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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

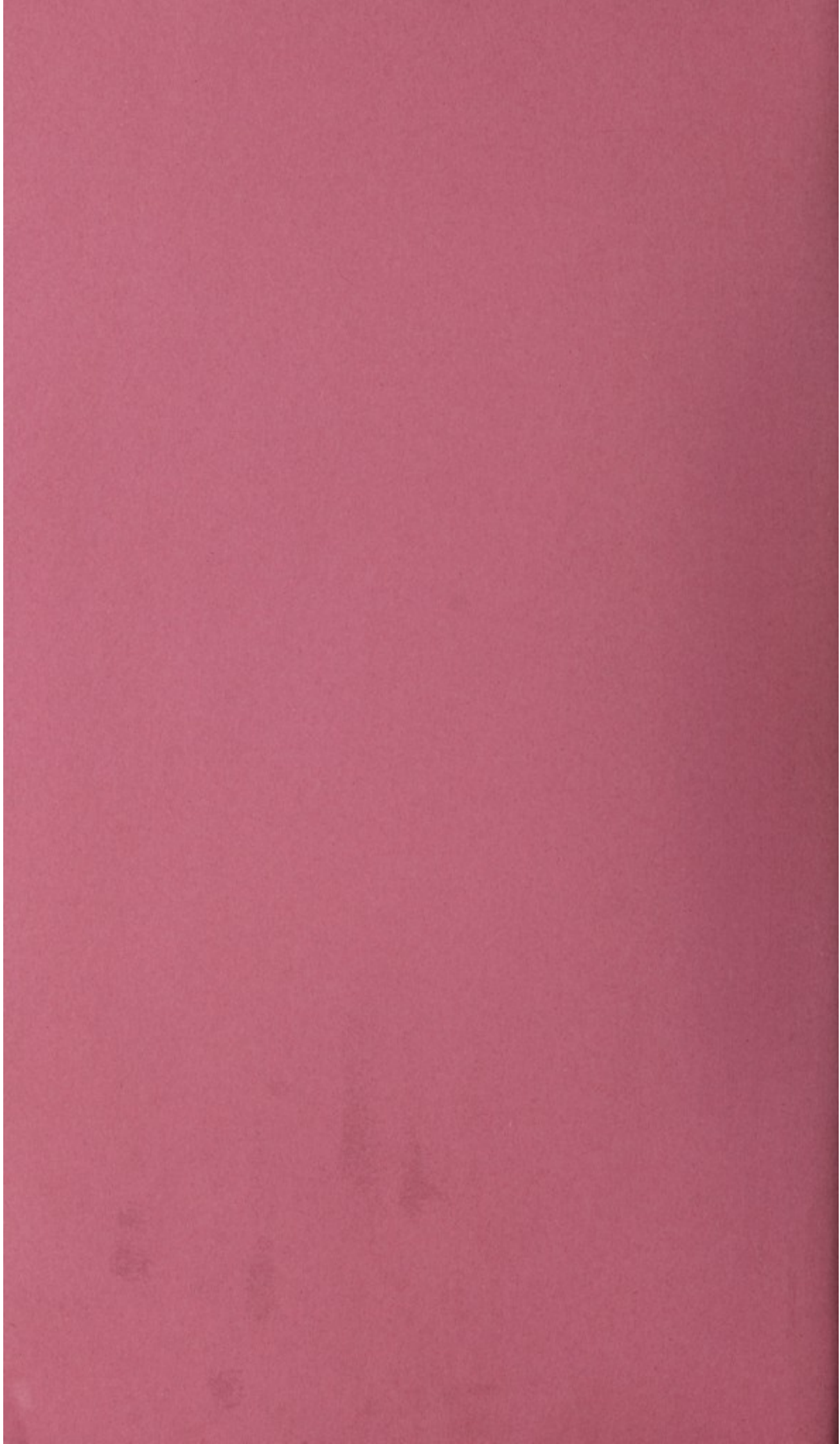
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1972



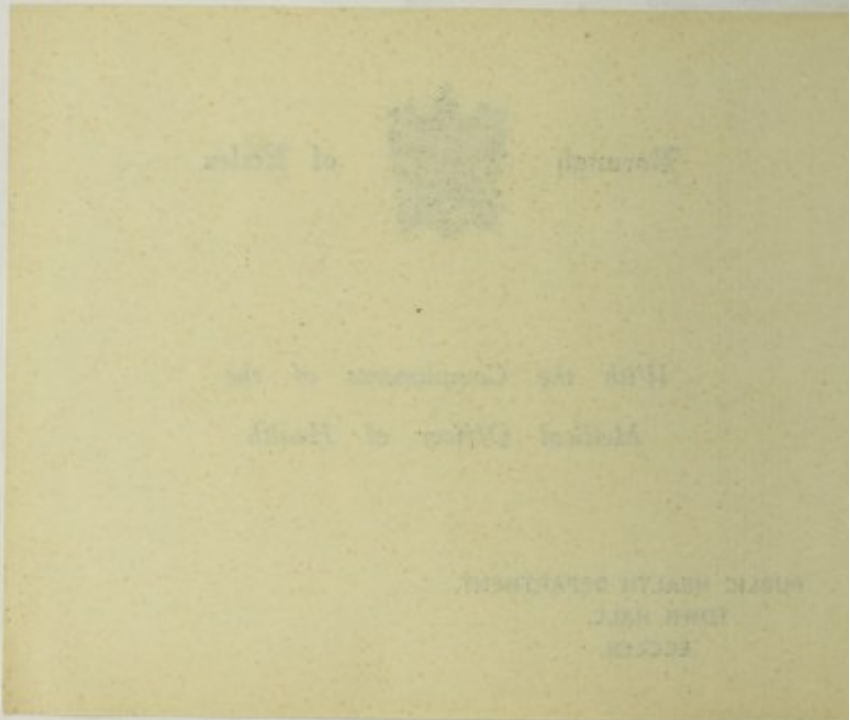
Borough



of Eccles

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ECCLES.



BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

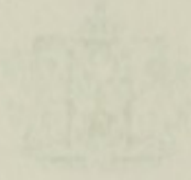
Medical Officer of Health

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1972

REPORT OF THE



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BOROUGH OF ECCLES

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

on

31st December, 1972

The Mayor:

+ Councillor A.H. WALSH

Deputy Mayor :

Councillor R. RHODES

Alderman R. BENSON, J.P.	Councillor D.A. DOW
Alderman J. BIRCH	+ Councillor G.K. EDWARDS
+ Alderman Mrs. E. BODDAN	+ Councillor F.C. GREGORY
Alderman T. FRANCIS	Councillor A. HARRIS
Alderman J.G. HARDAWAY, C.C.	+ Councillor W. HOLMES
+ Alderman M.H. LEWIS	Councillor E. HOSEY
Alderman J.G. SMITH	Councillor C.E. JOHNSON, J.P.
+ Alderman J.S. WOODROW	Councillor H.D. JONES
Councillor D.W. ANDERSON	+ Councillor D.A. LANCASTER
Councillor T.M. BOLTON	Councillor S.A. MANSON
Councillor J. BURROWS	+ Councillor G. NOLAN
+ Councillor R.B. CARTER	Councillor Mrs. C.D. RHODES, J.P.
Councillor N. CHILTON	+ Councillor D.J. SCARTH
Councillor A. COOPER, J.P.	* Councillor W. SULLIVAN
Councillor T. CUSACK, J.P.	x Councillor N. WILCOCK
	Councillor O. WILLIAMS (the late)

* Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

x Deputy Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

+ Member of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

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

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.

P. REEVES, M.A.P.H.I. *

J. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I. *

D.A.G. MORRIS, M.A.P.H.I. *

Public Health Inspector - Air Pollution and Noise Abatement :

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

* Cert. Insp. Meat and other Foods

+ Smoke Insp. Diploma of Royal Society of Health

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

G. ROWLINSON

Technical Assistant / Clerk of Works :

N.W. WHITNEY

Technical Assistant (General) :

R.A. BELL

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk - D.A. JONES

R. EASTHAM

Mrs. B.K.E. FULTON

Miss B.A. CLARE (Resigned 30.6.1972)

Miss C.M. HUGHES (Resigned 11.6.1972)

Miss L.A. JONES (Commenced 26.6.1972 Resigned 21.1.1973)

Miss E.N. BUTTERWORTH (Commenced 19.6.1972)

Miss I.E. KING (Commenced 7.2.1973)

Public Health Department,
King Street,
P.O. Box No. 6,
ECCLES, Manchester, M30 0EL.

Telephone: 061-789-2214

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My eighteenth annual report which I now have the honour to present is likely to be the last full-scale annual report which I as your Medical Officer of Health will present to you as a local Authority in accordance with statutory requirements. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I will however endeavour to place upon record and to circulate during the first quarter of 1974 such health statistics relating to 1973 as may then be available.

In Eccles, as I have pointed out in former annual reports, a higher-than-average proportion of the population belongs to the upper age groups. The demographic trends noted in last year's annual report have continued: the decline in estimated population (38,080 for mid-1972 compared with 38,430 for mid-1971); the negative "natural increase" (i.e. the number of births fell short of the number of deaths - by 82, compared with 77 in 1971); the decline in the number of births and the birth rate (492 and 12.9 per 1,000 respectively, compared with 523 and 13.6 per 1,000 respectively in 1971); and the higher-than-ever illegitimacy rate (14% of all births in 1972, compared with 12.2% in 1971).

The traditional indices of community health give a satisfactory picture in Eccles: maternal mortality has stood at nil for the past ten years; both infant and neonatal mortality rates have for the past two years been lower than both the National rates and the average rates in Eccles for the previous five years; and there has been nothing remarkable about the pattern of notifiable diseases, 201 out of the total of 261 reported cases being cases of measles. These traditional indices however tell us almost nothing about the incidence of illness in the community, and one of the benefits of reorganisation of the National Health Service is that the Community Physician should have access to a much wider range of sources of statistical information which will enable him to forge far more adequate tools for his job.

In our crowded island, with increasing pressures upon our resources, the conflict of interest between the needs of health and the demands of other developments becomes increasingly evident. It requires a strong health team to stand up to these pressures and to negotiate the best possible deal for health - whether by way of judicious siting, revision of lay-out or screen walls, by prescribing chimney height, by control of emissions or effluents, or by limitation of noise.

For many years it has been customary in Eccles that the annual report which it is the statutory duty of the Medical Officer of Health to produce has been accompanied by an annual report from the Chief Public Health Inspector (or his predecessor in title). This accompanying report has over the years become increasingly informative and interesting, and it would I think be a pity if the practice of making available such an annual report dealing with the whole picture of environmental health matters within the Metropolitan District were not to be continued in the post-1974 era.

My thanks are due to Mr. Martin and the staff of the Department as well as to the officers of other Departments for their co-operation, and to you, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your support and confidence throughout another year.

