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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

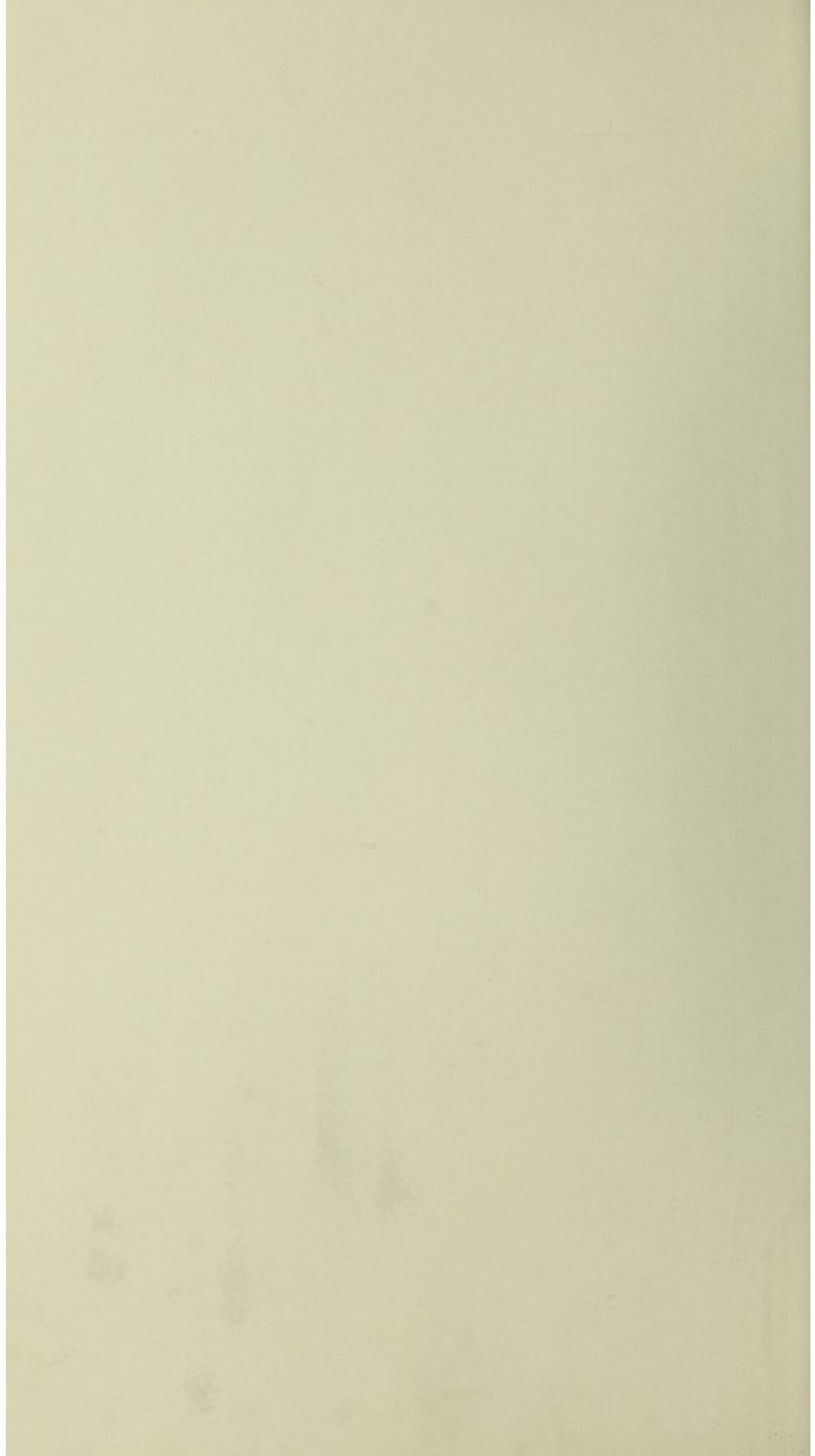
Chief Public Health Inspector

1966





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BOROUGH OF ECCLES

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
on
31st December, 1966.

The Mayor :

† Councillor Mrs. C.D. RHODES, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

† Alderman G.K. EDWARDS.

† Alderman R. BENSON, J.P.	Councillor T. FRANCIS
Alderman J. BIRCH	Councillor J.G. HARDWAY
Alderman Mrs. E. BODDAN	Councillor C.L. JONES
Alderman C.E. JOHNSON, J.P.	Councillor D.A. LANCASTER
Alderman J. McCANN, C.B.E., M.P.	Councillor M.H. LEWIS
† Alderman J.G. SMITH, C.C.	† Councillor W.J. MYLES
Alderman O. WILLIAMS	Councillor G. NOLAN
Councillor D.W. ANDERSON	Councillor R. RHODES, J.P.
† Councillor Mrs. I.P. ANDERSON	* Councillor J.K. ROBINSON
Councillor J. BRADLEY	† Councillor J.N. STOKOE
Councillor J. BURROWS	* Councillor W. SULLIVAN
Councillor A. COOPER	† Councillor A.H. WALSH
Councillor T. CUSACK J.P.	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.

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. (Resigned 1.9.1966).

W.G. RHYS-JONES, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., (Oxon), L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H., (Commenced 1.11.1966).

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. *

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

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 (Resigned 28/2/1967)

D.A.G. MORRIS

Technical Assistants/Clerk of Works - Clean Air :

L.J. WATTON (Resigned 16.10.1966)

N.W. WHITNEY (Commenced 13.6.1966)

T.G. CROSS (Commenced 21.11.1966)

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk - D.A. JONES

E. HASLAM

Mrs. M. SINGLETON (Resigned 20.11.1966)

Mrs. J.A. CUNNINGHAM (Resigned 31.12.1966)

Miss S. ROGERSON (Resigned 18.12.1966)

Mrs. B.K. FULTON (Commenced 28.11.1966)

Miss S. PEARCE (Commenced 3.1.1967)

Pests Officer :

R.A. BELL

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1966

Public Health Department,
King Street,
P.O. Box No. 6, Eccles.

Telephone :- 061 - 322 2214

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twelfth annual report. Writing it as I do at the time of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of the Borough, it is particularly pleasing to be able to give the town a clean bill of health for the year 1966. The infant mortality rate at 18.8 per 1,000 live births was fractionally lower than the national rate (19.0). Although 582 cases of measles were notified, as were also 82 cases of the now relatively insignificant but still notifiable disease scarlet fever, the incidence of all other notifiable diseases was low, and no alarming epidemic situation - either actual or potential - called for my attention during the year. 1966 was the 15th successive year without a case of diphtheria, and the 5th successive year without a case of poliomyelitis; peak years for these killing diseases were 1940 when there were 148 cases of diphtheria, and 1947 when there were 46 cases of poliomyelitis.

The high and rising proportion of births which are illegitimate is disturbing. Over the five year period 1956-1960, illegitimate births represented 3.9% of all live births in Eccles; in the next five year period 1961 to 1965 this had risen to 5.1%; but in 1966 a yet higher peak of 11.3% was reached. It would not be fair to regard this as a blot solely on the town's escutcheon, since it is part of a larger problem affecting our whole nation: but it does go to show that improvement of the material environment - in which Eccles has been so outstandingly successful - does not of itself cure all the ills of society.

Eccles has become a better and a cleaner place to live in - particularly during the past ten years when clearance and redevelopment have been in full swing, the smoke control programme has got well under way, and a programme of declaration of improvement areas has been introduced. During this ten year period 1957 to 1966, an average of 209 houses per year has been demolished or closed, and 221 new dwellings per year erected (193 of them by the Local Authority and 28 by private enterprise). At the end of 1966 no less than 30% of the dwellings in the Borough were subject to operative Smoke Control Orders, and in view of the fact that many other dwellings in the town are also smokeless by design, by choice, or by tenancy agreement, it has been estimated that smoke emission from domestic sources has been reduced by 43% since smoke control was started in 1961. With the added incentive of recent technological advances in home heating methods one would hope to see in the future a great acceleration in the rate of introduction of smoke control areas as compared with the first ten years of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Applications for improvement grants which have been approved have over the past five years averaged 71 per year, and it is to be hoped that in future years as improvement notices in declared improvement areas gradually come into force this number will steadily increase.

Not only has the air in Eccles become cleaner in recent years, but in 1966 and for many years past it has been possible by dint of constant vigilance to guarantee the other basic requirements of life - a wholesome water supply, and clean, safe food.

My thanks are due to the staff of the Department for their loyal service, to the Town Clerk and officers of other Departments for helpful advice and ready co-operation, and to you for the support and confidence you have given throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
WILLIS J. ELWOOD.

September, 1967.

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,417
Population (Census 1961)	43,173
Population (Estimated 1966)..	41,700
Number of Houses and Flats, 1966	14,406
Rateable Value (December, 1966)	£1,477,481
Sum represented by a penny rate (1967/68)... ..	£6,000

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

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Number	325	314	639
Rate per 1,000 population			15.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			11.26

Stillbirths:

Number	3	7	10
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...			15.4
Total live and stillbirths	328	321	649
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).	5	7	12

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	41.6

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.2
----------------------------------------------------	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	17.2
---------------------------------------------------	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	32.4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

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 to 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 population for the year 1966 as estimated by the Registrar General was 41,700, a further decrease in the population of 1,443 persons.

OCCUPATIONS

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

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

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

BIRTHS

The number of live births during 1966 was 639 (325 males and 314 females) as compared with 630 during 1965. This gives a live birth rate of 15.9 per 1,000 population which is lower than the average rate (16.8) for the five years 1961 to 1965 and lower than the rate for England and Wales for 1966 which was 17.7.

STILLBIRTHS

The stillbirths numbered 10. The stillbirth rate was 15.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as compared with 24.8 in 1965 and 27.1 in 1964. The average rate for the five years 1961 to 1965 was 19.3.

INFANT MORTALITY (see Tables I and II)

During 1966 there were 12 deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives an infant mortality rate of 18.8 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for the Borough in 1965 was 23.8 and the average rate for the five years 1961 to 1965 was 21.6. The rate for England and Wales in 1966 was 19.0.

The neo-natal deaths, i.e. the number of deaths occurring during the first four weeks of life were 11, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.2 per 1,000 births as against 12.7 for 1965. The average rate for the five years 1961 to 1965 was 14.4.

The perinatal deaths, i.e. the number of stillbirths (10) plus the number of deaths occurring during the first week of life (11) were 21. This gives a perinatal mortality rate of 32.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1966 as against 37.2 for 1965.

DEATHS (see Tables 1 to 1V)

The number of deaths at all ages during the year was 580 compared with 583 in 1965. The crude death rate was 13.9 per 1,000 population, being the same as the crude death rate in 1965.

The crude death rate is calculated as follows :-

Number of deaths of Eccles residents occurring during 1966 x 1,000
mid-year population of Eccles during 1966.

