.9	27	37.0
1945-49	—	—	18.1	—	13.0	—	45.2
1950	44,370	685	15.6	571	12.9	15	22.0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	603	13.8	18	29.0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	610	14.3	22	32.0
1953	43,780	708	16.2	734	17.3	24	34.0
1954	43,580	662	15.2	718	17.2	14	21.0
1950-54	—	—	15.4	—	15.1	—	27.6
1955	43,450	622	14.3	801	18.4	21	33.0
1956	43,420	690	15.9	740	17.0	7	10.0
1957	43,720	737	16.9	750	17.1	21	28.5
1958	43,600	770	17.7	829	19.0	25	32.5
1959	43,550	737	16.9	697	16.0	28	38.0
1955-59	—	—	16.3	—	17.5	—	28.4
1960	43,520	721	16.6	634	14.6	17	23.6
1961	43,210	738	17.1	627	14.5	13	17.6
1962	43,060	714	16.6	639	14.8	19	26.6
1963	42,850	742	17.3	566	13.2	10	13.5
1964	42,530	717	17.5	552	12.8	19	26.5
1960-64	—	—	17.0	—	14.0	—	21.5
1965	42,090	630	15.6	583	13.3	15	23.8

TABLE III

BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Causes of Death for the Year 1965. Classified under the Headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	5	14
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	3	17
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	—	14	14
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	22	56
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16	Diabetes	1	4	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	52	84
18	Coronary disease, angina	54	43	97
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	1	1
20	Other heart disease	39	74	113
21	Other circulatory disease	10	18	28
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	5	15	20
24	Bronchitis	25	12	37
25	Other disease of respiratory system	3	3	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3	5
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	21	41
33	Motor vehicle accidents	8	2	10
34	All other accidents	4	8	12
35	Suicide	3	—	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	TOTALS	273	310	583

TABLE IV

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1935-1965

Number of deaths in single years

Percentage distribution in five-year periods

YEAR	AGE AT DEATH (YEARS)								TOTAL
	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65+	
1935	23	2	5	8	9	56	155	240	498
1936	33	2	5	3	17	53	162	250	525
1937	41	5	8	8	20	49	164	278	573
1938	36	8	5	9	14	55	168	226	521
1939	22	4	7	6	16	64	163	259	541
1935-39	5.83	.79	1.13	1.28	2.86	10.43	30.54	47.14	100%
1940	49	4	10	17	18	65	184	364	711
1941	49	6	9	13	15	60	154	308	614
1942	43	3	6	6	11	60	168	250	547
1943	35	3	4	5	16	32	131	265	491
1944	43	3	2	3	7	53	133	275	519
1940-44	7.60	.66	1.08	1.53	2.32	9.37	26.72	50.72	100%
1945	42	2	5	6	7	39	167	300	568
1946	37	1	3	2	9	45	134	304	535
1947	40	8	5	7	11	37	143	290	541
1948	27	4	3	5	3	26	143	304	515
1949	27	1	3	4	4	28	141	361	569
1945-49	6.34	.59	.70	.88	1.25	6.41	26.69	57.14	100%
1950	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571
1951	18	—	1	1	4	34	150	395	603
1952	22	4	2	2	8	33	153	386	610
1953	24	2	1	3	5	25	183	491	734
1954	14	1	—	2	2	28	140	531	718
1950-54	9.87	.31	.25	.43	.77	4.61	24.22	66.54	100%
1955	21	—	1	3	3	24	183	566	801
1956	7	1	5	2	2	29	152	542	740
1957	21	1	1	5	5	34	157	526	750
1958	25	2	—	2	3	29	161	607	829
1959	28	2	1	2	3	29	161	471	697
1955-59	2.67	.15	.20	.36	.40	3.89	21.33	71.00	100%
1960	17	2	2	8	2	24	180	399	634
1961	13	1	1	1	4	17	142	448	627
1962	19	1	2	1	4	28	148	436	639
1963	10	1	—	2	5	22	130	396	566
1964	19	—	3	1	3	13	145	368	552
1960-64	2.58	.17	.27	.44	.59	3.45	24.68	67.82	100%
1965	15	—	2	5	4	18	141	398	583

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES— 1965
NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED

	Cases Notified Ages :											
	Total Cases all ages	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	66	—	2	4	4	12	40	3	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	9	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	145	10	22	23	22	27	39	—	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:												
Respiratory	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	2
Non-respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	10	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—
Poliomyelitis:												
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	257	11	28	28	28	42	85	6	8	8	9	4

**WARD DISTRIBUTION; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR. 1965**

	Wards								Hospital		
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total cases re- moved to hospital	Deaths in hospital	
Scarlet Fever	15	2	4	15	3	5	12	10	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Measles	25	17	22	10	11	7	24	29	5	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory	—	3	—	1	2	—	2	3	11	—	—
Non-respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	44	28	30	33	21	12	43	46	25	—	—