Yours obediently,

WILLIS J. ELWOOD

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,417
Population (Census 1971).	38,413
Population (Estimated mid 1972)	38,080
Number of Houses and Flats, 1972... ..	13,596
Rateable Value (December, 1972)	£ 1,574,408
Sum represented by a penny rate (1972/73) ...	£15,150

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

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate..	227	195	422
Illegitimate	35	35	70
Total..	262	230	492
Rate per 1,000 population..			12.9

Illegitimate Live Births per cent, of total live births 14

Stillbirths:

Number	3	5	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.			16
Total live and stillbirths.	265	235	500

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 4 3 7

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	14

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 10

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 4

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live births) 20

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. The boundaries are the Gilda Brook (which separates it from the City of Salford) on the east; the Irlam Urban District on the west; the Manchester Ship Canal on the south; the Worsley Urban district and the Swinton and Pendlebury Municipal Borough on the north. The four authorities mentioned above, together with Eccles are to be amalgamated on 1st April, 1974 and will form the Metropolitan District of Salford.

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 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.

The construction of the M.602 which runs from the western boundary of the borough at Winton to the eastern boundary at Gilda Brook Road has effectively divided the borough into two parts.

POPULATION

The population at the 1961 Census was 43,173 persons. The provisional population at the 1971 Census was 38,413 a decrease of 4,760 persons. The mid-1972 estimated population was 38,080 a further decrease of 333 persons.

OCCUPATIONS

The working population of the borough is about 17,000 persons (10,000 males and 7,000 females). They are engaged in industry and commerce principally, with many in clerical occupations. A large proportion are employed in the Trafford Park industrial area. It is interesting to note that half of the working population is employed outside the borough, and that the same number reside outside but work within the borough.

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

The other adult females are employed in distributive, professional and scientific and administrative services.

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during 1972 was 492 (262 males and 230 females) as compared with 523 during 1971. This gives a live birth rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population which is lower than the rate for England and Wales in 1972, (14.8) and also lower than the average rate (14.4) for the borough for the five years 1967 to 1971.

STILLBIRTHS

There were 8 stillbirths; the stillbirth rate being 16.0 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as compared with 17.0 in 1971 and 10.0 in 1970. The average rate for the five years 1967 to 1971 was 14.2.

INFANT MORTALITY (See Tables I and II)

During 1972 there were 7 deaths of infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 14.0 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the borough in 1971 was 11.0 and the average rate for the five years 1967 to 1971 was 22.4. The rate for England and Wales in 1972 was 17.0.

The neo-natal deaths (the number of deaths occurring during the first four weeks in life) were 5 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 8.0 in 1971. The average rate for the five years 1967 to 1971 was 14.9.

The peri-natal deaths (the number of stillbirths (8) plus the number of deaths occurring during the first week of life(2)), were 10, giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births for 1972 as compared with 24.0 in 1971.

DEATHS (See Tables I to IV)

There were 574 deaths at all ages during the year compared with 600 in 1971.

The crude death rate was 15.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.6 in 1971. The "comparability factor" for Eccles for 1972 is 0.85. When this factor is multiplied by the crude death rate, an adjusted death rate of 12.8 is obtained. This can be legitimately compared with the adjusted death rate of any other area.

There were 28 deaths from pneumonia and 27 from bronchitis and emphysema. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were 33 compared with 26 in 1971, and deaths from other forms of cancer were 84 as against 74 in 1971.

There were 11 deaths of children under 15 years of age and 429 of persons aged 65 and over.

Accidental deaths totalled 14 compared with 17, 19, 15, 21 and 22 in the previous five years. Six were caused by falls, 4 by motor vehicles, 1 by drowning and 3 due to other causes.

The diagram on page 10 shows (a) the breakdown of deaths by principal causes, (b) the crude death rates per 1,000 population and (c) the percentage of each grouping.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (See Table I)

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth during the year.

CANCER (See Table III)

The number of deaths, due to this cause (including leukaemia) in recent years is as follows :-

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cancer of stomach	14	15	14	10	10
Cancer of lung, bronchus	30	34	39	26	33
Cancer of breast	4	5	9	12	9
Cancer of uterus	4	3	7	3	4
Cancer of other sites	61	46	40	44	57
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	2	2	5	4
	<u>118</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>117</u>

The cancer mortality rate for 1972 is 3.08 per 1,000 compared with 2.60 per 1,000 in 1971. The national rate for 1972 is 2.43 per 1,000. The 33 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus give a mortality rate in Eccles from this cause of 0.86 per 1,000, which is higher than the national rate of 0.646 per 1,000.

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

There were 261 cases of infectious diseases notified during 1972 as compared with 84 in 1971.

Distribution of these cases in the various age groups and the various wards in the borough is shown in Table VI. The infectious diseases notified in 1972 can be compared with notifications for the preceding 22 years.

TUBERCULOSIS

Statistics relative to the incidence of tuberculosis are given in Tables VII, VIII and IX. Ten cases of tuberculosis (eight respiratory and two non-respiratory) were notified during the year.

It will be seen from Table VIII that there were, at the end of the year, 48 persons in Eccles suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and a further 21 suffering from the non-respiratory form of this disease.