The crude death rate does not take into account the age distribution of population, and is therefore only valid for comparisons for the same area from year to year, since changes in the composition of an area normally occur rather slowly. If comparisons are to be made with other areas it is necessary to have some factor of standardisation which takes into account the age distribution of population in each area.

This standardisation factor takes the form of a yearly "comparability" factor calculated for each district by the Registrar General. The "comparability" factor for Eccles for 1966 is 1.00. When this factor is multiplied by the crude death rate an adjusted death rate is obtained. The adjusted death rate for Eccles is therefore the same as the crude death rate (13.9).

There were 12 deaths from pneumonia and 54 from bronchitis. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were 25 compared with 17 in 1965 and from other forms of cancer were 83 against 91 in 1965.

There were 17 deaths of children under 15 years of age; 405 of persons aged 65 or over.

Accidental deaths totalled 21, compared with 22, 16, 18, 27 and 20 in the previous five years. Of these, eight were caused by moving vehicles, eight by falls and five by other causes.

The diagram on page 12 shows the breakdown of deaths by principal causes, the rates per 1,000 population and the percentage of each grouping.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (see Table I)

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth during 1966.

CANCER (see Table III)

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cancer of Stomach	13	12	21	14	11
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus..	17	23	28	17	25
Cancer of Breast	10	8	7	14	7
Cancer of Uterus	7	7	8	5	6
Cancer of Other sites ...	45	50	44	56	58
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	4	-	2	1
	<u>95</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>108</u>

This gives for 1966 a cancer mortality rate of 2.59 per 1,000 compared with 2.56 per 1,000 in 1965. The national rate for 1966 was 2.25 per 1,000. The 25 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus give for Eccles a mortality rate from this cause of 0.59 which is a little higher than the national rate of 0.56.

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

There were 705 notifications of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) during the year, as compared with 257 during 1965.

The distribution of these cases in the various age groups and the various wards in the Borough is shown in Table V. In Table VI the infectious diseases notified in 1966 are seen along with notifications for the preceding 31 years.

The 705 notifications received were the highest recorded since 1960. It must be pointed out, however, that 582 of these notifications were in respect of measles compared with 145 during the previous year.

There were 12 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery compared with 11 in 1965. A contact of one of these cases was employed as a nurse at a local hospital and it was necessary to serve a notice in pursuance of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961 excluding the lady from employment until the case was cleared. The notice was effective for 11 days.

During the year there were 82 cases of scarlet fever notified as compared with 66 in 1965.

For the fourteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS (see Tables VII, VIII, and IX)

Statistics are given in Tables VII, VIII and IX. 14 new cases (12 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory) were notified during the year.

From Table VIII it will be seen that there were, at the end of 1966, 107 persons in Eccles suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and a further 16 suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

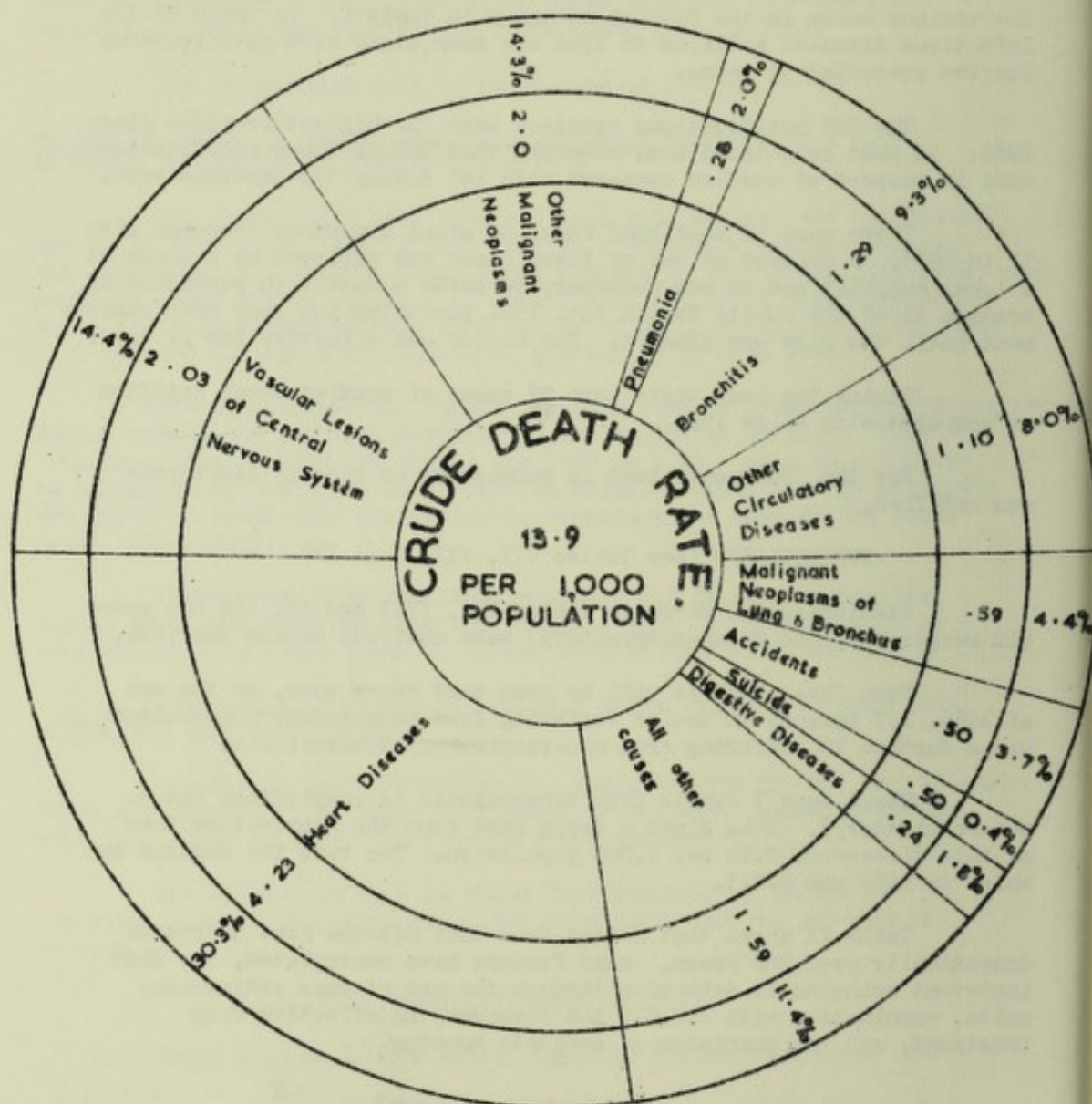
There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis (4 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory). This gives a death rate from the respiratory form of this disease of 0.10 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales in 1966 was 0.043.

Table IX shows that deaths 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.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

1966

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
AND
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following protective procedures are carried out free of charge at County Council clinics and by general practitioners at their surgeries.

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 1966 and the two previous years.

	1966	1965	1964
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	352	239	188
(b) Number of re-vaccinations	44	16	111

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Three injections are given at intervals of not less than one month.

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

	Primary	Reinforcing
Children protected during 1966 against -		
Diphtheria	516	825
Whooping Cough	469	379
Tetanus... ..	529	837
Total diphtheria immunisations in 1965	597	1,032

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 538 compared with 769 in the previous year, and the number of persons who were given re-inforcement doses was 246 compared with 641 in 1965.

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 1966,

516 schoolchildren were skin-tested in this manner, 417 were found to be susceptible to tuberculosis and all 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, and are not receiving from others, proper care and attention, and are (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or (b) aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated and are living in insanitary conditions.

There was one 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 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 Eccles Home Safety Committee met at quarterly intervals during the year. The meetings were well attended, an average of 27 members being present at each meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the committee took place in the Town Hall on 26th January, 1967. Mr. C.H. Newton, Housing Development Officer, North-Western Gas Board, gave an informative talk on the production of gas, including the use of natural gas on an increasing scale in future years.

Two delegates attended the Lancashire and Cheshire Home Safety Area Council. Mrs. Leigh, M.P.S., Council Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, spoke at this Council on the danger of poisons, and stated that more than 700 persons a year die because of insufficient care with medicines. Miss Patry, Borough Librarian and Curator, organised an excellent exhibition on the dangers of poisons, in the Central Library, Eccles.

Statistics provided by the ambulance and fire services were available at each quarterly meeting. Falls and burns were the main causes of accidents in the home, but it was pleasing to discover from ambulance reports that the accident figures had decreased over the past five years. Requests for statistics on home safety were received from educational bodies who appear to show some real interest in home safety.

I should like to express my thanks to Mr. J.W. Box, Honorary Secretary to the Home Safety Committee, and to his assistant Miss G. Thompson for their keen interest and devotion to the home safety cause.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

I. 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.
CHILD WELFARE ...	1. School Clinic, Corporation Rd. Eccles. 2. Abbey Grove, Eccles 3. St. Mary Magdalene's School, Catherine St., Winton 4. Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandra Rd., 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. M. Farrington	...	31, Westwood Crescent, Eccles...	...	ECCles 3834
Mrs. M. Mitchell	...	31, King Edward Street, Eccles..	...	ECCles 5469
Mrs. M. Ryan	...	36, Brookhouse Avenue, Eccles...	...	ECCles 2447
Miss M. Whearty	...	4, Walker House, Cawdor St., Eccles...	...	ECCles 3684

HEALTH VISITORS

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

Miss M. Beddow	} School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles. ECC 1724
Mrs. D.M. Farmer	...	...	...
Miss A.W.M. Fido	...	...	...
Miss G.M. Geraghty	...	...	...
Miss N. Wilkinson	...	...	...

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 :-

Mrs. E. Fulton	...	...	...	766, Liverpool Road, Eccles.	ECCles 2808
Mrs. J.E. Dawson	...	...	...	23, Maldon Drive, Monton Eccles.	789 2101
Mrs. M. Halliday	...	...	...	36, Clarendon Rd., Eccles	ECCles 3009
Mrs. M.J. Thornily	...	...	...	74, New Lane, Eccles	7891574
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 request 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. Applications 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 8 ft 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.