TABLE VI
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1935-1965

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	Dysentery	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Food poisoning	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	Meningococcal infection	Acute encephalitis	Malaria	TOTALS
1935	—	72	79	5	31	50	119	184	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	15	—	—	—	589
1936	—	57	49	11	19	40	373	654	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	27	—	—	—	1,273
1937	—	74	75	7	27	43	207	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	45	15	—	1	—	531
1938	—	55	123	8	20	35	151	1,027	1	—	—	—	—	1	46	25	—	—	—	1,492
1939	—	62	33	3	25	49	299	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	18	—	—	—	545
1940	—	148	46	2	18	37	91	703	—	—	1	—	—	3	35	14	—	—	—	1,097
1941	—	113	44	3	12	39	370	466	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	12	—	—	—	1,081
1942	—	69	111	4	16	15	84	547	1	—	2	—	—	14	54	22	—	—	—	939
1943	—	73	125	3	8	29	130	262	—	—	1	—	—	10	40	10	—	—	—	691
1944	—	27	94	2	13	29	227	283	—	—	3	—	—	3	32	14	—	—	—	827
1945	—	55	66	3	13	30	36	599	2	—	3	—	—	2	42	9	—	—	—	860
1946	—	15	42	6	17	37	55	183	1	—	1	—	—	1	35	14	—	—	—	407
1947	—	4	29	—	13	35	146	743	46	—	—	—	—	4	54	6	—	—	—	1,080
1948	—	4	75	2	23	25	167	566	1	—	—	—	—	3	36	4	—	—	—	906
1949	—	1	115	1	12	35	139	414	4	—	—	—	1	2	42	4	—	2	—	772
1950	—	8	72	1	14	36	132	413	—	2	3	—	8	4	52	7	4	—	—	756
1951	—	7	91	—	19	40	102	794	—	—	69	5	10	3	41	4	2	—	—	1,187
1952	—	—	33	1	5	33	101	448	1	—	5	—	2	2	30	11	—	—	—	672
1953	—	—	40	1	17	38	66	304	1	—	10	—	6	—	29	9	—	—	—	521
1954	—	—	41	1	11	23	230	82	1	—	304	—	43	1	34	4	1	—	—	776
1955	—	—	43	2	14	25	122	925	3	—	5	—	18	—	29	5	2	1	—	1,194
1956	—	—	56	—	6	28	116	68	5	2	67	—	15	2	20	1	—	1	—	387
1957	—	—	40	3	9	34	85	926	1	—	215	—	13	1	20	8	—	—	—	1,355
1958	—	—	15	5	4	25	88	44	2	—	213	—	13	—	15	3	—	—	—	427
1959	—	—	66	2	13	24	118	462	—	—	83	3	4	—	18	2	2	1	—	798
1960	—	—	122	—	6	14	71	764	—	—	50	3	—	—	15	1	—	1	—	1,047
1961	—	—	42	2	7	26	8	321	3	—	137	—	9	—	11	2	1	—	—	569
1962	—	—	39	—	16	22	8	446	—	—	36	—	9	—	17	2	—	—	—	595
1963	—	—	20	—	10	18	44	385	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	—	1	1	—	537
1964	—	—	22	—	7	3	62	393	—	—	59	—	3	—	8	—	—	1	—	558
1965	—	—	66	1	2	2	9	145	—	—	10	7	3	—	11	1	—	—	—	257

TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1965

AGE PERIODS (YEARS)	*NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
	11		1		—		—	
	12				—			
Rates per 1,000 population	0·261		0·024		—		—	
	0·285				—			
Eng. and Wales Rates per 1,000 population	0·284		0·053		0·042		0·006	
	0·337				0·048			

*New cases include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, but do not include Inward Transfers.

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases on Register as at 31st December, 1965

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males	83	7	90
Females	33	8	41
Total at 31.12.65	116	15	131
Total at 31.12.64	128	15	143

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1946-1965

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
1946 ...	·84	·34	1·18	·55	·07	·62
1947 ...	1·31	·21	1·52	·52	·19	·71
1948 ...	·86	·06	·92	·22	·07	·29
1949 ...	1·00	·13	1·13	·40	·04	·44
1950 ...	1·17	·15	1·32	·31	·04	·35
1951 ...	·93	·09	1·02	·45	·02	·47
1952 ...	·74	·24	·98	·34	·06	·40
1953 ...	·66	·20	·86	·27	---	·27
1954 ...	·78	·09	·87	·20	---	·20
1955 ...	·66	·11	·77	·11	---	·11
1956 ...	·46	·02	·48	·14	·02	·16
1957 ...	·45	·18	·63	·07	·02	·09
1958 ...	·34	·07	·41	·14	---	·14
1959 ...	·41	·05	·46	·04	---	·04
1960 ...	·35	·02	·37	·07	---	·07
1961 ...	·25	·05	·30	·05	---	·05
1962 ...	·40	·04	·44	·05	---	·05
1963 ...	·30	---	·30	·02	·05	·07
1964 ...	·18	---	·18	·05	---	·05
1965 ...	·26	·02	·28	---	---	---
Average for 20 years	·62	·10	·72	·20	·03	·23
Average for first 5-year period 1946-1950	1·03	·18	1·21	·40	·08	·48
Average for last 5-year period 1961-1965	·28	·02	·30	·03	·01	·04

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

										No. of Houses
1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year 1965										
(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,081
	(b)	Number of inspections, made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,016
(2)		Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :								
	(a)	Number found during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number (or estimated number) remaining at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957) :—										
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year :								
	(a)	Unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
	(b)	Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(2)		Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas :—										
(1)		Houses demolished or closed during year :								
	(a)	Housing Act, 1957—								
	(i)	Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(ii)	Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 17 and still in force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(iii)	Parts of building closed (Sections 16 and 35)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(iv)	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
			
(2)		Repairs during the year :—								
	(a)	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period after informal action by the local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
	(b)	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice—								
		Houses in which defects were remedied—								
	(i)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(c)	Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice—								
		Houses made fit—								
	(i)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(d)	Housing Act, 1957 :								
		Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. Certificates of Disrepair										
(a)		Rent Act, 1957—								
		Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number of applications for revocation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)		Certificate as to remedying of defects specified in a Landlord's undertaking to remedy defects—								
		Number of certificates issued under para. 8(2) of 1st schedule...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5. Overcrowding										
18 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, involving 79 persons. Two were from private houses and 16 from Corporation Houses. These figures have been supplied by the Housing Manager (Mr. K. R. Parkinson)										

TABLE XI

HOUSING PROGRESS (Years 1946 to 1965 inclusive)

Year	Built by local Authority		Built by Private Enterprise		Houses Demolished or Closed
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	
1946	34	---	8	---	4
1947	97	---	9	---	23
1948	83	---	10	---	3
1949	161	---	1	---	2
1950	130	---	---	2	5
1951	101	---	18	---	3
1952	34	24	17	---	1
1953	155	---	27	---	18
1954	51	6	8	---	3
1955	180	88	29	---	7
1956	194	60	77	---	58
1957	154	25	93	1	104
1958	66	76	18	---	117
1959	12	82	17	---	199
1960	35	130	28	---	166
1961	5	171	10	---	225
1962	44	250	8	---	192
1963	22	6	24	---	226
1964	71	106	15	---	207
1965	99	417	16	---	323
Total	1,728	1,441	433	3	1,886

TABLE XII
HOUSING ACT, 1957 – Statements of Action from 9th June, 1954

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

Since 9th June, 1954 40 clearance areas have been declared, 1,190 houses have been demolished and 3,647 persons have been displaced. Full details appear in previous Annual Reports.