There was 1 death from respiratory tuberculosis during the year. This gives a death rate of 0.026 per 1,000 population which is lower than the national rate for 1972, of 0.027. There were no deaths from the non-respiratory form of this disease.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

1972

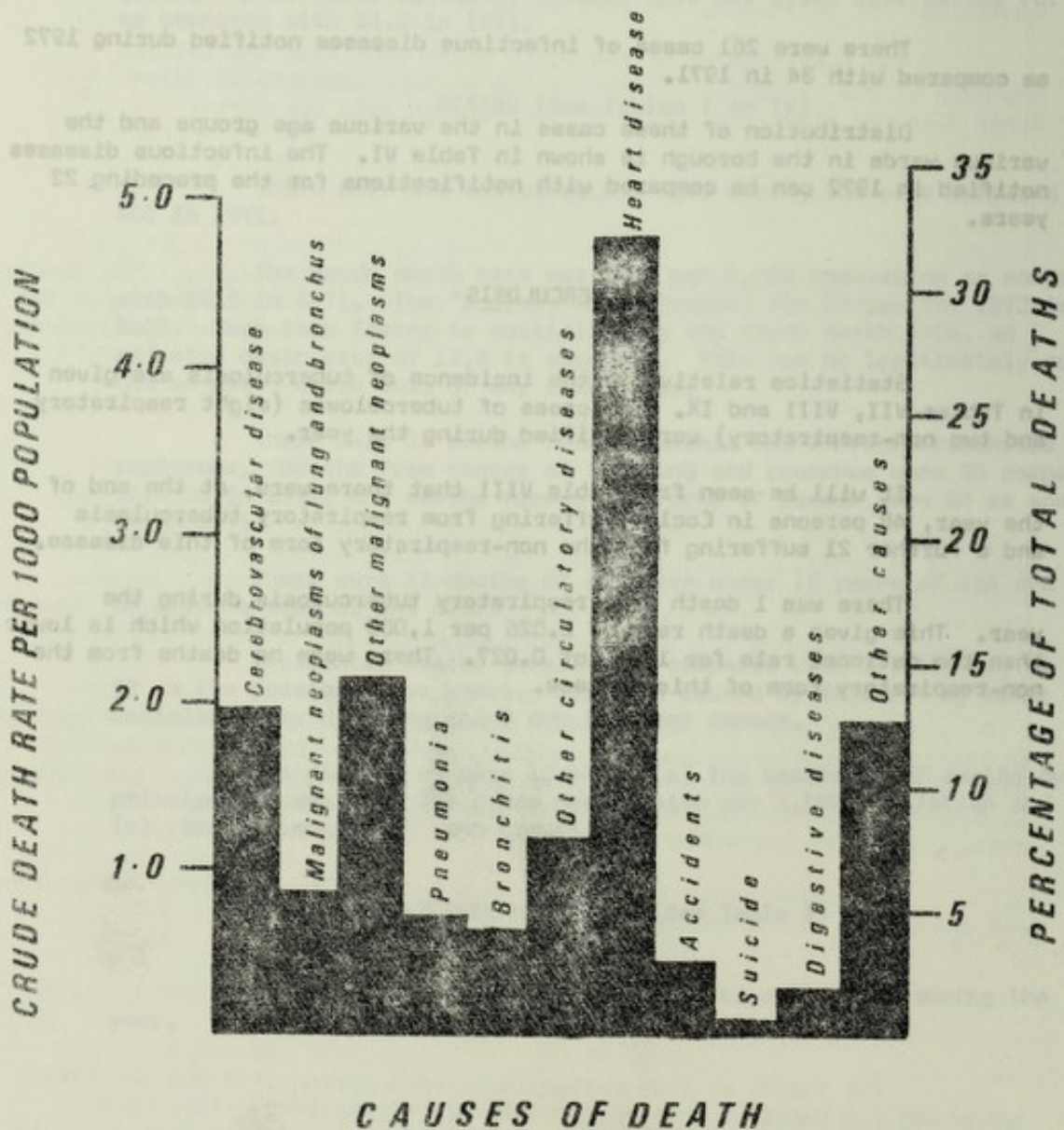
RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

AND

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS

CRUDE DEATH RATE

15.1 PER 1000 POPULATION



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

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

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 1972 against -		
Diphtheria	391	335
Whooping cough.	290	9
Tetanus... ..	391	341
Measles... ..	159	-
Total diphtheria immunisations in 1971	398	564

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year under report, the number of persons who received primary vaccination was 393 compared with 405 in the previous year, and the number of persons who were given reinforcement doses was 329 compared with 565 in 1971.

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.

There were no B.C.G. vaccinations carried out during 1972 due to other commitments.

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 other place, 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.

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 not necessary during the year to take action in accordance with the above sections.

The Eccles Home Safety Committee met on 4 occasions during the year, all meetings being well attended.

A wide variety of home safety topics were discussed at length and action taken in respect of dangerous toys and articles which had been handed in by members of the public.

Delegates from the committee attended the quarterly meetings of the Lancashire and Cheshire Area Home Safety Council and the National Home Safety Congress held in Cheltenham.

The committee organised a Home Safety Quiz Competition for Eccles Junior School children. The semi-final and final rounds were held in the Town Hall, Eccles on 10th April, 1973. An appreciative audience of some 200 people saw Patricroft C.E. School narrowly defeat St. Gilbert's R.C. School by 1 point in the final. The Contest was decided by a tie-breaking question after both schools had been level at the end of the final round of questions. The Mayor of Eccles (Councillor A.H. Walsh) presented the awards and certificates to all the participants at the close of the proceedings. I would express my appreciation to Mr. D.A. Jones, Hon. Asst. Secretary, for the excellent way in which he organised the event.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the Central Library, Eccles on 25th January, 1973. Following the Annual General Meeting a Public Meeting was held at which the Mayor of Eccles presided. The guest speaker was Mrs. D. Valentine, Aids and Information Officer to the CHS (Held for the Disabled), who gave an interesting talk on the work of her society. She demonstrated a variety of aids from an egg cup to an aid for the elderly or disabled to put on stockings, or trousers.