Bright Road Over 60 Club (Meet each Wednesday at Presbyterian Church, Bright Road).	Hon. Sec. Mrs. F. Anthon, 142, Charter, Barton Lane, Eccles.
British Legion Over 60 Club. ... (Meet each Thursday, at British Legion Club.)	Hon. Sec. Mrs. B. Swindells, 9, Armitage St., Eccles.
Shakespeare Crescent Over 60 Club (Meet each Tuesday at the "Daily" Club)	Hon. Sec. Miss Scott, 2, Doughty Ave, Eccles.
Patricroft Over 60 Club (Meet each Friday at the Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandra Road)	Hon. Sec. Mr. Horsfield, 47 Haddon Road, Eccles.
Rowallen Over 60 Club (Meet each Monday at the "Daily" Club)	Hon. Sec. Mr. G. Davies, 31, Park Rd. Eccles.
Winton Over 60 Club (Meet each Thursday at St. Mary Magdelene's School, Catherine St).	Hon. Sec. Mrs. Carlton, 22, Snowdon 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 Crook, 77, Barton Rd., Eccles.
Cripples Help Society	5, Cross Street, Manchester, 2.
Eccles Civic Guild of Help.. ...	Hon. Sec. Miss G. Thompson, 7, Trafalgar Rd., Salford, 6.
Eccles & Dist. Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.	Mr. A.N. Hesketh, 56, Farm Lane, Worsley.
Eccles & Dist. Family Planning Assoc.	Hon. Sec. Mrs. M. Addis, 10, Chatsworth Road, Eccles.
Forces Help Society & Lord Roberts Workshops	District Head: Mr. C.R.Revans, 717, Bolton Rd., Pendlebury.
M/c. and Salford Blind Aid Society	74, Great Bridgewater St. M/cr.
Multiple Sclerosis Society (Manchester & S.E. Lancs. Branch)	Mr. C. Watts, c/o G.P.O. Manchester.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain (Manchester, Salford & District Branch)	Hon. Sec. Mr. T. Hargreaves, 12, Connell Road, Baguley, M/c. 23
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 Eccles.
Urmston & Dist. Spastic Group	Hon. Sec. Mr. C.G. Williams, 323, Withington Rd., Chorlton-cum- Hardy, Manchester, 21.
Women's Royal Voluntary Service for Civil Defence	Centre Organiser: Mrs. M. Croft, 45a, New Lane, 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

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

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my tenth Annual Report on the environmental health services of the Borough, and on the refuse collection and disposal service for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

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

For the 7th successive year the professional and technical staff of the department remained up to establishment. The three lady members of the clerical staff all resigned towards the end of the year. Mrs. Singleton removed to Leeds, and Mrs. Cunningham left to have her baby. Miss Rogerson, the junior, took up a more responsible post with a private firm. Again it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the devotion to duty and efficiency of all members of the staff.

The volume of paper work necessary is tremendous. If the administration is to be orderly and successful, too much cutting of what is thought to be unnecessary detail is shown at a later date to be unrealistic; for example statements often made at slum clearance enquiries can only be over-ruled by production of proper records, and such can be of extreme value to other departments searching for information.

Routine inspections of premises continued during the year with some accent on the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, dealing with the heating of the premises during the winter months. Because of the mild winter, few contraventions were found.

Continued vigilance is kept over the food supplies of the townspeople. The legal requirements have become very complex and the law is being revised continuously. Some of the most unsatisfactory shops are being demolished, and others are being forced to close, due to economic pressure. The modern shops being erected in the borough are a welcome improvement, but shopkeepers must remember that modern fixtures and fittings merely make cleansing easier, and do not replace it.

The Clean Air Act of 1956 is being implemented in a satisfactory manner. In 10 years, almost half the houses in the borough are smokeless, and further Smoke Control areas will be added as quickly as possible. The emission of smoke has been reduced by more than half, since many progressive householders living outside smoke control areas are using smokeless fuels by choice. It is regrettable that the law does not allow grants to be made to these people. On the other hand the law does allow fuel merchants to deliver bituminous fuel in smoke control areas, and does little to prevent dangerous emissions from the exhausts of motor vehicles. One has only to follow some heavy goods vehicles up a steep hill to realise how obnoxious these emissions are. Apparently, no one is prepared to admit that these fumes are a health hazard.

The 1965/1968 Slum Clearance Programme is up to schedule. Those houses remaining will be represented by early 1968, and it will be necessary to prepare a further programme, which I hope will see the end of "slum" clearance in Eccles. Certainly the bad old houses common 10 years ago in the borough have almost disappeared. There are few houses left which cannot be repaired and improved, although the economics of such will need to be considered. It has been said that these "twilight" houses do not belong to the owners as much as to the nation, and form a part of our national wealth, which must be preserved wherever possible. However, these houses cannot today be judged merely by the presence of disrepair, dampness and lack of amenities, but by their environment and the continuous industrial noise and odours, traffic noise and fumes which surround them.

Although more and more cottage property is being "improved" there is still room for tremendous improvement. Many of the older tenants do not wish to be disturbed, but there must be many occupiers who should take advantage of the grants available. They cannot say that they are ignorant of the scheme; one assumes that they "cannot be bothered". An improved house is not necessary for comfort alone, but for the maintenance of good health.

There is not the same problem of squalid houses let in multiple occupation in Eccles, as in places like Salford and Manchester, but such houses need constant surveillance. Fortunately, the worst houses will be demolished within the next two years or so, due to slum clearance and the South East Lancashire Motorway. The greatest difficulty is the enforcement of the provisions relating to means of escape from fire. This problem is being tackled vigorously in 1967.

In conclusion, I express my appreciation to the support given to me by the Chairman, Vice Chairman and other members of the Public Health Committee. I have been glad to receive the valued advice of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Elwood. I thank Mr. C.L. Taylor, who has been a loyal and understanding deputy, especially during the period of my absence from the department in the middle of the year.

I am, Mr. 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, 2,158 houses have been demolished or closed and at the end of 1966, there remained 397 houses which were unfit for human habitation and which are included in the present slum clearance programme. A number of these houses have been represented and the remainder will be the subject of slum clearance procedure by 1968.

During 1966, a record number of 334 houses were demolished or closed. These comprised 313 unfit houses in clearance areas, 11 houses on land adjoining these areas and 10 individual unfit houses. A total of 188 families comprising 514 persons were re-housed.

Administrative duties involved in the declaration of clearance areas and in the preparation of evidence for the three public enquiries held during 1966 have taken up a great deal of the time of the staff of the department. If the work of slum clearance continues at the same rate as in past years, it is anticipated that the slum clearance problem will be a thing of the past in the 1970's. Emphasis is now being placed on the improvement of structurally sound older houses. It will be seen later in this report that this work has commenced in the Barton Ward of the Borough, and a survey in the Winton Ward is nearing completion in order to decide which houses are suitable for improvement.

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

The number of dwelling houses inspected during the year was 6,452 and 9,786 inspections were carried out at these premises. The number of complaints investigated was 274 and 244 houses were rendered fit for habitation.

It will be seen from Table XII that many hundreds of houses have been demolished and this has resulted in the number of complaints relating to major defects and disrepair decreasing over the years. This has resulted in more attention being directed to the prevention of serious deterioration; prevention is always better than cure. The majority of the complaints were remedied informally and it was not necessary to initiate legal proceedings during the year.

(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 repealed most of the 1957 Act and amended the Protection of Eviction Act, 1964. The Act introduces 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 Borough Councils. The Rent Officer for Area number 12 which includes Eccles is :-

Mr. W. Hargreaves, 35, Crofts Bank Road,
Urmston, Manchester. Telephone Number Urmston 5036

(d) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are about 109 houses in the Borough known to be in multiple occupation, and 280 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; where defects are discovered they are abated quickly by the owners. The main difficulty is the provision of satisfactory means of escape in 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. Some houses are not satisfactory, but the majority will cease to exist in the next year or two due to re-development.

(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 food store £ 10.

This grant, of course, is available to either owner/occupiers or owners of tenanted houses and 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 1966 two applications for discretionary grants were received; 78 applications for standard grants were received and approved, and improvements were completed at 73 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 advantage of the grants. All houses which are not likely to be subject to slum clearance procedure, or to be needed for highway or other redevelopment, 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 in the Barton Ward which lacked one or more of the standard amenities. The ward was divided into 6 "improvement areas". Orders covering 3 of these areas were declared by the Council in January, 1965; and a further 3 orders in January, 1966. Details of these areas are as follows :-

Barton Ward Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Improvement Areas.

In these areas there are 526 houses. Of these, 48 are corporation houses, 81 are modern houses and 397 are privately owned older houses. Of the 397 houses, 128 are tenanted and 229 are owner/occupied.

Of the 128 tenanted houses, 90 lack the standard amenities.

Of the 229 owner/occupied houses 99 lack the standard amenities.

Improvement Notices were served upon all persons known to have an interest in the property; 71 were "immediate improvement notices" requiring the works to be carried out by January, 1968 and 30 were "suspended improvement notices" delaying action until February, 1970 unless in the meantime conditions changed, when a "final improvement notice" would be served; one such notice has been served. Eleven of these notices are now complied with due to either the work having been completed, or the house sold to an owner/occupier.

Barton Ward Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Improvement Areas.

In these areas there are 821 houses. Of these, 148 are corporation houses, 164 are modern houses and 509 are privately owned older houses. Of the 509 houses, 183 are tenanted and 326 are owner/occupied.

Of the 183 tenanted houses, 130 lack the standard amenities.

Of the 326 owner/occupied houses, 168 lack the standard amenities.

(f) DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

(1) Disinfection.

During the year three houses were disinfected following cases of infectious disease. 6 library books were brought to the Department for disinfection. Disinfection of premises is carried out with white disinfecting fluid using a germicidal spray. Infected bedding and other articles which are suitable for steam disinfection, are treated at Ladywell Hospital, Salford.

(2) Disinfestation.

A total of 80 premises, of which 18 were houses owned by the Corporation, were treated by the Pests Officer to eradicate insect pests.

(g) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES.

There are in the Borough :-

Fresh water flushed closets ..	17,971
Waste water flushed closets ..	8
Pail closets.. .. .	18
Dustbins	15,870
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, the owners of the land, have constructed small sewage disposal plants to serve suitable groups of premises in the area, and it is expected that the majority of these pail closets will be replaced within the next few years.

2. ADMINISTRATION (Tables XIII and XIV)

During the year 21,516 primary inspections or enquiries and 8,514 re-visits were made. The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 4,782. Defects or nuisances remedied or abated in houses not subject to slum clearance proposals totalled 4,457. 285 informal letters or notices were sent out, and 163 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... ..	48	31	-
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 45... ..	9	5	-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93-103..	105	77	-
Public Health Act 1961, Sec. 17... ..	1	1	-
	163	114	-

During the year, information was given in respect of 668 Land Charge Searches, and 410 enquiries relative to the "life" of houses in the Borough were dealt with by staff in the department.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) General

Ten years after the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, we may ask two questions: "Have we progressed as far as was first envisaged?", and "Does the Clean Air Act go far enough in its control of atmospheric pollution?"

The Beaver Committee stated in 1954 that the immediate object of any clean air legislation should be a 20% reduction of smoke in the atmosphere by 1970/71.

From figures based upon the amounts of fuel used by the various consumers in 1964 (compiled by Dr. A. Parker, and published in the "Clean Air" year book for 1966) it is shown that considerable reductions have been achieved since 1956.

Emission of Smoke by the Main Users of fuel (figures in thousand tons)			
Consumer	1956	1964	Reduction
Domestic	1,310	900	30%
Railways	240	100	58%
Industrial	750	200	73%
Totals	2,300	1,200	47%

Figures published in a paper presented at the International Clean Air Congress, by members of the staff of Warren Spring Laboratory, and based upon actual measurements of ground level concentrations of smoke made during 1965, indicated that smoke concentrations (excluding London) had decreased by about one-half their 1956 value (see Table XV). In the London area concentrations had decreased to a third of the 1956 value.