Clearance Areas	C.P.O. confirmed	Houses		Families		Persons		Demolition
		Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	
Gower St/Henry St.	C.O.	46	—	50	—	153	—	May, 1956
Trafford Rd.(No.1)	5. 6.57	7	—	7	—	17	—	Nov. 1957
Barlow St/Cawdor St.	5. 6.57	197	55	189	60	573	179	Aug., 1959
Egerton St.	8. 5.59	59	—	58	—	184	—	Dec. 1959
Worsley Rd.(No.2)	C.O.	14	—	16	—	40	—	June, 1960
Mees Square	C.O.	9	—	9	—	22	—	June, 1960
Worsley Rd. (No.1)	13.10.59	15	1	13	1	25	2	Sept., 1960
Philip St/ Roberts St.	5.10.59	53	3	52	3	132	6	Feb., 1961
Barlows Buildings	5.10.59	4	—	4	—	11	—	Aug., 1960
New Row	3.12.59	10	—	9	—	22	—	Oct., 1960
Clegg St/ James Terr.	20.11.59	36	—	34	—	128	—	Feb., 1961
Eliza Ann St/ Fielding St	C. O.	46	—	44	—	122	—	Dec., 1961
Nelson St (No.1)	12. 2.60	27	—	27	—	84	—	Dec., 1960
Peel Green Rd (No.1)	19. 2.60	8	—	7	—	15	—	June, 1961
Worsley Rd (No.3)	14. 4.60	6	—	5	—	17	—	June, 1961
St.Mary's St	9. 9.60	38	1	37	1	82	2	Sept., 1961
Ellesmere St (No.1)	2. 1.61	35	—	38	—	103	—	June, 1962
Ellesmere St (No.3)	2. 1.61	4	—	4	—	14	—	June, 1962
Ellesmere St (No.2)	28.10.60	10	—	11	—	25	—	May, 1962
Ellesmere St (No.4)	28.10.60	6	—	7	—	20	—	May, 1962
Vicars Street	22. 8.60	38	1	38	1	90	2	Dec., 1961
Barton Lane (No.1)	29.11.60	13	—	11	—	33	—	Dec., 1961
Barton Lane (No.2)	7. 9.60	3	—	4	—	9	—	April 1962
Partington St.	18. 1.61	18	—	16	—	51	—	Jan., 1962
Higher Croft (No.1)	9. 4.62	35	2	37	2	120	6	Nov., 1962
Nelson St (No.2)	7. 5.62	42	—	41	—	102	—	May 1963
St.James St. (No.1)	13.10.60	8	—	8	—	16	—	Sept., 1962
Philip St. (No.2)	30. 1.62	9	—	9	—	19	—	Jan., 1963
Ellesmere St (No.5)	26. 1.62	9	—	9	—	24	—	Nov., 1962
Knowsley Ave/ Trevelyan Street	4. 4.62	66	4	58	4	196	10	Feb., 1963
Barton Lane (No.3)	9. 8.62	98	4	89	3	231	6	June 1964
Ellesmere St (No.6)	22. 5.62	16	—	16	—	60	—	April, 1963
Ellesmere St (No.7)	6. 7.62	28	—	28	—	85	—	June, 1963
Barton Lane (No.4)	28. 9.62	4	—	4	—	13	—	Sept., 1963
Ellesmere St (No.8)	20. 9.62	21	—	20	—	69	—	May, 1964
Ellesmere St (No.9)	9.10.62	22	—	19	—	73	—	Jan., 1964
Ellesmere St (No.10)	13.11.62	18	2	14	1	36	2	June, 1964
Davis Street	11. 6.63	75	2	73	2	244	6	Feb., 1965
Cromwell Rd (No.2)	18. 7.63	45	2	45	2	119	5	June, 1965
Hampden Grove (No.1)	26. 3.64	15	—	15	—	42	—	June, 1965
TOTALS		1,113	77	1,175	80	3,421	226	

TABLE XII (continued)

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Langholme Place/ Worsley Road (No. 4) Clearance Area	(a) 1. 7. 1963 (C.P.O.) (b) 25. 11. 1963	1-19 Langholme Place	29	10	Oct., 1964	Feb., 1965	—
		2-24 Langholme Place	41	12	Jan., 1965	Feb., 1965	—
		16-18 Bridgewater St.	4	2	Aug., 1965	Aug., 1965	—
		22-26 Millers Lane	7	3	May, 1965	May, 1965	—
		10-12 Millers Lane	5	2	Aug., 1965	Sept., 1965	—
Philip Street (No. 3) Clearance Area	(a) 7. 10. 1963 (C.P.O.) (b) 18. 3. 1964	6/8 Millers Lane	2	1	March, 1965	Sept., 1965	—
		73-79 Worsley Road	10	4	May, 1965	May, 1965	—
		Total 34 houses	98	34			
		20 Millers Lane	1	1	Jan., 1965	May, 1965	
		Total 1 house	1	1			
Lincoln Street (No. 1) Clearance Area	(a) 7. 10. 1963 (C.P.O.) (b) 10. 4. 1964	111-117 Philip Street	7	4	July, 1965	Nov., 1965	—
		TOTAL 4 houses	7	4			
		50-78 Lincoln Street	41	15	June, 1965	Aug., 1965	—
		53-77/79 Lincoln St.	45	12	July, 1965	Aug., 1965	—
		TOTAL 28 houses	86	27			
Green Lane (No. 1) Clearance Area	(a) 2. 9. 1963 (C.P.O.) (b) 28. 7. 1964	3-21 King Edward St.	41	10	June, 1965	Aug., 1965	—
		24-36 King Edward St.	18	7	July, 1965	Aug., 1965	—
		1-15 Police Street	19	8	June, 1965	June, 1965	—
		2-16 Queen Victoria St.	24	8	March, 1965	June, 1965	—
		2-22 King Edward St. 68-70 Green Lane	32 2	11 2	July, 1965 June, 1965	Aug., 1965 Aug., 1965	— —
		TOTAL 46 houses	136	46			