The reorganisation of local government has caused much concern to the committee. The Borough of Eccles will no longer function as such from the 31st March, 1974 and the future of this committee and the committees from the surrounding authorities is not known.

In an attempt to assist in the future of home safety in the new Salford Metropolitan District, a holding committee is to be set up comprising of officers from home safety committees in the present authorities.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. J.W. Box, Hon. Secretary and Mr. D.A. Jones, Hon. Asst. Secretary for their invaluable work during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

1. HOSPITALS

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

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

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. The Board's No. 2 Unit which is based at Monsall Hospital, visits the Corporation Road Clinic, Eccles, once a month.

3. VENEREAL DISEASE 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, and the distribution of welfare foods.
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 and education, and the loan of nursing equipment.

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 789 2651.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

A brief resumé of the above services as available to residents in Eccles is given below :-

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

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Persons of any age 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 :-

Miss P. Drinkwater 32, Chorley Road, Swinton 794 0674
Mrs. J. Hyde 9, Park Road, Salford... .. 789 2760
Mrs. M. Ryan 36, Brookhouse Ave., Eccles.. .. 789 2447

HEALTH VISITORS

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

Miss P.A. Atkins)
Miss K. Bell)
Mrs. M.D. Farmer) School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.
Mrs. H. Halladay) 789 1724
Mrs. H. Steele..)

HOME NURSES

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

Mrs. M.T. Barlow, 16, Clandon Avenue, Eccles	789 3907
Mrs. A. Basson, 23, Edenfield Lane, Worsley	794 4427
Mrs. M.T. Devine, 10, Bowker Street, Little Hulton	790 3317
Mrs. E. Fulton, 766, Liverpool Road, Eccles	789 2808
Mrs. O'Donoghue, 18, Eccles Road, Swinton	794 2665
Mrs. M.J. Thornily, 74, New Lane, Eccles	789 1574
Mrs. E. Turner, 26, The Nook, Winton, Eccles	789 1646
Male Nurse: Mr. I. Hargroaves, 4, Park Road, Little Lever, Bolton	37 - 76984

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone and dialling 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 794 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

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at the 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 60,000 gallons and the smaller pool 30,000 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 added. After filtration the water is heated and aerated. The whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in four 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 6 slipper baths for males and 2 for females.

It is the duty of the Public Health Department to ensure that the water in the swimming baths is safe for bathing. In consequence samples of water from both plunges are taken for chemical and bacteriological examination. The results of these samples taken during the year are shown in Tables XVIII and XX(b).

Sauna Baths, opened to the public on 24th July, 1967, have proved to be very popular; an average of 200 people attend each week.

A comprehensive ticket for the complete treatment, which includes a sauna bath, body shampoo, vibro body massage, sun-ray treatment and use of the vapour room and newly constructed small plunge bath costs 55p from Monday to Saturday and 70p on Sunday.

VI. SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Eccles Old People's Welfare Association provides a "Daily" Club, situated in Church Road, Eccles, which provides mid-day meals for elderly people. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. J.E. Greasby, 4, Nasmyth Road, Eccles. There are eight "over 60" Clubs in the area, all affiliated to this association.

PERMISSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4)
- Eccles Corporation Act, 1901
- The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part 7 Sections 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 & Drugs Act, 1955 (Sections 16 and 22)
- Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1968 (Sections 14-18)
- Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1971 (Section 18 and 19)

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 nuisance	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,

In this section of the report I have followed the pattern of the last few years by making comment on the many varied aspects of the work of the department, and have included a number of informative statistical tables at the end of the report. I have once more written on the problems of atmospheric pollution in some detail as, by the time the next report is presented, I hope that the whole of the borough will be subject to Smoke Control Orders.

The professional and technical staff remained unchanged during the year. There were changes in the clerical staff due to the resignation of Miss B.A. Clare (Copy-typist) and Miss C.M. Hughes (Junior Clerk/typist). These positions were subsequently filled by the appointment of Miss I.E. King and Miss E.N. Butterworth respectively.

During the year, the staff were engaged in a major survey of all dwellings in the private sector with a view to the compilation of a comprehensive report on housing conditions in the borough. This report was presented to the Housing Committee in October, 1972 and formed the basis of a return made to the Department of the Environment as outlined in Circular 50/72. From this report a "Clearance Programme" has been drawn up covering the years 1973-1975. Many of the houses included in the programme have been represented. The main objective of the report was that, within a decade, no one should be required to live in an unfit or a sub-standard dwelling. In Eccles the future problem will be to maintain surveillance of those houses which are considered to be sub-standard. Such houses must be maintained and improved where possible, so that they may have a useful life.

It has been said on many occasions that "twilight houses do not belong to the owners as much as to the nation, and form part of our national wealth, which must be preserved wherever possible". But what is acceptable today, may not be so in the foreseeable future. Houses will have to be judged not so much by disrepair, dampness or lack of amenities, but by their relation to industrial noise and odours, and fumes and noise from traffic which surrounds them.

It has become increasingly clear in recent years, that environmental degradation, if allowed to proceed unchecked, could result in serious and sometimes irreversible damage to life on earth. A future task must be to define as clearly as possible, the adverse effects of the environment on human health and then to control them. The London Smog of 1952 demonstrated that, in extreme cases, community air pollution can result in considerable loss of life and serious illness. However, the exact nature and extent of the associations between air pollution and community health have not yet been fully established, and so it is difficult to know in what direction research should go. There is no doubt that there are many problems arising from air pollution and that somewhere there must be a solution to these problems. The cost may, however, be considered uneconomical.