It is obvious that we have progressed further than members of the Beaver Committee ever anticipated, even with the stop-start fuel fiasco of 1963/64.

The sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956 which have been implemented are certainly achieving their purpose. Industry has become virtually smoke free with the modern types of furnaces installed to meet the requirements of the Act. The height of new chimneys is controlled to ensure that ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide do not exceed a concentration which would be prejudicial to health. On the domestic scene, smoke control areas have reduced low level emissions of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the use of solid smokeless fuels, oil, gas and electricity, the latter two fuels being sulphur free.

It is disappointing to reflect that after ten years of operation some provisions of the Act have still not been implemented, mainly those concerned with the installation and use of smoke density recorders and alarms, and the measurement and control of grit and dust emissions. A working party engaged on the latter problem completed their report during the year and regulations to control grit and dust emissions are now in course of preparation.

In light of experience gained in the enforcement of the Act over the years, certain amendments and additions to the law would have been useful.

On the industrial side, powers to enforce the regular maintenance of semi-automatic or fully automatic furnaces would prove invaluable, as lack of maintenance is one of the main factors in "unforeseen breakdowns" which lead to smoke emissions.

Chimney height control should be extended to cover new furnace installations whether or not a new chimney is to be erected, especially on the higher rated furnaces.

On the domestic scene it is regrettable that smoke control order provisions do not include legislation forbidding the delivery of bituminous coal into smoke control areas, other than for use with exempted fireplaces. Too many instances of both "reputable" and "pirate" fuel merchants resorting to such deliveries have occurred within the Borough, only to be explained away as clerical or delivery errors. Surely these merchants are instrumental in "aiding and abetting" contraventions of the Act.

Outside the scope of the Clean Air Act more stringent legislation should be demanded to control emissions from the exhaust of all types of motor vehicles, even if it meant yet another duty for the local authority staff. Many of the Scandinavian and European countries have introduced standards and legislation to control emissions of vapour from all types of vehicles.

(b) Clean Air Act, 1956

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 requires that any new furnace 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. Seventeen such notifications were received during the year compared with sixteen in 1965.

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 empowered 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 type of nearby buildings, 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 six new chimneys were examined and in three cases the recommendations to increase the height of the chimneys were accepted by the developers.

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, with the exception of those concerning railway locomotives and vessels.

The level of atmospheric pollution within the Borough is estimated from measurements taken at selected sites at daily intervals. The figures obtained are from instruments sited at the Water Pollution Control Works, Monks Hall Museum, Winton County Secondary School and the new office block at Lankro Chemicals Ltd.

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, which is also expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre. Records of these daily concentrations over a few years, together with information obtained from other instruments formerly sited within the Borough, confirm the findings of the experts that domestic smoke is responsible for 75% of the atmospheric pollution.

During the year 1966 the "cleanest" day was 25th May with a reading of 3 microgrammes per cubic metre of air; the filthiest day was 22nd - 23rd December, 1966 (fog) with a reading of 1,014 microgrammes per cubic metre.

(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	-	92	1.9.62
3	Westwood Park Ward- West of Worsley Rd.	519	7	22	8	142	1.8.63
4	Winton Ward, part between M.62 and new Lane.	417	9	28	6	131	1.7.64
5	Barton Ward, part between M.62 and Peel Green Road	525	2	18	7	125	1.7.65
6	Barton Ward, Part bounded by Peel Green Road, Liverpool Road, 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 Rd.	758	18	23	57	100	1.7.67
8A	Westwood Park Ward, part, bounded by Worsley Road, Worsley Boundary, Bridgewater Canal, Westwood Crescent.	779	2	7	40	76	1.7.68
8B	Westwood Park Ward, part, bounded by Worsley Boundary, Bridgewater Canal, boundary of 8B Smoke Control Area and Worsley Road.	725	1	42	39	56	Awaiting Confirmation.
	TOTALS	6,527	75	252	277	2,379	

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, 1966.	2	27	5	-	2	7	2	1	110	17	3	176

During the year :-

- * 14 old and inefficient boilers and furnaces have been replaced.
- * 5 new boilers and furnaces have been installed.

Prior Approval of new Furnace Installations. (Section 3)

Application for approval received	Nil
Approved without modification	Nil
Approved after modification	Nil
Approval not sought	17

Chimney Heights (Section 10)

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

The Borough of Eccles (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, 1966 was submitted to the Ministry, and confirmed in August, 1966.

The number of premises subject to confirmed Smoke Control Orders is at present 5,316. 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 640 tons per year or 43% of the total smoke discharged within the Borough prior to smoke control.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT
AND DARK SMOKE PERMITTED PERIODS REGULATIONS.

Type of Contravention	Industrial boilers and furnaces				Railway Engines				Vessels			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Dark Smoke												
Smoke as dark as shades 2 and 3 on a Ringelmann Chart ..	6	14	9	9	1	2	1	5	1	14	4	4
Black Smoke Smoke as dark or darker than shade 4 on a Ringelmann Chart	4	1	3	3	1	-	-	1	2	7	2	4
Prosecutions (Section 1 and 19)... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contraventions of Clean Air Act Standards involving Crown properties (not included above) see note (a) below	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke nuisances dealt with (Section 16)- not all from boilers or furnaces. See note (b) below	3	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grit & 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 figures include smoke from low chimneys, and from the burning of 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.

During 1966, 27 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 one instance. The firm in question was prosecuted under Regulation 27 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 for using 2 school-milk bottles which were not in a state of thorough cleanliness when filled with milk. The firm pleaded guilty and were fined £5 on each of two counts and £5.5.0d. advocate's fees - a total of £15.5.0d.

The remaining complaints were dealt with informally following a full investigation. 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)

137 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year. These comprised 42 samples of milk, 81 samples of other food and 14 samples of drugs. 8 samples were reported by the Borough Analyst to be unsatisfactory and details of these unsatisfactory samples are shown below :-

ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
3939	Lobster Fish Paste	Slight labelling irregularity - height of words "Fish Paste" less than recommended by Code of Practice.	Packers notified new label had already been introduced and this found to be satisfactory.
3943	Beef Sausage	Preservative present but not declared.	Butcher notified Declaration to be displayed in future.
3956	Pork Sausage	Meat present in samples was 43% i.e. less than the desirable meat content of 65%. Also preservative present but not declared.	Butcher interviewed. Declaration to be displayed in future. Further samples to be taken.
3971	Two bottles of Milk (Complaint).	Both bottles were contaminated; one with gritty material and the other with carbonaceous matter.	Legal proceedings taken. £10 fine and £5.5.0 costs imposed.
3997	Bitter Lemon Drink	Sample contained an excess of saccharin.	Remainder of stock withdrawn. Manufacturers to carry out investigations to find cause of excess saccharin in this batch of drinks.
4002	Pork Sausage	Preservative present but not declared.	Notice temporarily covered by a Police Notice.
4010	Beef Sausage	Preservative present but not declared.	Warning given. Notice now displayed.
4037	Tomato Puree	The sample contained a considerable excess of lead. (i.e. 13.4 ppm) as compared with the standard of 5 ppm for this type of product.	Stock withdrawn from sale. Importers and packers notified.

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

(c) Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

The "National Survey" of pesticide residues in foodstuffs, which commenced in August, 1966, is intended to indicate whether foodstuffs in common use were being contaminated and the extent of any contamination. This scheme will concentrate primarily on organo-chlorine pesticides but will also cover organo-phosphorus ones, and, in certain cases, mercurials and other toxic metal compounds.

The results will indicate levels of contamination down to the following limits :-

<u>Milk and Infant Foods</u>	<u>Parts per million</u>
Dieldrin	0.002
D.D.T.	0.02
Other organo-chlorine insecticides	0.002
Organo-Phosphorus insecticides (as P)	0.05
<u>All other Foods</u>	
D.D.T.	0.05
Other organo-chlorine insecticides	0.02
Organo-phosphorus insecticides (as P)	0.05

The Borough of Eccles, together with many other local authorities, is participating in the survey. Sampling is on a population basis and during the year three samples were submitted by this authority. Details of the results are given below :-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Organo-chlorine compounds</u>	<u>Organo-phosphorus Compounds</u>	<u>Mercury</u>
Margarine	absent	absent	
Cabbage	absent	absent	
Eggs	absent	absent	absent

(d) 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 bacteriologists 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 standard.

The average composition of the 42 samples was 4.05% fat and 8.89% non-fatty solids compared with the minimum standard laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations of 3.00% and 8.50% respectively.

(e) Ice Cream (Tables XVI, XVII, and XX)

During the year 7 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination. All samples complied with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

Eight 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.

(f) Meat and Food Inspection (Tables XXI and XXII)

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough. The majority of the 39 butchers in the town obtain their meat supplies from the Manchester Wholesale Market. The opening of the Manchester City Abattoir at Phillips Park, which had been delayed several times, took place in July, 1966.

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.

(h) 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 £263.11.6. compared with £353.3.9d. in 1965, and £374.2.6d. in 1964. Much malicious damage has been caused in all the conveniences.

The installation of handwashing and drying machines in the conveniences, mentioned in previous reports, has been delayed for financial reasons. It is hoped however, that these machines will be installed during 1967 at two of the conveniences for a trial period, and if proved successful, similar machines will be installed at all conveniences in future years.

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 56 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.

(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 employs a pests officer who carries out the rodent extermination work. 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 1966, 320 treatments were carried out at 307 premises, and £59.18.3d. was realised from treatments at business 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 sewerage 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 :-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Trade</u>
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 both by advice and information given informally to members of the public, and by formal lectures to interested organisations. Exhibitions are also staged and advertising matter displayed.

Lectures were given at 2 secondary schools to pupils taking the C.S.E. examination in biology. In addition, visits were arranged for senior pupils from a local secondary school to the various departments of the corporation, and at the conclusion an open forum was held in the Town Hall.

12. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The intention of this Act is to ensure, by licensing, the good health and well-being of animals exposed for sale to the public in pet shops, 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 the 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 743 occupied shops in the Borough at the end of the year.

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 any such premises where persons were employed became necessary. Regulations dealing with sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, and other provisions relating to welfare 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 29 premises were registered in accordance with this Act and the table on Page 35 shows the total number of premises registered as at the 31st December, 1966. Since the Act came into force the majority of the 479 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. Four accidents were notified to the department during the year in accordance with section 48 of the Act. None of these accidents was fatal.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Premises		Employees		
Type	No.	Males	Females	Total
Offices	105	467	304	771
Retail shops	283	371	789	1,160
Wholesale shops and Warehouses.	26	336	1,495	1,831
Catering establishments	60	205	270	475
Canteens	4	1	21	22
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	-	5
	479	1,385	2,879	4,264

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 in 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 in those premises.