TABLE XII (continued)

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Drayton Street Clearance Area (cont'd.)	(a) 5.10.1964 (C. P.O.) (b) 3.5.1965	8 Drayton Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		6 Drayton Street	5	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		4 Drayton Street	2	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		2 Drayton Street	3	1	July 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		1 Drayton Street	4	1	July, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		3 Drayton Street	4	1	July, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		5 Drayton Street	5	1	July, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		7 Drayton Street	3	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		9 Drayton Street	3	1	Feb., 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		11 Drayton Street	2	1	Aug., 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		13 Drayton Street	1	1	March 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		15 Drayton Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		17 Drayton Street	1	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		19 Drayton Street	2	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		21 Drayton Street	4	1	June, 1965	Sept. 1965	Re-housed
		23 Drayton Street	1	1	—	Sept. 1965	—
		3 Wood Street	1	1	Mar. 1965	Oct. 1965	Re-housed
		5 Wood Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		7 Wood Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		9 Wood Street	4	1	—	Oct., 1965	—
		11 Wood Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		13 Wood Street	3	1	July, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		15 Wood Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		19 Wood Street	1	1	June 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
Salters Lane Clearance Area	(a) 27.4.1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 20.1.1965	23 Wood Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		25 Wood Street	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		27 Wood Street	2	1	Feb., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		29 Wood Street	3	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		31 Wood Street	1	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		33 Wood Street	1	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		35 Wood Street	5	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		37 Wood Street	4	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		39 Wood Street	2	1	July, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		21 Wood Street	2	1	Mar. 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Salters Lane Clearance Area (Cont'd.)	(a) 27.4.1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 20.1.1965	40 Grecian Street	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		38 Grecian Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		36 Grecian Street	1	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		34 Grecian Street	7	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		32 Grecian Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		30 Grecian Street	2	1	—	Oct., 1965	—
		26 Grecian Street	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		24 Grecian Street	4	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		22 Grecian Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		20 Grecian Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		18 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		16 Grecian Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		14 Grecian Street	5	1	—	Oct., 1965	—
		12 Grecian Street	3	1	Feb., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		10 Grecian Street	3	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		8 Grecian Street	3	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		6 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		4 Grecian Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		2 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		1 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		5 Grecian Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		7 Grecian Street	4	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		9 Grecian Street	1	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		11 Grecian Street	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		13 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		15 Grecian Street	3	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		39 Salters Lane	1	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		37 Salters Lane	3	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		35 Salters Lane	1	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		33 Salters Lane	1	1	June, 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		31 Salters Lane	1	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		29 Salters Lane	2	1	June, 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		27 Salters Lane	3	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		25 Salters Lane	1	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		23 Salters Lane	7	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		21 Salters Lane	2	1	Mar., 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Salters Lane Clearance Area (Cont'd)	(a) 27. 4. 1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 20. 1. 1965	19 Salters Lane	7	1	Mar. 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		17 Salters Lane	2	1	Mar. 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		15 Salters Lane	6	1	Mar. 1965	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
		13 Salters Lane (House & Shop)	4	1	—	Apr., 1966	Re-housed
Worsley Road (Nos. 5 & 6) Clearance Areas	"GREY LANDS" (a) 27. 7. 1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 7. 4. 1965	1 Wood Street (House & Shop)	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		17 Wood Street (House & Shop)	4	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		21 Wood Street	2	1	July, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		28 Grecian Street	2	1	June, 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		3 Grecian Street	2	1	Mar., 1965	Oct., 1965	Re-housed
		135 Worsley Road	1	1	Nov., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		133 Worsley Road	1	1	Nov., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		131 Worsley Road	2	1	Oct., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		129 Worsley Road	1	1	Nov., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		119 Worsley Road	2	1	Oct., 1965	March 1966	Re-housed
		117 Worsley Road	3	1	July, 1965	March 1966	Re-housed
		115 Worsley Road	3	1	June, 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		113 Worsley Road	1	1	Nov., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		111 Worsley Road (House & Shop)	3	1	Nov., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		109 Worsley Road	2	1	Oct., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		107 Worsley Road	2	1	Nov., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
Salters Lane Clearance Area (Cont'd)	(a) 27. 4. 1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 20. 1. 1965	105 Worsley Road	3	1	Nov., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		103 Worsley Road	—	—	Oct., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		1 Fern Bank	4	1	—	July, 1966	Re-housed
		2 Fern Bank	—	—	—	July, 1966	Re-housed
		3 Fern Bank	1	1	Nov., 1965	July, 1966	Re-housed
		4 Fern Bank	4	1	June, 1965	July, 1966	Re-housed
		16 Elizabeth Street	1	1	Nov., 1965	July, 1966	Re-housed
		14 Elizabeth Street	3	1	June, 1965	Feb., 1966	Re-housed
		12 Elizabeth Street	2	1	Nov., 1965	Feb., 1966	Re-housed
		10 Elizabeth Street	1	1	Nov., 1965	Feb., 1966	Re-housed
		8 Elizabeth Street	4	1	Nov., 1965	Feb., 1966	Re-housed
		4 Elizabeth Street	3	1	Nov., 1965	Feb., 1966	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Worsley Road (Nos. 5 & 6) Clearance Area (Cont'd.)	(a) 27.7.1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 7.4.1965	2 Elizabeth Street	1	1	Dec. 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		31 New Lane	7	1	—	Feb. 1966	—
		29 New Lane	2	1	Nov., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		27 New Lane	3	1	Aug., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		25 New Lane	4	1	Aug., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		23 New Lane	1	1	Oct., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		19 New Lane	2	1	—	Feb. 1966	—
		15 Elizabeth Street	1	1	Oct., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		13 Elizabeth Street	2	1	Nov., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		11 Elizabeth Street	3	1	June 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		9 Elizabeth Street	3	1	June, 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		7 Elizabeth Street	3	1	Sept., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		5 Elizabeth Street	2	1	Oct., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		3 Elizabeth Street	2	1	Oct., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		1 Elizabeth Street	3	1	Aug., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		15 New Lane	1	1	Dec. 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		13 New Lane	2	1	—	Feb. 1966	—
		11 New Lane	2	1	Nov., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		9 New Lane	2	1	Oct., 1965	May, 1966	Re-housed
		137-139 Worsley Road (House & Shop)	1	1	July, 1966	July, 1966	Re-housed
Mitchell Street (No. 1) Clearance Area	(a) 27.7.1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 7.4.1965	Fern Bank House (Elizabeth Street)	3	1	May, 1966	July, 1966	Re-housed
		6 Elizabeth Street	2	1	Nov., 1965	Feb. 1966	Re-housed
		21 New Lane	1	1	Nov., 1965	Mar., 1966	Re-housed
		7 New Lane	2	1	June, 1966	July, 1966	Re-housed
		5 New Lane	2	1	June, 1966	July, 1966	Re-housed
		32 Marsden Street	1	1	June, 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		34 Marsden Street	2	1	Nov., 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		36 Marsden Street	2	1	Oct., 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		38 Marsden Street	3	1	June, 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		29 Mitchell Street	3	1	June, 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		31 Mitchell Street	6	1	July, 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		33 Mitchell Street	3	1	June, 1965	Jan., 1966	Re-housed
		35 Mitchell Street	—	—	—	Jan., 1966	—