Up to about twenty years ago, "air pollution" was synonymous for most people with smoke and sulphur dioxide. The substitution of petroleum products for coal in many industries reduced some of the concern caused by the visible nuisances of coal smoke, but the tremendous increase in the use of petroleum products has produced a new type of pollution - the discharge of carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen oxides etc., into the air close to the "breathing zone" of the people. Under certain conditions a complex series of reactions takes place, the result being a more extensive type of motor vehicle pollution affecting the whole environment. In Los Angeles, this is well known, but it has not occurred yet in this country.

The soil is becoming increasingly polluted with chemicals, including heavy metals and products of the petroleum industry. Occupational hazards are often encountered in industry, which produces air pollutants such as lead, the macaptans, hydrogen sulphide, fluorides etc., and many other wastes and by-products of technological processes, which processes are continuously becoming more sophisticated. Occupational diseases and injuries result from specific exposures at work; sometimes, to protect the workers inside, the air outside the factory is polluted. Industrialists must get together with government and local authority inspectors. This recommendation is in fact included in the New Code of Practise for the Lead Industry published on the 7th August, 1973.

A recent report of a Working Party of the Clean Air Council to the Department of the Environment recommends the new district councils be empowered to set up special local committees on industrial emissions. These committees would consist of representatives of the local authority, industry and the public; their duties would be to collect and consider information about air quality and emissions to the atmosphere - to publish reports thereon and to act as a local source of knowledge. Such a committee has been operating for many years in this area - the Standing Conference of Local Authorities (South West from Manchester). This committee has done a great deal of valuable work and together with the neighbouring "S.E.L.N.E.C." Committee and the parent Manchester Regional Clean Air Council, have saved the local authorities in the greater Manchester area many, many thousands of pounds in grant payments in smoke control areas. It is hoped that a similar committee will be formed to cover at least the area of the new Greater Manchester County Council.

During the year a great deal of time has been spent in the investigation and abatement of noise nuisances. A recent definition of noise is "a sound without agreeable musical quality or as an unwanted or undesirable sound". Noise is a normal feature of life and "provides one of the most effective alarm systems in man's physical environment". Although noise accompanies most human activity it can constitute either a hazard or a stimulant. Hearing cannot be switched off at will, and so man is unavoidably exposed to the environmental noise produced by modern society. Recently, certain suggestions have been put forward to examine the possibility of "Noise Control Areas", which will be the subject of a future report. The Land Compensation Act of 1973 provides, in certain cases, for compensation where property is depreciated in value, due to noise, arising from the construction of highways or certain other public works. Many people consider that the noise levels to be taken as a standard to necessitate sound insulation are too high, and it appears that the regulations will only apply to living rooms and bedrooms of houses and other residential buildings, but not to kitchens of those houses, nor to schools, shops, offices etc.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the support and consideration extended by the Chairman, Vice Chairman and members of the Committee and to Dr. Elwood, the Medical Officer of Health. My thanks are also due to my deputy, Mr. C.L. Taylor and to all members of the staff of the department for their co-operation throughout the year.

Finally, I wish to thank my colleagues in all other departments of the corporation for their advice and help in our efforts to ensure progress and efficiency throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD MARTIN

Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. HOUSING

(a) SLUM CLEARANCE (TABLE XII)

Details of Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses in respect of which orders were operative at the end of 1972 will be found in Table XII.

Since 1955, 3,114 houses have been demolished or closed or were awaiting demolition at the end of the year. Of the 623 houses included in the 1968/73 Clearance Programme, there remains only 42 houses to be dealt with.

It is proposed to deal with these houses

(a) Under the Housing Acts - for demolition 2

(b) To be repaired and improved 40

42

In the provisional clearance programme for the years 1968/73 there were included 427 houses as being possibly suitable for repair and improvement. Of these, 87 houses have been demolished as unfit. 36 houses have been demolished for Industrial and other development and 103 houses are awaiting further action under the Housing Acts - a total of 226 houses.

There remains 201 houses which are considered suitable for repair and improvement.

During the year a further survey was made of all dwellings in the borough. From the survey it was ascertained that there were 13,691 dwellings in the borough; 7,993 (59%) were privately owned and 5,698 (41%) were owned by the Corporation. Of the dwellings privately owned 5,692 (71%) were owner/occupied and 2,301 (29%) were tenanted. Of these dwellings 5,334 were built before the first World War.

From the survey, 595 houses were to be inspected in detail with a view to their inclusion in clearance programmes before 1981. In addition, 4,131 houses required repair and/or improvement.

(b) DEFECTS AND REPAIR (TABLES XIII AND XIV)

During the year a comprehensive housing survey was carried out to formulate a slum clearance and improvement programme; 13,311 houses were inspected and 14,440 inspections were made. Complaints investigated during the year totalled 322. A total of 107 houses were improved and repaired, and made fit for human habitation.

There has been a steady decline in complaints relating to major defects of repair, since most of the "poor quality" houses have been demolished. Consequently, more attention can be paid to the prevention of the deterioration in dwelling houses by repair and improvement. It was not necessary to initiate legal proceedings during the year.

(c) RENT ACTS, 1957 and 1965

No applications for Certificates of disrepair were received during the year. The Rent Officer for Area No. 12 (which includes Eccles) is Mr. W. Hargreaves, 116A, Church Street, Eccles (Telephone 061 789 1632).

(d) HOUSING FINANCE ACT, 1972 (TABLE X)

Rent Control & Qualification Certificates.