Any person who offends against any of these bye-laws is 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 the said 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 the chimes on ice-cream vehicles after 7.0 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 tenth successive year all ashbins from domestic and trade premises were emptied at weekly intervals, except during certain holiday periods. This satisfactory state of affairs is no doubt attributable to the incentive bonus scheme which was introduced in 1956 and revised in January, 1966.

The estimated weight of refuse collected during the year was 19,047 tons, compared with 18,260 tons in 1965. 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 2,333 premises.

Staff

Absenteeism, due to all causes, was 490 man-days, the same as in 1965. Of this total 61 man-days were lost as a result of injuries and 41 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, the same as in 1965.

The employees engaged on refuse collection are as follows :-

- 1 Foreman,
- 1 Deputy foreman.
- 6 Drivers.
- 3 Driver-loaders.
- 6 Leading hand loaders.
- 17 Loaders.

Men have left the service and it is often difficult to find suitable replacements. Many men find the work too hard, particularly during the winter months; others prove to be physically unfit for the task. Serious consideration will have to be given to the methods of refuse collection, and the Report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection is awaited.

Abandoned Motor Vehicles.

Arrangements have been made with a Manchester firm of motor vehicle recoverers, which has agreed to collect and remove unwanted vehicles at the cost of £1. During 1966, 44 vehicles were removed in this way.

The Municipal Ash Bin Scheme

Under this scheme, commenced in 1949, the renewal and repair of ashbins used for domestic refuse is a service provided by the department. Since the inception of the scheme, 18,965 ashbins have been provided. In 1959 ashbins, superior to the B.S.S. bins previously purchased were introduced; these bins have now been proved to give longer service, and to justify the small increase in cost, rubber lids, provided since 1964 with all new bins, contribute to noise abatement.

Bulk containers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cu. yd. capacity are in use at several trading establishments, and at all 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 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.

The introduction of smoke control areas and the use of gas and electricity in many new installations has necessitated the collection of much household rubbish which would have been burned. The use of non-returnable containers for packaging is increasing. As a result, there is a greater bulk of refuse, although the density of the refuse has decreased. This problem is being tackled by the issue of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. capacity bins as replacements to householders in these areas. This does not solve the problem effectively. The bins are heavier and the task of the refuse collectors is made more difficult.

An income of £2,547 was realised from the removal and destruction of trade refuse compared with £2,503 in 1965.

b) Refuse Disposal

The bulk of the refuse collected is disposed of at the controlled tip, situated north of the Brookhouse Estate, in the Worsley Urban District. Two men are employed on the tip, a tip foreman who acts as a tractor-loader driver and a 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.

Salvageable materials are stored, and waste paper, cardboard and bags are baled, at the Devonshire Road Depot. An income of £3,109 was derived from the sale of these materials. Details are given in Table XXVIII.

In addition to the 19,047 tons of household refuse disposed of, 3,637 tons of builders refuse, soil, sand etc., were tipped making a total of 47,684 tons during 1966. The income raised from the disposal of these items was £3,570 for 1966.

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT for 1966 and Previous Five Years

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live Births		Death(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	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births
1966	41,700	639	15.9*	580	13.9*	10	15.4	-	0.00	12	18.8	11	17.2
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
Average 5 years 1961/65	-	-	16.8	-	13.7	-	19.3	-	0.81	-	21.6	-	14.4
England and Wales 1966	-	-	17.7	-	11.7	-	15.4	-	0.26	-	19.0	-	12.9

*Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.04) = 15.3 per 1,000

Death Rate (comparability factor 1.00) = 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	12.3	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
35-39	-	-	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
40-44	-	-	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
45-49	-	-	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
50-54	-	-	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
55-59	-	-	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	727	17.5	552	12.8	19	26.5
60-64	-	-	17.0	-	14.0	-	21.5
1965	42,090	630	15.6	583	13.3	15	23.8
1966	41,700	639	15.9	580	13.9	12	18.8

TABLE III
BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Causes of Death for the Year 1966. 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	3	1	4
2	Tuberculosis, other..	-	3	3
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	5	6	11
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	20	5	25
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	-	7	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	6	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	27	58
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16	Diabetes.	-	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system...	36	49	85
18	Coronary disease, angina.	64	26	90
19	Hypertension with heart disease.. ...	2	2	4
20	Other heart disease.. ...	28	54	82
21	Other circulatory disease	14	32	46
22	Influenza	5	5	10
23	Pneumonia	7	5	12
24	Bronchitis... ..	45	9	54
25	Other disease of respiratory system..	2	2	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis.. ...	1	-	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.. ...	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations.	2	1	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	22	40
33	Motor vehicle accidents.. ...	7	1	8
34	All other accidents.. ...	7	6	13
35	Suicide.. ...	2	-	2
36	Homicide and operations of war... ..	1	-	1
	T O T A L S... ..	306	274	580

TABLE IV.
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1935 - 1966.

Number of deaths in single years

Percentage distribution in five-year periods

Year	AGE AT DEATH (Y E A R S)								T O T A L
	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65+	
35	23	2	5	8	9	56	155	240	498
36	33	2	5	3	17	53	162	250	525
37	41	5	8	8	20	49	164	278	573
38	36	8	5	9	14	55	168	226	521
39	22	4	7	6	16	64	163	259	541
35-39. ...	5.83	.79	1.13	1.28	2.86	10.43	30.54	47.14	100%
40	49	4	10	17	18	65	184	364	711
41	49	6	9	13	15	60	154	308	614
42	43	3	6	6	11	60	168	250	547
43	35	3	4	5	16	32	131	265	491
44	43	3	2	3	7	53	133	275	519
40-44. ...	7.60	.66	1.08	1.53	2.32	9.37	26.72	50.72	100%
45	42	2	5	6	7	39	167	300	568
46	37	1	3	2	9	45	134	304	535
47	40	8	5	7	11	37	143	290	541
48	27	4	3	5	3	26	143	304	515
49	27	1	3	4	4	28	141	361	569
45-49. ...	6.34	.59	.70	.88	1.25	6.41	26.69	57.14	100%
50	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571
51	18	-	1	1	4	34	150	395	603
52	22	4	2	2	8	33	153	386	610
53	24	2	1	3	5	25	183	491	734
54	14	1	-	2	2	28	140	531	718
50-54. ...	2.87	.31	.25	.43	.77	4.61	24.22	66.54	100%
55	21	-	1	3	3	24	183	566	801
56	7	1	5	2	2	29	152	542	740
57	21	1	1	5	5	34	157	526	750
58	25	2	-	2	3	29	161	607	829
59	28	2	1	2	3	29	161	471	697
55-59. ...	2.67	.15	.20	.36	.40	3.89	21.33	71.00	100%
60	17	2	2	8	2	24	180	399	634
61	13	1	1	1	4	17	142	448	627
62	19	1	2	1	4	28	148	436	639
63	10	1	-	2	5	22	130	396	566
64	19	-	3	1	3	13	145	368	552
60-64. ...	2.58	.17	.27	.44	.59	3.45	24.68	67.82	100%
65	15	-	2	5	4	13	141	398	583
66	12	2	-	3	3	24	131	405	580

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1966
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-
Scarlet Fever... ..	82	-	-	8	11	12	47	4	-	-	-
Erysipelas.. ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia... ..	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
Whooping Cough.. ...	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Measles.	582	15	71	69	95	106	223	1	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory... ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3
Non-respiratory...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery... ..	12	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	-	-
Food Poisoning.. ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	705	16	73	78	109	120	276	8	6	12	6

WARD DISTRIBUTION; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR, 1966

	Wards								Hospital		Total deaths
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total cases re- moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	
Scarlet Fever... ..	12	3	4	13	7	9	21	13	-	-	-
Erysipelas.. ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Whooping Cough.. ...	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles.	69	43	41	85	50	47	149	98	4	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory... ..	1	2	-	2	2	-	4	1	11	2	-
Non-respiratory...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dysentery... ..	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.. ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	84	51	46	106	62	57	177	122	17	2	-

TABLE VI.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1935-1966

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
-	72	79	5	31	50	119	184	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	15	-	-	-	589
-	57	49	11	19	40	373	654	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	27	-	-	-	1,273
-	74	75	7	27	43	207	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	15	-	1	-	531
-	55	123	8	20	35	151	1027	1	-	-	-	-	1	46	25	-	-	-	1,492
-	62	33	3	25	49	299	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	18	-	-	-	545
-	148	46	2	18	37	91	703	-	-	1	-	-	3	35	14	-	-	-	1,097
-	113	44	3	12	39	370	466	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	12	-	-	-	1,081
-	69	111	4	16	15	84	547	1	-	2	-	-	14	54	22	-	-	-	939
-	73	125	3	8	29	130	262	-	-	1	-	-	10	40	10	-	-	-	691
-	27	94	2	13	29	227	283	-	-	3	-	-	3	32	14	-	-	-	827
-	55	66	3	13	30	36	599	2	-	3	-	-	2	42	9	-	-	-	860
-	15	42	6	17	37	55	183	1	-	1	-	-	1	35	14	-	-	-	407
-	4	29	-	13	35	146	743	46	-	-	-	-	4	54	6	-	-	-	1,080
-	4	75	2	23	25	167	566	1	-	-	-	-	3	36	4	-	-	-	906
-	1	115	1	12	35	139	414	4	-	-	-	1	2	42	4	-	2	-	772
-	8	72	1	14	36	132	413	-	2	3	-	8	4	52	7	4	-	-	756
-	7	91	-	19	40	102	794	-	-	69	5	10	3	41	4	2	-	-	1,187
-	-	33	1	5	33	101	448	1	-	5	-	2	2	30	11	-	-	-	672
-	-	40	1	17	38	66	304	1	-	10	-	6	-	29	9	-	-	-	521
-	-	41	1	11	23	230	82	1	-	304	-	43	1	34	4	1	-	-	776
-	-	43	2	14	25	122	925	3	-	5	-	18	-	29	5	2	1	-	1,194
-	-	56	-	6	28	116	68	5	2	67	-	15	2	20	1	-	1	-	387
-	-	40	3	9	34	85	926	1	-	215	-	13	1	20	8	-	-	-	1,355
-	-	15	5	4	25	88	44	2	-	213	-	13	-	15	3	-	-	-	427
-	-	66	2	13	24	118	462	-	-	83	3	4	-	18	2	2	1	-	798
-	-	122	-	6	14	71	764	-	-	50	3	-	-	15	1	-	1	-	1,047
-	-	42	2	7	26	8	321	3	-	137	-	9	-	11	2	1	-	-	569
-	-	39	-	16	22	8	446	-	-	36	-	9	-	17	2	-	-	-	595
-	-	20	-	10	18	44	385	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	1	1	-	537
-	-	22	-	7	3	62	393	-	-	59	-	3	-	8	-	-	1	-	558
-	-	66	1	2	2	9	145	-	-	10	7	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	257
-	-	82	-	2	7	5	582	-	-	12	-	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	705

TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1966

AGE PERIODS (YEARS)	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
TOTALS	6	6	1	1	3	1	-	3
	12		2		4		3	
	14				7			
Rates per 1,000 population	0.288		0.047		0.095		0.072	
	0.335				0.167			
England and Wales Rates per 1,000 population	0.257		0.047		0.043		0.005	
	0.304				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, 1966.