TABLE XII (continued)

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirm- ation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families displaced	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Mitchell Street (No.1) Clearance Area (Cont'd.)	(a) 27.7.1964 (C.P.O.) (b) 7.4.1965	28 Mitchell Street 26 Mitchell Street 24 Mitchell Street 22 Mitchell Street 20 Mitchell Street	2 1 4 6 7	1 1 1 1 1	1965 June, 1965 July, 1965 June, 1965 July, 1965	1966 Jan., 1966 Jan., 1966 Jan., 1966 Jan., 1966	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed —
Nelson Street (No.3) Clearance Area	(a) 1.3.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 28.6.1965	14 Pym Street 16 Pym Street 18 Pym Street 20 Pym Street 46 Nelson Street 48 Nelson Street 50 Nelson Street 52 Nelson Street 54 Nelson Street 56 Nelson Street	4 1 2 3 5 1 3 2 3 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1965 July, 1965 Oct., 1965 Nov., 1965 Sept., 1965 July, 1965 July, 1965 July, 1965 Aug., 1965 July, 1965 Aug., 1965	1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966 May, 1966	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed
St. James Street (No.2.) Clearance Area	(a) 3.5.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 6.1.1966 "GREY LANDS"	11-57 St. James Street 63-71 St. James Street 22-80 St. James Street 15 St. James Street 59 St. James Street 62 Barton Lane 58/60 Barton Lane 35/49 Bridgewater St.					
Bridgewater Street Clearance Area	(a) 4.10.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 8.12.1965	5-27 Rutland Street 14-32 Rutland Street 36-40 Rutland Street 67 Monton Road 6-16 Monton Lane 34 Rutland Street					
Rutland Street Clearance Area	(a) 3.5.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 14.1.1966 "GREY LANDS"						

TABLE XII (continued)

(b) Individual Unfit Houses

In addition, two hundred and thirty five (235) houses (including twenty-four Corporation owned houses) have been demolished since 1954
Full details appeared in the Annual Reports for 1957 to 1964

(1) Address or situation of house	(2) Undertaking accepted	Orders Made		(5) No. of persons displaced	(6) No. of families displaced	(7) Date of displacement	(8) Date of demolition	(9) Date of closure	(10) Information as to re-housing
		(3) Demolition	(4) Closing						
2, Preston Avenue ...	Nov., 1955	---	---	---	---	April, 1957	---	---	Made fit
11, Park Avenue ...	Feb., 1957	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	Made fit
25, Church Road ...	Made fit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
27, Church Road ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
29, Church Road ...	June, 1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8, New Street ...	May, 1959	---	---	3	1	May, 1959	---	May, 1959	Re-housed
86, Barton Road ...	June, 1959	---	---	2	1	Aug., 1959	---	Aug., 1959	Re-housed
2, Shuttle Street ...	Feb., 1960	---	---	1	1	April, 1962	---	---	Re-housed
4, Shuttle Street ...	Feb., 1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6, Shuttle Street ...	Feb., 1960	---	---	1	1	May, 1961	---	---	Re-housed
1, Chapel Street ...	---	---	---	2	1	Feb., 1965	Oct., 1965	---	Re-housed
201, Liverpool Road ...	March, 1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
215-217, Liverpool Road ...	July, 1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Made fit
132, Philip Street ...	July, 1961	---	---	1	1	April 1962	---	---	Re-housed
134, Philip Street ...	July, 1961	---	---	1	1	April, 1962	---	---	Re-housed
72, Church Street (Part) ...	Sept., 1961	---	---	2	1	April, 1962	Sept., 1965	---	Re-house 1
4, Renshaw Square ...	Nov., 1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
33, Worsley Road ...	June, 1962	---	---	5	1	Dec., 1962	---	---	Re-house 1
6, New Street ...	Sept., 1964	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	To be made fit
62, Lane End ...	Jan., 1965	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
64, Lane End ...	Jan., 1965	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
66, Lane End ...	Jan., 1965	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
36, Hampden Grove ...	---	Jan., 1965	---	1	1	June, 1965	March, 1966	---	Re-house 1
37, Hampden Grove ...	---	Jan., 1965	---	4	1	June, 1965	March, 1966	---	Re-house 1
38, Hampden Grove ...	---	Jan., 1965	---	2	1	March, 1965	March, 1966	---	Re-house 1
39, Hampden Grove ...	---	Jan., 1965	---	4	1	March, 1965	March, 1966	---	Re-house 1
111, Park Street ...	Sept., 1964	---	---	4	1	Oct., 1964	---	---	Re-house 1
1, Leigh's Fold ...	June, 1965	---	---	5	1	June, 1965	July, 1966	---	Re-house 1
3, Leigh's Fold ...	June, 1965	---	---	4	1	Jan., 1966	July, 1966	---	Re-house 1
20, New Street ...	---	April, 1965	---	2	1	Sept., 1965	Aug., 1966	---	Re-house 1
22, New Street ...	---	April, 1965	---	2	1	Nov., 1965	Aug., 1966	---	Re-house 1
94a Worsley Road ...	Oct., 1965	---	---	2	1	---	Nov., 1965	---	Re-house 1