Under the Housing Finance Act, 1972 the owner of a house subject to a controlled tenancy may obtain a "qualification certificate" from the Council. This certificate will enable the house to be taken out of rent control and the tenancy will become "regulated" and a fair rent can be fixed by the rent officer. This rent may be greater than the controlled rent. Unless the increase is very small, it is obtained by a number of annual increases.

This certificate is only issued if the house is in a good state of repair (having regard to its age, location and character), has all the standard amenities and is in all other respects fit for human habitation. Most of the houses in respect of which applications have been made, have not been "fit" by reason of disrepair and the practice has been to send to the owner a schedule of works required and to postpone adjudication on the application until the house was put in proper repair.

Where a house lacks one or more of the basic amenities a "certificate of provisional approval" may be obtained before the provision of the amenity (usually by means of a standard grant) is commenced. At the same time the house must be brought into a good state of repair. Then the rent may be increased after a fair rent has been agreed. Alternatively, the amenities lacking may be provided and then application may be made for a "Qualification Certificate". The rent may only be increased by having it registered with the rent officer. Applications for "qualification certificates" under this act reduced in number, and during the year 61 applications were received, compared with 99 in 1971.

(e) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year statutory notices in accordance with Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961 (as amended by the Housing Act, 1969), were served upon the owners of 24 houses in multiple occupation. These notices required the execution of works to provide satisfactory means of escape in the case of fire from the houses.

There are 93 houses in multiple occupation registered with the local authority. This registration is required by the Borough of Eccles (Houses in Multiple Occupation) Informatory and Regulatory Scheme, 1970. This scheme came into force on the 1st February, 1971 and it is the duty of every person who owns and/or collects rents, or payments from lettings or lodgings, in houses in multiple occupation within the borough to register such houses with, and to give details of ownership and occupancy to the local authority.

(f) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The 1961 Census stated that 3,506 households in the borough had not the exclusive use of hot and cold water taps, fixed baths and water-closets. Of these 2,040 households were entirely without hot water and 2,929 without fixed baths.

Of the 8,116 privately owned dwellings in the borough, 1,692 dwellings (21%) lack one or more of the standard amenities. Of these, 1,692 dwellings, 836 lack an internal water closet only and 856 lack a bath, wash hand basin and internal water closet. A few other dwellings lack a wash hand basin only.

Many houses have means of providing hot water, but in most sub-standard houses it is provided from a water heater fitted over the sink supplying hot water to the sink only.

Information about improvement grants is given in the booklets "Money to Modernise your Home" and "House Improvements and Rents" obtainable from this department.

The Housing Act, 1969 made the improvement of houses a more attractive proposition by introducing larger grants. The Housing Act, 1971 enhanced these opportunities by increasing the amount of grant from 50% to 75%, of the approved cost of the works in designated "Intermediate Areas". Eccles has been designated as an "Intermediate Area", the increased grants being available from 28th April, 1972 to the 23rd June, 1974. To qualify all works must be completed by this date.

(i) IMPROVEMENT GRANT

These are paid at the discretion of the local authority (and were previously referred to as "Discretionary Grants") for thorough improvement of dwellings to a high standard or the complete conversion of buildings into flats. To qualify for such a grant the improved dwelling must comply with the "12 point" standard laid down. The grant now payable is up to three-quarters of the approved estimated cost up to a maximum of £1,500 per house or flat. However, where flats are provided by the conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys, the maximum grant is £1,800 per flat.

(ii) STANDARD GRANT

These are paid to help meet the cost of improving houses, by providing (for the first time) any of the standard amenities. The maximum amount of grant now payable on the provision of an amenity is as follows :-

(a)	Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom	£ 45
(b)	Wash hand basin	£ 15
(c)	Sink	£ 22.50
(d)	Hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower	£ 67.50
(e)	Hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin	£ 30
(f)	Hot and cold water supply at a sink	£ 45
(g)	Water closet	£ 75

In certain circumstances additional grants may be paid.

To qualify for a standard grant,

- (a) the amenities must be provided for the exclusive use of the occupants,
- (b) the house must have been in existence before 3rd October, 1961, and
- (c) the local authority must be satisfied that the house has a life exceeding 15 years.

(iii) SPECIAL GRANTS

These grants are available for the basic improvement of houses in multiple occupation and are paid at the discretion of the local authority. The amount of maximum grant is based on half the cost of the improvement work and depends on the amenities installed.

During 1972, 42 applications were received for improvement grants and 314 for standard grants. Work was completed at 106 houses.

(g) DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

(1) Disinfection

Disinfection of premises is normally carried out using a germicidal spray.

(2) Disinfestation

A total of 185 premises, of which 77 were houses owned by the corporation, were treated by the Pests Officer to eradicate insect pests.

(h) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES

There are in the Borough :-

Fresh water flushed closets	18,261
* Waste water flushed closets	1
+ Pail closets	18
Dustbins... ..	16,623
Baths.	12,350

* to be demolished in 1973

+ mostly in the Barton Moss area

2. ADMINISTRATION (TABLES XIII AND XIV)

During the year 24,199 primary inspections or enquiries and 11,252 revisits were made. The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 6,948 and defects or nuisances remedied or abated totalled 6,708. 324 informal letters or notices were sent out and 81 statutory notices were served as detailed below.