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males	75	8	83
Females	32	8	40
Total at 31.12.66	107	16	123
Total at 31.12.65	116	15	131

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1947-1966.

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
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	---	---	---
1966 ...	.29	.04	.33	.10	.07	.17
Average for 20 years	.59	.09	.68	.18	.03	.21
Average for first 5-year period 1947-1951	1.05	.13	1.18	.38	.07	.45
Average for last 5-year period 1962-1966	.28	.02	.30	.04	.02	.06

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

	No. of houses.
1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year 1966.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6,452
(b) Number of inspections, made for the purpose.. ...	9,786
(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	632
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit...	225

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957):-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year:	
(a) Unfit houses	313
(b) Other houses	11
(2) Number of persons displaced.. ...	500

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)
- (ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 17 and still in force.
- (iii) Parts of building closed (Section 16 and 35)
- (iv) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

Number of Houses	Number of Persons displaced
6	13
4	1
-	-
-	-

No. of
houses

(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
- (b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice
- Houses in which defects were remedied -
- (i) By owners.
- (ii) By local authority in default of owners... ..
- (c) Housing Act, 1957 - action after service of formal notice -
- Houses made fit -
- (i) By owners
- (ii) By local authority in default of owners... ..
- (d) Housing Act, 1957:
- Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)

132

89

4

-

-

-

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

17 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, involving 74 persons. Two were from private houses and 15 from Corporation Houses. These figures have been supplied by the Housing Manager (Mr. K.R. Parkinson)

TABLE XI

HOUSING PROGRESS (Years 1946 to 1966 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
1966	26	136	48	---	334
Total	1,754	1,577	481	3	2,220

TABLE XII

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - Statements of Action from 9th June, 1954.

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

Since 9th June, 1954 50 clearance areas have been declared, 1,585 houses have been demolished and 4,730 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, 1955
Trafford Rd.(No. 1)	5. 6.57.	7	-	7	-	17	-	Nov, 1955
Barlow St./Cawdor St.	5. 6.57.	197	55	189	60	573	179	Aug, 1955
Egerton St.	8. 5.59.	59	-	58	-	184	-	Dec, 1955
Worsley Rd.(No. 2)	C.O.	14	-	16	-	40	-	June, 1956
Mees Square	C.O.	9	-	9	-	22	-	June, 1956
Worsley Rd. (No. 1)	13.10.59.	15	1	13	1	25	2	Sep, 1956
Philip St./Roberts St.	5.10.59.	53	3	52	3	132	6	Feb, 1956
Barlows Buildings	5.10.59.	4	-	4	-	11	-	Aug, 1956
New Row	3.12.59.	10	-	9	-	22	-	Oct, 1956
Clegg St./James Terr.	20.11.59.	36	-	34	-	128	-	Feb, 1956
Eliza Ann St./Fielding St.	C.O.	46	-	44	-	122	-	Dec, 1956
Nelson St. (No. 1)	12. 2.60.	27	-	27	-	84	-	Dec, 1956
Peel Green Rd.(No. 1)	19. 2.60.	8	-	7	-	15	-	June, 1956
Worsley Rd.(No. 3)	14. 4.60.	6	-	5	-	17	-	June, 1956
St. Mary's St.	9. 9.60.	38	1	37	1	82	2	Sep, 1956
Ellesmere St.(No. 1)	2. 1.61.	35	-	38	-	103	-	June, 1956
Ellesmere St.(No. 3)	2. 1.61.	4	-	4	-	14	-	June, 1956
Ellesmere St.(No. 2)	28.10.60.	10	-	11	-	25	-	May, 1956
Ellesmere St.(No. 4)	28.10.60.	6	-	7	-	20	-	May, 1956
Vicars Street	22. 8.60.	38	1	38	1	90	2	Dec, 1956
Barton Lane (No. 1)	29.11.60.	13	-	11	-	33	-	Dec, 1956
Barton Lane (No. 2)	7. 9.60.	3	-	4	-	9	-	April, 1957
Partington St.	18. 1.61.	18	-	16	-	51	-	Jan, 1956
Higher Croft(No. 1)	9. 4.62.	35	2	37	2	120	6	Nov, 1956
Nelson St. (No. 2)	7. 5.62.	42	-	41	-	102	-	May, 1956
St. James St.(No. 1)	13.10.60.	8	-	8	-	16	-	Sep, 1956
Philip St. (No. 2)	30. 1.62.	9	-	9	-	19	-	Jan, 1956
Ellesmere St. (No. 5)	26. 1.62.	9	-	9	-	24	-	Nov, 1956
Knowsley Ave/ Trevelyan St.	4. 4.62.	66	4	58	4	196	10	Feb, 1956
Barton Lane (No. 3)	9. 8.62.	98	4	89	3	231	6	June, 1956
Ellesmere St. (No. 6)	22. 5.62.	16	-	16	-	60	-	April, 1957
Ellesmere St. (No. 7)	6. 7.62.	28	-	28	-	85	-	June, 1957
Barton Lane (No. 4)	28. 9.62.	4	-	4	-	13	-	Sep, 1956
Ellesmere St. (No. 8)	20. 9.62.	21	-	20	-	69	-	May, 1956
Ellesmere St. (No. 9)	9.10.62.	22	-	19	-	73	-	Jan, 1956
Ellesmere St. (No.10)	13.11.62.	18	2	14	1	36	2	June, 1956
Davis Street	11. 6.63.	75	2	73	2	244	6	Feb, 1956
Cromwell Rd. (No. 2)	18. 7.63.	45	2	45	2	119	5	June, 1957
Hampden Grove (No. 1)	26. 3.64.	15	-	15	-	42	-	June, 1957
Langholme Place/ Worsley Road(No.4)	25.11.63.	34	1	34	1	98	1	Sep, 1956
Philip St. (No. 3)	18. 3.64.	4	-	4	-	7	-	Nov, 1956
Lincoln St. (No. 1)	10. 4.64.	28	-	27	-	86	-	Aug, 1956
Green Lane (No. 1)	28. 7.64.	46	4	46	4	136	14	Aug, 1956
Lincoln St.(No. 2) / Andover St.(No. 1)	19. 1.65.	86	1	86	1	240	5	Mar, 1956
Drayton Street	3. 5.65.	24	-	24	-	68	-	Sep, 1956
Salters Lane	20. 1.65.	58	5	58	5	148	12	April, 1957
Worsley Rd.(Nos.5&6)	7. 4.65.	42	6	40	6	93	11	July, 1956
Mitchell St.(No. 1)	7. 4.65.	45	-	46	-	138	-	Jan, 1956
Nelson St. (No. 3)	28. 6.65.	10	-	10	-	26	-	May, 1956
Totals		1,491	94	1,550	97	4,461	269	

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas.

TABLE XII (Continued)

(1) Description of Clearance Areas	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation 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.
St. James Street (No. 2) Clearance Area	(a) 3.5.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 6.1.1966	11, St. James Street	1	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		13, St. James Street (lock-up shop)	-	-	-	June, 1966	-
		15, St. James Street	5	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		17, St. James Street	4	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		19, St. James Street	6	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		21, St. James Street	2	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		23, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		25, St. James Street	2	1	Jan, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		27, St. James Street	5	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		29, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		31, St. James Street	1	1	Jan, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		33, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		35, St. James Street	2	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		37, St. James Street	8	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		39, St. James Street	4	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		41, St. James Street	1	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		43, St. James Street	5	1	April, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		45, St. James Street	1	1	June, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		47, St. James Street	3	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		49, St. James Street	1	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		51, St. James Street	5	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		53, St. James Street	4	1	April, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		55, St. James Street	2	1	May, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		57, St. James Street	1	1	Jan, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		63, St. James Street	2	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		65, St. James Street	2	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		67, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		69, St. James Street	4	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		71, St. James Street	5	1	May, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
		80, St. James Street	2	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	-
		78, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Description of Clearance Areas	Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation by Minister	Address or situation of house	No. of persons displaced	No. of families displaced	Date of displacement	Date of demolition	Information as to re-housing		
St. James Street (No. 2) Clearance Area (Cont'd).	{a} 3.5.1965 (C.F.O.) {b} 6.1.1966	74, St. James Street	4	1	Feb, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		72, St. James Street	4	1	Jan, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		70, St. James Street	1	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		68, St. James Street	4	2	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		66, St. James Street	1	1	June, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		64, St. James Street	4	1	Jan, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		62, St. James Street	2	1	Jan, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		60, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		58, St. James Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		56, St. James Street	1	1	June, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		54, St. James Street	3	1	Jan, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed		
		52, St. James Street	2	1	April, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		50, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		48, St. James Street	2	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		46, St. James Street	6	1	April, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		44, St. James Street	3	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		42, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		40, St. James Street	4	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		38, St. James Street	1	1	June, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		36, St. James Street	2	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		34, St. James Street	1	1	June, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		32, St. James Street	4	1	June, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		30, St. James Street	1	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		28, St. James Street	4	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	-		
		26, St. James Street	4	1	March, 1966	June, 1966	-		
		24, St. James Street	1	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		22, St. James Street	6	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed		
		"GREY LANDS"		59, St. James Street	4	1	Jan, 1966	June, 1966	Re-housed
				62, Barton Lane	-	-	-	July, 1966	-
				(Look-up shop)					
58/60, Barton Lane (House and shop)	1			1	April, 1966	July, 1966	-		

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

TABLE XII (Continued)

(1) Description of Clearance Areas	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation 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
Bridgewater Street Clearance Area	(a) 4.10.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 8.12.1965	37, Bridgewater Street 39, Bridgewater Street 41, Bridgewater Street 43, Bridgewater Street 45, Bridgewater Street 47, Bridgewater Street 49, Bridgewater Street 35, Bridgewater Street	2	1	Jan, 1966 April, 1966 Dec, 1965 Dec, 1965 Jan, 1966 March, 1966 April, 1966 Feb, 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
		67, Monton Road	3	1	Jan, 1966	Sep, 1966	Re-housed
		40, Rutland Street	3	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		38, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		36, Rutland Street	1	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		32, Rutland Street	4	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		30, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		28, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		26, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		24, Rutland Street	2	1	Feb, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
Rutland Street Clearance Area	(a) 3.5.1965 (C.P.O.) (b) 14.1.1966.	22, Rutland Street	5	1	April, 1966	Aug, 1966	-
		20, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		18, Rutland Street	4	1	April, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		16, Rutland Street	2	1	April, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		14, Rutland Street	3	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		5, Rutland Street	3	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		7, Rutland Street	4	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		9, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		11, Rutland Street	2	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		13, Rutland Street	1	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		15, Rutland Street	5	1	Feb, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		17, Rutland Street	3	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		19, Rutland Street	3	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		21, Rutland Street	3	1	March, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		23, Rutland Street	2	1	May, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed
		25, Rutland Street	4	1	April, 1966	Aug, 1966	Re-housed

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas.