TABLE XIII
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Factories and Workplaces :		
Factories—power	92	28
Factories—non-power	19	8
Outworker's premises	46	9
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	395	141
Shops Act	159	11
Total	711	197
Atmospheric Pollution :		
Smoke Observations—Industrial ...	852	---
Smoke Observations—Domestic ...	749	---
Smoke Observations—Shipping ...	245	---
Smoke Control—Inspection of Plant...	80	54
Smoke Control—Prior Approval ...	5	---
Nuisances from smoke	35	257
Nuisances from grit, etc.	1	---
Nuisances from effluvia... ..	56	237
Smoke Control Area—Premises ...	3,839	2,152
Apparatus	159	86
Total ...	6,021	2,786
Housing and Sanitation :		
Applicants for Corporation houses ...	2	---
Certificates of Disrepair	5	---
Dangerous Structures	68	20
Defects and disrepair	936	1,054
Drainage and sanitary fittings ...	659	892
Filthy and verminous premises ...	398	97
Houses in multiple occupation ...	170	193
Improvement grants	916	235
Interviews with owners and contractors	437	58
Inspections of work in progress ...	189	36
Overcrowding	29	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	70	54
Unfit houses—survey	2,360	224
—inspection	967	1,317
Land charge searches	660	---
Property enquiries	483	---
A.R.S. Survey	399	1
Total	8,748	4,183
Food Premises :		
Bakehouses	26	25
Butchers and cooked meat shops ...	110	39
Dairies and milk shops... ..	73	12
Factory Canteens	19	5
School Canteens	29	5
Fish, fruit and vegetable shops ...	93	45
Food inspection... ..	160	8
Food—Investigation of complaint ...	66	19
Food and drug sampling	170	1
Food Hawkers	12	---
Grocers and confectioners shops ...	217	53
Market stalls	1,280	15
Merchandise Marks Act	431	17
Delivery (food) Vans	37	2
Off-Licensed premises	23	4
Public Houses	56	32
Restaurants, cafés and snackbars ...	51	11
Slaughterhouses... ..	---	---
Transport of meat	8	---
Water sampling... ..	41	2
Other premises	27	---
Total	2,929	295

TABLE XIII (continued)

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of revisits
Infectious Disease—inquiries	119	50
Keeping of Animals		
Diseases of Animals Act	43	2
Pet Shops	7	1
Piggeries	52	6
Other Animals	36	9
Farms	11	---
Animal Boarding Establishments...	1	---
Total...	150	18
Refuse Collection and Disposal :		
Ashbins	1,303	20
Accumulations of refuse	1,530	146
Controlled Tip	167	2
Devonshire Road Depot	468	18
Total...	3,468	186
Various		
Cinemas and Bingo Halls	11	6
Fairgrounds	4	1
Marine Store Dealers	8	5
Persons in need of care and attention	34	1
Public Conveniences	654	152
Rodent Control	982	1,328
Schools	24	2
Rag Flock etc. Act	12	---
Offensive Trades	7	3
Miscellaneous	611	43
Agriculture (S.H. & W.) Act	13	---
Noise Abatement	47	11
Hairdressers	33	11
Oil Heater Regs., 1962	18	---
Problem Families	1	---
Scrap Motor Vehicles	126	19
Total...	2,585	1,587

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS OR
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1965

Accumulations removed	2,560
Chimney stacks repaired	4
Dangerous structures	---
Dampness remedied	20
Doors and gates repaired etc.	18
Drains, cleansed, repaired, renewed etc.	16
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	47
Filthy and verminous premises cleansed... ..	2
Fireplaces repaired etc.	9
Floors repaired and renewed	14
Roofs repaired	74
Steps repaired	5
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	8
Statutory information not inscribed in rent books	3
Unclassified defects etc., remedied	19
Walls and ceilings repaired	37
Walls pointed etc.	8
Waste of water (including burst pipes) abated	4
Water closets Repaired or renewed—	34
Additional provided—	
Windows repaired or renewed	40
Yard walls repaired or re-built	1
Yard surfaces and paths relaid	4
Total	2,927

TABLE XV

(a) Mean monthly assessments of the daily readings from the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measurement apparatus.

During the year the machine for the measurement of the daily mean concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the volumetric method at the Health Department was discontinued and a machine was sited at Lankro Chemicals Ltd., The following table shows the estimation of both smoke and sulphur dioxide, based upon readings taken from the machines.