TABLE XII (Continued)

(1) Description of Clearance Areas	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation 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.
Bell Terrace Clearance Area (Cont'd.)	(a) 4.10.65 (C.F.O.) (b) 28.4.1966.	34, Bell Terrace 36, Bell Terrace 38, Bell Terrace 40, Bell Terrace 42, Bell Terrace 44, Bell Terrace 46, Bell Terrace 48, Bell Terrace	6 3 1 3 4 1 4 3	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1	June, 1966 July, 1966 Nov., 1966 June, 1966 Aug., 1966 Aug., 1966 June, 1966 June, 1966	Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Jan., 1967 Jan., 1967	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed
Pleasant Street Clearance Area	(a) 4.10.1965 (C.F.O.) (b) 24.5.1966	2, Pleasant Street 4, Pleasant Street 6, Pleasant Street 8, Pleasant Street 10, Pleasant Street 12, Pleasant Street 14, Pleasant Street 16, Pleasant Street 18, Pleasant Street 20, Pleasant Street 22, Pleasant Street 21, Pleasant Street 19, Pleasant Street 17, Pleasant Street 15, Pleasant Street 13, Pleasant Street 11, Pleasant Street 9, Pleasant Street 7, Pleasant Street 5, Pleasant Street 3, Pleasant Street	2 4 6 4 2 3 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 7 2 1 1 3 3 3 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	July, 1966 June, 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 Aug., 1966 Aug., 1966 July, 1966 Aug., 1966 June, 1966 July, 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 Oct., 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 July, 1966 June, 1966	Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Sep., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966 Nov., 1966	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed
"GREY LANDS"		1, Pleasant Street	2	1	June, 1966	Nov., 1966	-

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas.

(1) Description of Clearance Areas	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation 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
Franklin Street (No. 1) Clearance Area	(a) 2.5.1966 (C.P.O.) (b) 16.8.1966	56, Franklin Street 54, Franklin Street 52, Franklin Street 50, Franklin Street 48, Franklin Street 46, Franklin Street	3 3 6 5 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1	Nov., 1966 March, 1967 Sep., 1966 Nov., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966	March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed
Worsley Road (No. 7) Clearance Area	"GREY LANDS" (a) 3.1.1966 (C.P.O.) (b) 30.6.1966	2, Worsley Road 3, Worsley Road (House and shop) 4, Worsley Road 5, Worsley Road (House and shop) 6, Worsley Road 7, Worsley Road 8, Worsley Road 18, Aldred Street 16, Aldred Street 14, Aldred Street 12, Aldred Street 10, Aldred Street	1 1 1 5 - 7 8 - 1 1 2 6 2	1 1 1 1 - 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1	Oct., 1966 Oct., 1966 Nov., 1966 Sep., 1966 - Oct., 1966 Dec., 1966 - - Nov., 1966 Oct., 1966 Sep., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966	March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967 March, 1967 - Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 - - Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966 Dec., 1966	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed - Re-housed Re-housed - - Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed
Worsley Road (No. 8) Clearance Area	(a) 4.7.1966 (C.P.O.) (b) 25.10.1966	27, Worsley Road (House and shop) 28, Worsley Road 29, Worsley Road 30, Worsley Road (House and shop) 31, Worsley Road 32, Worsley Road 33, Worsley Road 34, Worsley Road 35, Worsley Road	4 3 3 2 - 2 3 - - -	1 1 1 1 - 1 1 - - -	Dec., 1966 Nov., 1966 Jan., 1967 - - Jan., 1967 Dec., 1966 - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed Re-housed - Re-housed Re-housed - - -

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas.

TABLE XII (Continued).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Description of Clearance Areas	Date of (a) Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order and (b) confirmation by Minister.	Address or situation of house	No. of Persons displaced	No. of families displaced	Date of displacement	Date of demolition	Information as to re-housing
Vicarage Grove (No. 1) Clearance Area	(a) 7.2.1966 (C.P.O.) (b) 2.2.1967	11-23, Vicarage Grove 27, Vicarage Grove (House and shop) 29-49, Vicarage Grove 8-13, Vernon Grove (all no's inclusive) 3-5, Ada Street 9-11, Ada Street 2-20, Vicarage Terrace 40, John William Street 3-23, Vicarage Terrace 10-30, Vicarage Grove 25, Vicarage Grove 7, Vernon Grove 1, Vicarage Terrace 1, Ada Street 7, Ada Street 42, John William Street (House and shop)					
	"GREY LANDS"						

TABLE XII (continued)

(b) Individual Unfit Houses

In addition, two hundred and forty-six (246) houses (including twenty-four Corporation owned houses) have been demolished since 1954. Full details appeared in the Annual Reports for 1957 to 1965

(1) Address or situation of house	(2) Undertaking accepted	(3) 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made fit
11, Park Avenue	Feb., 1957	-	-	5	1	April, 1957	-	-	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
301, Liverpool Road	Mar., 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
4, Renshaw Square	Nov., 1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33, Worsley Road	June, 1962	-	-	5	1	Dec., 1962	-	-	Re-housed
6, New Street	Sept., 1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made fit
62, Lane End	Jan., 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
64, Lane End	Jan., 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
66, Lane End	Jan., 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
111, Park Street	Sept., 1964	-	-	4	1	Oct., 1964	-	-	Re-housed
23, Hall Bank	-	Jan, 1966	-	2	1	Feb, 1966	June, 1967	-	Re-housed
24, Hall Bank	-	Jan, 1966	-	1	1	Feb, 1967	June, 1967	-	Re-housed
25, Hall Bank	-	Jan, 1966	-	2	1	Feb, 1967	June, 1967	-	Re-housed
27, Hall Bank	-	-	-	1	1	Jan, 1967	June, 1967	-	-
32, Monton Road	-	-	-	2	1	Apr., 1966	-	-	Re-housed
4, Higher Croft	-	-	-	3	1	Dec., 1966	-	-	Re-housed
6, Higher Croft	-	Nov., 1966	-	2	1	Jan., 1967	-	-	Re-housed
16, Alma Street	-	Nov., 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be made fit
18, Alma Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Re-housed
20, Alma Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Re-housed
34, Higher Croft	-	Sept., 1966	-	3	1	Apr., 1967	-	-	Re-housed
1, New Street	-	-	Dec., 1966	2	1	Dec., 1966	-	-	Re-housed
	-	-	Dec., 1966	1	1	Jan., 1967	-	-	Re-housed

TABLE XIII
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Factories and Workplaces:		
Factories - power	59	13
Factories - non-power	15	5
Outworker's premises	9	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	230	284
Shops Act	163	40
Total	476	343
Atmospheric Pollution:		
Smoke Observations - Industrial	1,146	-
Smoke Observations - Domestic... ..	808	-
Smoke Observations - Shipping... ..	236	-
Smoke Control - Inspection of Plant	42	45
Smoke Control - Prior Approval	39	-
Nuisances from smoke	63	241
Nuisances from grit etc... ..	13	-
Nuisances from effluvia... ..	105	248
Smoke Control Area - Premises	4,003	2,293
Apparatus	99	11
Total	6,554	2,838
Housing and Sanitation:		
Applicants for Corporation houses	2	-
Certificates of Disrepair	1	-
Dangerous Structures	49	40
Defects and disrepair	861	1,047
Drainage and sanitary fittings	680	861
Filthy and verminous premises	270	66
Houses in multiple occupation	89	191
Improvement grants	886	60
Interviews with owners and contractors	386	42
Inspections of work in progress	129	43
Overcrowding	20	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11	1
Unfit houses - survey	2,685	199
- inspection	1,201	936
Land charge searches	668	-
Property enquiries	410	-
A.R.S. Survey	87	-
Total	8,435	3,487
Food Premises:		
Bakehouses	14	12
Butchers and cooked meat shops	165	40
Dairies and milk shops	84	16
Factory Canteens	9	8
School Canteens	49	10
Fish, fruit and vegetable shops	105	50
Food inspection	212	12
Food - Investigation of complaint	74	22
Food and drug sampling	149	-
Food Hawkers	15	1
Grocers and confectioners shops	266	75
Market stalls	657	-
Merchandise Marks Act	337	17
Delivery (food) Vans	38	4
Off-Licensed premises	35	11
Public Houses	33	9
Restaurants, cafes and snackbars	89	16
Slaughterhouses	-	-
Transport of meat	12	-
Water sampling	34	2
Other premises	33	1
Total	2,410	306

TABLE XIII (continued)

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No of re-visits
Infectious Disease - inquiries	182	75
Keeping of Animals		
Diseases of Animals Act	5	-
Pet Shops	6	2
Piggeries	6	-
Other Animals	53	4
Farms	16	4
Animal Boarding Establishments	4	-
Total ...	90	10
Refuse Collection and Disposal :		
Ashbins	1,311	31
Accumulations of refuse	963	129
Controlled Tip	104	-
Devonshire Road Depot	203	4
Total ...	2,581	186
Various		
Cinemas and Bingo Halls	4	3
Fairgrounds	7	-
Marine Store Dealers	2	-
Persons in need of care and attention	36	4
Public Conveniences	384	56
Rodent Control	1,203	1,154
Schools	17	5
Rag Flock etc. Act	18	-
Offensive Trades	12	-
Miscellaneous	300	31
Agriculture (S.H. & W.) Act	5	-
Noise Abatement	59	17
Hairdressers	20	9
Oil Heater Regs., 1962	-	1
Problem Families	5	-
Scrap Motor Vehicles	180	31
Total ...	2,252	1,311

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS OR
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1966

Accumulations removed	2,333
Chimney stacks repaired	12
Dangerous structures	-
Dampness remedied	21
Doors and gates repaired etc	17
Drains, cleansed, repaired, renewed etc... ..	32
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed. ...	84
Filthy and verminous premises cleansed	-
Fireplaces repaired etc.	11
Floors repaired and renewed	24
Roofs repaired	98
Steps repaired	2
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	12
Statutory information not inscribed in rent books	-
Unclassified defects etc., remedied	27
Walls and ceilings repaired	46
Walls pointed etc.	18
Waste of water (including burst pipes) abated	9
Water closets Repaired or renewed -)	
Additional provided -)	32
Windows repaired or renewed	58
Yard walls repaired or re-built	1
Yard surfaces and paths relaid	3
Total	2,840

TABLE XV

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

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
Monks Hall Museum												
Average	324	333	180	240	179	185	132	149	102	180	92	134
Highest	951	674	725	605	331	343	244	331	174	338	154	215
Lowest	120	113	73	151	76	59	83	140	51	82	59	66
Winton County Sec. School												
Average	512	335	103	216	109	146	School Holidays.		50	74	67	75
Highest	1,014	544	221	452	248	250			142	153	102	164
Lowest	130	184	48	59	27	18			3	25	34	11
Water Pollution Control Works.												
Average	246	322	135	292	71	102	111	219	54	84	55	54
Highest	641	889	461	547	192	228	552	486	114	265	149	174
Lowest	17	59	17	65	16	28	31	55	19	7	10	-
Lankro Chemicals Limited												
Average	237	469	143	342	106	222	110	232	68	192	68	161
Highest	959	778	688	812	221	313	379	444	176	310	126	520
Lowest	72	250	45	241	42	94	47	162	24	98	32	62

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	72	101	85	131	154	160	215	203	194	158	258	153
Highest	135	150	197	236	310	325	550	387	515	396	970	615
Lowest	27	49	40	-	21	56	74	105	13	8	109	33
Winton County Sec. School												
Average	32	25	School Holidays		166	155	127	257	160	120	166	174
Highest	75	72			400	356	230	311	880	365	975	780
Lowest	5	4			20	12	66	223	7	18	18	36
Water Pollution Control Works.												
Average	42	55	58	93	114	84	192	176	100	214	137	130
Highest	90	208	205	275	460	320	501	396	441	412	860	660
Lowest	12	-	8	-	9	7	75	76	17	61	19	16
Lankro Chemicals Limited.												
Average	81	121	79	211	132	245	217	343	184	280	183	275
Highest	265	230	149	490	446	475	528	464	790	670	890	790
Lowest	24	61	14	62	19	81	47	162	46	78	16	104

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

TABLE XV

(b) MEAN SUMMER, WINTER AND YEARLY AVERAGES

Station Location	Lankro Chemicals Ltd.		Monks Hall Museum		Winton County Secondary School		Water Pollution Control Works	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
Summer, 1966	09	194	106	142	79	82	72	98
Winter, 1965/66	194	342	251	257	235	208	184	247
Year, 1965/66	141	268	178	199	157	145	128	172

(Results expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre)

For purposes of comparison the tables for 1963 are shown below. Only two of the present volumetric stations were in use at that time.

Station Location	Monks Hall Museum		Winton County Secondary School	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
Summer, 1963	160	148	96	90
Winter, 1962/63	478	363	403	370
Year 1962/63	319	266	249	230

The summer readings have not altered a great deal (few domestic fires, but industry in production). The winter readings (domestic fires in constant use) have shown dramatic reductions. Monks Hall Museum station shows a 40% reduction in smoke and 33% reduction in sulphur dioxide. Winton County Secondary School station shows a 43% reduction in smoke and 26% reduction in sulphur dioxide. The yearly average has reduced by 44% for smoke and 26% for sulphur dioxide at Monks Hall Museum and by 36% for smoke and 38% for sulphur dioxide at Winton County Secondary School.

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	3
Sale of Ice-Cream... ..	128	49
Manufacture of Sausages.	17	}
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	8	
Manufacture of preserved meat... ..	14	
Preparation of preserved fish... ..	26	52
Totals	194	166

TABLE XVII FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Nature of Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boric Acid Lint B.P.C.	1	1	-
Bread	1	1	-
Cetrimide Cream B.P.	1	1	-
Children's Soluble Aspirin	1	1	-
Chocolate Confectionery	3	3	-
Fat - other than butter or margarine	3	3	-
Fish Products - Canned	5	5	-
Fish Products - other than canned	1	-	1
Flour Confectionery - other than bread	2	2	-
Fruit - dried	4	4	-
Grisovin F.P.	1	1	-
Ice Cream	7	7	-
Isomist	1	1	-
Meat Products - canned	1	1	-
Meat Products - sausages	9	5	4
Meat Products - others	7	7	-
Milk - for compositional analysis	42	42	-
Milk - Products	2	2	-
Milk - others	1	-	1
Neo Mercezolet Tablets	1	1	-
Periactin Tablets	1	1	-
Phenergan Elixir	1	1	-
Preserves	1	1	-
Pristacin Chewing Gum	1	1	-
Puddings	4	4	-
Rastinon Tablets 0.5 g	1	1	-
Soft Drinks	5	4	1
Soluble Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1	1	-
Soups	6	6	-
Spices, condiments & herbs	4	4	-
Spirits	2	2	-
Sulphur Ointment B.P.	1	1	-
Sytron	1	1	-
Vegetable Products - canned	11	10	1
Vegetable Products - dried	2	2	-
White Liniment B.P.C.	1	1	-
Total	137	129	8

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

Bath	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Large Plunge ...	15	14	1
Small Plunge ...	13	12	1
TOTAL	28	26	2

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	127
The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965.	
No. of dealer's (pre-packed) licences in force in respect of	
(a) Pasteurised milk	86
(b) Sterilised milk	122
(c) Untreated milk	12
(d) Ultra heat treated milk	8

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.
Untreated milk ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised milk...	-	-	30 (3 void)	-	33	-	-	-
Sterilised milk ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Total ...	-	-	32 (3 void)	-	33	-	11	-

TABLE XX (Continued)

(b) Samples of Ice Cream

Result of Examination			
Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
8	-	-	-

(c) Samples of Swimming-Bath Water

Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
28	28	-

(d) Nose and Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)

Taken	Positive	Negative
4	-	4

(e) Specimens of Faeces

Taken	Positive	Negative
212	21	191

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 inspec- ted 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	Total weight (Lbs).
Fish	143	61
Fowl	26	31
Fruit	857	934
Meat	918	5,491
Milk		
(and milk products)	277	210
Preserves.	66	25
Soup	199	145
Vegetables	759	1,037
Ice-cream	593	-
	3,838	7,934

TABLE XXIII

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES DURING 1966.

Defects, contraventions etc.	No. Found.	No. Remedied.
Accumulations of Refuse	3	3
Ceilings, defective	4	1
Clothing accommodation not provided....	4	3
Contamination, risk of	2	2
First Aid Kits, insufficient or absence of	3	3
Floors defective... ..	5	5
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc. in need of cleansing or re-decoration.. ...	14	13
Hot water, absence of, to washbasins or sinks	6	2
Lighting or Ventilation insufficient...	3	2
Refuse bins, defective or absence of...	1	1
Sanitary accommodation, unsatisfactory.	8	4
Sinks, defective or absence of	1	-
Towels, nail brushes, soap etc., absence of	7	4
Utensils and fittings defective, insanitary etc..	4	1
Walls defective	5	4
Washbasins, defective or absence of ...	3	1
Windows defective, broken glazing etc..	2	1
"Wash hands" notices, absence of... ..	5	2
Total	80	52

TABLE XXIV

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

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.	4	20	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	157	68	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)....	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	165	92	1	-

b) Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions 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 ...	5	2	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	2	-	2	-

There are 10 out-workers in the Borough.

TABLE XXV.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 743 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows :-

Animal Foods	1	Hairdressers	43
Artists' Materials	-	Jewellers	4
Auctioneers	1	Leather Goods	2
Bread and Confectionery... ..	27	Millinery	4
Butchers	39	Motor Accessories & Petrol Sales	16
Boots and Shoes... ..	9	Mixed Business	49
Boot & Shoe Repairers	8	Newsagents and Stationery. ...	32
Chemists... ..	12	Off-Licences... ..	36
Cafes & Snack Bars	17	On-Licences... ..	48
Cycle Dealers.	8	Opticians	4
Cooked Meats and Tripe	5	Outfitters	36
Dyers and Cleaners	13	Photographers	4
Drapers... ..	22	Post Offices (Mainly)	10
Decorator's Supplies... ..	14	Pet Shops.	5
Electric and Radio Appliances.	19	Prams	-
Engineers' Tools... ..	2	Record Dealers	2
Fancy Goods... ..	10	Sanitary Fittings.	4
Fish and Chips	26	Sweets and Tobacco	31
Fishmongers... ..	4	Sewing Machines... ..	2
Florists... ..	7	Sports Equipment... ..	1
Funeral Directors	1	Surgical Appliances... ..	1
Fents.	4	Tobacconists... ..	1
Garden Supplies... ..	1	Toys	6
Gas Appliances	1	Travel Agency.	1
Grocers... ..	57	Walk-round Stores.	5
Greengrocers... ..	34	Wardrobe Dealers... ..	4
Hardware... ..	23	Woodworkers' Supplies.	3
House Furnishers... ..	12	Wholesale Dealers	5
		Wool Shops	7

TABLE XXVI

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

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			Agricul- tural premises	Total
	Local authority	Dwelling houses	All other premises		
1. Number of Properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	9	221	43	-	
(b) Survey under the Act ...	1	31	2	2	
(c) Otherwise... ..	-	-	-	-	
2. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections... ..	120	1,026	214	5	1,365
3. Number of "Properties" inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (i) Major	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Minor	2	123	18	-	
(b) Mice (i) Major	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Minor	7	98	25	-	
4. Number of Infested Properties treated by the Local Authority	10	252	45	-	
5. Total Treatments carried out..	13	256	51	-	

TABLE XXVII

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of Registered Premises	...	2
Number of Inspections	...	18
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
194	Kapok	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	Satisfactory
195	New Cotton Millpuff	-	-	-	5.8	0.8	-	-	Satisfactory
196	Washed Flock	24	3.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
197	Coir Fibre	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	Satisfactory
198	Woollen Layered Felt	38	2.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
199	Woollen Layered Felt	44	3.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
200	New Cotton Millpuff	-	-	-	4.9	0.8	-	-	Satisfactory
201	Kapok	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	Satisfactory
202	Woollen Flock	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
203	Foam chippings	2	3.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
204	Washed Flock	13	2.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
205	Woollen Layered Felt	24	3.6	1.2	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
206	Woollen Layered Felt	29	3.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory

TABLE XXVIII
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
	£	£	£
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	22,734	4,452	27,186
(b) Transport. ...	17,460	2,493	19,953
(c) Plant, equipment, land & buildings	3,204	5,104	8,308
(d) Other items...	117	949	1,066
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	43,515	12,998	56,513
2. GROSS INCOME.. ...	2,343	6,659	9,002
3. NETT COST	41,172	6,339	47,511
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	23. 10.	1. 10.	25. 8.
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	18. 4.	1. 1.	19. 5.
6. Nett cost per ton.	43. 3.	2. 8.	45. 11.
	£	£	£
7. Nett cost per 1,000 population..	987	152	1,139
8. Nett cost per 1,000 premises ...	2,510	386	2,896

TABLE XXIX
SALVAGE RETURNS, 1966.

	Weight				Income		
	Tons	Cwts	q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Baled and loose cardboard ...	76	4	1	7	675	18	2
Baled and loose paper	339	3	-	27	2,374	1	5
Metals - Ferrous	9	5	2	-	30	8	6
- Non-Ferrous.	-	5	-	-	10	-	-
Textiles.	1	12	1	-	18	8	-
TOTAL	426	10	1	6	3,108	16	1

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
19	S.D. VAR 567E	April, 1967	£3,395