SITE	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
Health Department												
Average	419	464	516	400								
Highest	980	946	1,520	1,023		D I	S C	ON	T I	N U	E D	
Lowest	88	148	296	165								
Monks Hall Museum												
Average	364	312	343	284	292	325	216	250	120	202	89	178
Highest	752	721	1,404	920	756	671	744	771	252	396	188	289
Lowest	112	53	168	106	132	—	68	82	52	83	48	95
Winton Sec. Mod. School												
Average	232	210	273	213					81	90	34	42
Highest	500	634	1,088	594		Machine	Broken		188	207	144	165
Lowest	40	42	80	68					26	13	10	6
Sewage Works												
Average	260	250	320	273	241	255	148	152	97	101	61	61
Highest	636	549	952	743	852	637	492	446	260	446	188	214
Lowest	40	49	118	93	44	25	40	6	40	19	12	—
Lankro Chemicals												
Average	286	345	329	325	216	367	169	266	127	195	77	203
Highest	684	660	1,104	976	784	785	380	517	302	332	220	367
Lowest	64	134	174	105	52	242	72	98	52	93	16	82

SITE	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
Monks Hall Museum												
Average	91	119	92	119	184	172	232	264	304	279	289	243
Highest	186	193	190	213	447	267	1,010	494	1,312	742	1,066	897
Lowest	50	74	19	45	57	47	62	104	98	110	146	102
Winton Sec. Mod. School												
Average	SCHOOL HOLIDAYS				154	148	206	183	249	177	232	189
Highest					371	575	467	387	1,182	476	892	663
Lowest					19	3	78	24	41	21	52	29
Sewage Works												
Average	56	56	57	38	113	84	157	305	253	278	241	185
Highest	147	191	160	187	435	210	414	706	546	466	1,515	806
Lowest	15	—	19	—	40	19	28	34	28	7	15	68
Lankro Chemicals												
Average	81	145	70	157	149	210	213	325	261	347	205	349
Highest	155	268	151	366	431	370	457	504	1,016	954	873	862
Lowest	50	57	27	86	65	115	51	143	62	119	63	234

(Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Measurements in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

TABLE XV

(b) MEAN SUMMER, WINTER AND YEARLY AVERAGES

Station Location	Health Department		Monks Hall Museum		Winton Secondary Modern School.		Sewage Works	
	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2
Summer, 1965	112	196	132	173	90	93	89	82
Winter, 1964/65	277	346	359	327	264	235	272	249
Year, 1964/65	194	271	245	250	177	164	180	165

(Results expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre)

TABLE XVI
REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE MANUFACTURE
AND SALE OF ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS
(Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16)

Type of Premises	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	1	2
Sale of Ice-Cream	124	83
Manufacture of sausages	17	} 59
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	11	
Manufacture of preserved meat	7	
Preparation of preserved fish	28	48
Totals	188	192

TABLE XVII FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Nature of Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Antepar Tablets	1	1	---
Baby Foods	4	4	---
Baking Powder	1	1	---
Biscuits	1	1	---
Butter	1	1	---
Cetavlex Cream	1	1	---
Cereals and Cereal Products	3	2	1
Cheese and Cheese Products	2	2	---
Chocolate confectionery	4	3	1
Coaltar Ointment B.P.C.	1	1	---
Codeine Phosphate	1	1	---
Coffee and Coffee Products	2	2	---
Colouring Matter etc.	3	2	1
Dexedrine Tablets	1	1	---
Dinneford's Compound Magnesia	1	1	---
Double Cream	1	1	---
Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne	1	1	---
Fruit - canned	1	---	1
Fruit - crystallised	3	3	---
Fruit Juice	2	2	---
Gelatine	1	1	---
Honey jelly with vitamins	1	1	---
Ice-cream	6	5	1
Indigestion Tablets	1	1	---
Margarine	4	4	---
Malt extract	2	2	---
Meat products - canned	7	7	---
Meat products - pies	4	2	2
Meat products - sausages	7	5	2
Milk	73	73	---
Milk products	3	1	2
Pickles	1	1	---
Potassium Chloride Tablets B.P.	1	1	---
Preserves	5	4	1
Sauces	1	1	---
Soft Drinks	7	7	---
Spices, Condiments, Herbs	3	3	---
Sugar Confectionery	5	5	---
Sweetening Material	1	1	---
Table Jellies, Desserts	5	5	---
Ten Hour Cold Capsules	1	1	---
Total ...	174	162	12

TABLE XVIII
BATH WATER SAMPLES FROM PUBLIC BATHS (Chemical Analysis)

Bath	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Large Plunge	14	11	3
Small Plunge	14	12	2
TOTAL	28	23	5

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND LICENCES ISSUED

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No of registered distributors operating from—:

(a) Dairies in the district	6
(b) Shops in the district	128

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 —1965.

No. of dealer's (pre-packed) licences in force in respect of

(a) Pasteurised milk	85
(b) Sterilised milk	125
(c) Untreated milk	6
(d) Ultra heat treated milk	10

Table XX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Samples of Milk

	Nature of Test and Result							
	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Tuberculin-tested milk	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk ...	---	---	7	---	7	---	---	---
Untreated milk	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pasteurised milk	---	---	47	4	51	---	---	---
Sterilised milk	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---
Total ...	---	---	54	4	58	---	20	---

TABLE XX (continued)

(b) Samples of Ice-Cream

Result of Examination			
Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
9	—	—	—

(c) Samples of Swimming-Bath Water

Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
28	28	—

(d) Nose and Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)

Taken	Positive	Negative
14	—	14

(e) Specimens of Faeces

Taken	Positive	Negative
169	17	152

TABLE XXI

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXII
INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS
DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY FOOD
WHOLESALEERS AND RETAILERS

Food	Containers	Lbs.
Fish	102	14
Fowl	7	2
Fruit	212	---
Meat	454	695
Milk	178	---
Preserves	3	---
Soup	30	---
Vegetables	426	---
	1,412	711

TABLE XXIII
INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES DURING 1965

Defects, contraventions etc.	No. Found	No. Remedied
Accumulations of Refuse	2	2
Ceilings, defective	1	---
Clothing accommodation not provided	5	---
Contamination, risk of	4	1
First Aid Kits, insufficient or absence of	6	2
Floors, defective	7	2
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., in need of cleansing or re-decoration	13	4
Hot water, absence of, to washbasins or sinks	2	1
Lighting or Ventilation insufficient	3	---
Refuse bins, defective or absence of	1	1
Sanitary accommodation, unsatisfactory	7	4
Sinks, defective or absence of	1	---
Towels, nail brushes, soap etc., absence of	3	1
Utensils and fittings defective, insanitary etc.	1	---
Walls defective	5	2
Washbasins, defective or absence of	2	---
Windows defective, broken glazing etc.	1	---
"Wash hands" notices, absence of	3	---
Total	67	20

TABLE XXIV
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of :		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	27	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	157	114	7	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	6	—	—
TOTAL	166	147	7	—

(b) Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	5	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	6	—	2	—

There are 32 out-workers in the Borough.

TABLE XXV
SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 840 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows:—

Animal Foods	3	Hairdressers	46
Artists' Materials	2	Jewellers	5
Auctioneers	1	Leather Goods	2
Bread and Confectionery	24	Millinery	6
Butchers	44	Motor Accessories and Petrol Sales	17
Boots and Shoes	4	Mixed Business	60
Boot and Shoe Repairers	10	Newsagents and Stationery	37
Chemists	12	Off-Licences	38
Cafes and Snack Bars	20	On-Licences	48
Cycle Dealers	10	Opticians	4
Cooked Meats and Tripe... ..	3	Outfitters	40
Dyers and Cleaners	18	Photographers	4
Drapers	21	Post Offices (Mainly)	10
Decorators' Supplies	13	Pet Shops	4
Electric and Radio Appliances	25	Prams	1
Engineers' Tools	2	Record Dealers	3
Fancy Goods	6	Sanitary Fittings	8
Fish and Chips	27	Sweets and Tobacco	56
Fishmongers	4	Sewing Machines... ..	2
Florists	7	Sports Equipment	1
Funeral Directors	1	Surgical Appliances	1
Fents	2	Tobacconists	2
Garden Supplies	1	Toys	5
Gas Appliances	1	Travel Agency	3
Grocers	70	Walk-round Stores	3
Greengrocers	29	Wardrobe Dealers	2
Hardware	26	Woodworkers' Supplies	3
House Furnishers	13	Wholesale Dealers	5
		Wool Shops	5

TABLE XXVI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (RODENT CONTROL)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local authority	Dwelling houses	All other premises	Agricultural premises	
1. Number of Properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	15	239	55	1	310
(b) Survey under the Act	---	65	3	---	68
(c) Otherwise	---	---	---	---	---
2. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	204	1,634	341	38	2,217
3. Number of "Properties" inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (i) Major	---	---	---	---	---
(ii) Minor	7	221	30	1	259
(b) Mice (i) Major	1	---	2	---	3
(ii) Minor	7	83	26	---	116
4. Number of Infested Properties treated by the Local Authority	15	304	58	1	378
5. Total Treatments carried out	16	321	77	1	415

TABLE XXVII

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of Registered Premises	...	2
Number of Inspections	...	12
Number of Samples taken	...	13

RESULTS OF SAMPLES

Sample No.	Material	Chlorine Test (Parts per 100,000)	Oil and soap test %	Soluble Extracted matter %	Trash Content %	Oil %	Insoluble Extracted matter %	Total Extracted matter %	Remarks
181	Woollen Flock	---	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
182	Loose Washed Flock	11	2.9	1.2	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
183	Washed Layered Felt	11	2.4	1.0	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
184	Layered Cotton Felt	---	---	---	6.6	0.7	---	---	Satisfactory
185	Foam Chippings	6	2.2	0.7	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
186	Woollen Flock	---	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
187	Kapok	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	Satisfactory
188	Curled Poultry and Goose Feathers	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	Unsatisfactory
189	Cotton Mill Puff	---	---	---	8.2	0.8	---	---	Satisfactory
190	Washed Rag Flock	14	3.7	1.2	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
191	Washed Layered Felt	23	2.7	1.4	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory
192	Coir Fibre	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	Satisfactory
193	Washed Layered Felt	20	2.8	1.2	---	---	---	---	Satisfactory

TABLE XXVIII

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
	£	£	£
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	21,812	3,858	25,670
(b) Transport	16,229	2,317	18,546
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	2,885	2,422	5,307
(d) Other items	—	952	952
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	40,926	9,549	50,475
2. GROSS INCOME	1,685	7,111	8,796
3. NETT COST	39,241	2,438	41,679
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	23 11	2 1	26 0
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	17 9	1 3	20 4
6. Nett Cost per ton	42 11	1 4	44 3
	£	£	£
7. Nett cost per 1,000 population...	934	58	992
8. Nett cost per 1,000 premises ...	2,378	148	2,526

TABLE XXIX

SALVAGE RETURNS, 1965

	Weight				Income		
	Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.				£	s.	d.
Baled and loose cardboard ...	104	13	-	-	878	18	1
Baled and loose paper	335	17	2	-	2,343	11	9
Metals—Ferrous	19	6	-	-	80	18	8
—Non-Ferrous	-	12	-	13	47	7	4
Textiles	7	4	-	21	41	6	0
Scrap tyres							
Total ...	467	12	3	6	3,392	1	10

TABLE XXX

DETAILS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Fleet No.	Description	Date Purchased	Cost
2	S.D. RTJ 127	Dec., 1953	£2,124
4	S.D. UTC 866	Dec., 1954	£1,548
10	S.D. 989 BTF	May, 1957	£1,623
11	S.D. 870 BUR	Jan., 1958	£1,795
12	Bedford YBA 621	Aug., 1963	£ 464
13	S.D. 909 EAR	Sept., 1958	£2,880
14	S.D. 6377 AR	Dec., 1959	£2,270
15	S.D. 6199 NK	Jan., 1961	£2,273
16	S.D. 260 LRO	June, 1962	£2,755
17	S.D. 428 NUR	Feb., 1963	£2,432
18	S.D HJH 968C	April, 1965	£3,970