Act and Section under which served.	Reason for Service	No. served in year	No. abated in year	Prosecutions
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>				
Section 39	Defective roof drainage	4	1	-
Section 45	Defective w.c's	-	1	-
Sections 93-105	Nuisances	16	9	-
<u>Public Health Act, 1961</u>				
Section 17	Blocked drains	8	5	-
Section 26	Nuisances	44	33	-
<u>Housing Act, 1961</u>				
Section 16	Absence of means of escape in case of fire	9	-	-
		81	49	-

During the year, information was given in respect of 859 Land Charge Searches, and 85 personal enquiries relative to the "life" of houses in the borough were dealt with by the staff of the department. In addition, 185 inspections were carried out to supply information in respect of houses for which applications had been made for a corporation mortgage.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Air Pollution

"Where there's muck, there's money - wasted" - this was all too true in the pre-Clean Air Act era, it was not just money and time that was wasted upon decorating, cleaning, laundry and making-good erosion of building materials, but the health of the townspeople was also at risk. The London smog disaster in 1952 with its death toll of over 4,000 hit the headlines, but there had been other incidents over the years of increases in deaths during or shortly after smogs, e.g. London - 1873 (268 deaths), 1880 (692 deaths), 1891 (572 deaths), Glasgow - 1909 (586 deaths) and Manchester and Salford - 1930/31 (445 deaths).

Eccles was no exception: there were recorded very high smoke and sulphur dioxide levels similar to those of the other local authorities that made up the North Western regions black areas.

Domestic

The whole of the borough is now covered by Smoke Control Orders made by the Council; the last, Smoke Control Order, No. 19, is awaiting confirmation by the Department of the Environment. The smoke control programme had a great deal of impact upon smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations derived mainly from low level emissions from domestic premises.

In the winter of 1962/63 recordings at the Winton Secondary Modern School sampling station showed 403 microgrammes of smoke and 370 microgrammes of sulphur dioxide per cubic metre of air sampled. During the winter of 1971/72, the concentrations of smoke were 93 microgrammes per cubic metre of air (77% reduction) and 116 microgrammes of sulphur dioxide (69% reduction).

It is estimated that by the time the last smoke control Grant is paid about £290,000 will have been spent on conversions of appliances burning coal, to those burning electricity, gas, oil or solid smokeless fuels. The owner's (or occupier's) share would have been £124,000 if they had restricted their expenditure to the "reasonable cost" of converting their coal fires. However, most of the owners or occupiers have taken the opportunity of upgrading their space heating and have exceeded the "reasonable cost" three or four-fold, without any increase in grant.

The cost per head of population has been about 1p per week over the past thirteen years.

The residents of the borough have entered into the spirit of the operation, and we have not had one objector to the twenty-one smoke control orders made. The public have been kept informed by exhibitions, show-houses, mobile display vans; they have been involved by participation in a series of successful postal surveys and advice and assistance has always been readily available from the Public Health Department. There have been setbacks due to fuel shortages over the years that have delayed the programme from time to time. Electric fires could not be fitted due to shortage of electricity; soft coles went into short supply due to technological changes in the gas industry; the N.C.B. "wonder fuel" could not be marketed due to production problems and arrived some six years after being promised. More recently, a miners' dispute caused the suspension of smoke control orders covering some 2,500 dwellings; the smoke control staff added a new role to their work, that of issuing "priority notices" for fuel.

Industrial

When the Clean Air Act, 1956 became law, there were 67 hand-fired coal furnaces, 21 coal-fired mechanical stokers and 14 oil-fired furnaces out of a total of 173 furnaces in use. Today no hand-fired coal furnaces are left, and only 9 coal-fired mechanical stokers are in use. 184 oil-fired furnaces and 30 gas-fired furnaces make up the total of 234 furnaces in use.

Industrialists have been asked, where practicable, to use oil with a low sulphur content and this policy, coupled with strict enforcement of regulations governing chimney heights, has ensured that, even though more furnaces are in use, ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide have been reduced.

Other sources of pollution have also been tackled as and when they arose. The Patricroft Motive Power Depot of British Rail was responsible for the low level emission of large amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The employment of six running foremen as "smoke inspectors" following instruction from the Public Health Department staff on the use of Ringelmann Charts, did secure some improvement. Fumes from a rubber-buffing shop, carbon emissions from a small factory; iron oxide emission from the ordnance factory; odours from a variety of processes or waste disposal have been dealt with successfully. More recently, those responsible for dark smoke emissions or smoke nuisances from demolition sites and the

burning of trade wastes have been taken to task and, with the odd exception, the nuisances have been abated without recourse to legal proceedings.

In spite of the fact that the Manchester Ship Canal is the responsibility of the Port Health Authority, and the Trafford Park Industrial estate is the responsibility of Urmston U.D.C., any emissions from these sources, be they smoke, gaseous, particulate or odorous, affecting the borough have been investigated and some improvement or abatement achieved, with one exception, the odour from the factory of C.P.C. (U.K.) Ltd.

General

The control of pollutants from whatever source has been additional to the afore-mentioned reductions - Has it all been worthwhile?

Few people living in smoke control areas would go back to burning coal; they remark how much longer both inside and outside decorative surfaces last; how much longer curtains can be left without them looking drab and dirty.

Reports by the Pollution Research Unit of the University of Manchester indicate that, even though the number of hours of sunshine has reduced nationally, (due to normal weather variations) over the past few years, the number of hours of sunshine has increased in the Manchester area. This increase can be attributed to less air pollutants in the atmosphere in the area.

The Medical Research Council's Pollution Unit has indicated that sulphur dioxide alone is not very harmful, even in high concentrations. However, when it is associated with particulate matter (smoke) it can be shown to be harmful. That Council has set a target for winter averages of smoke at 100 microgrammes per cubic metre of air sampled. The sampling site at the Winton County Secondary School had a winter average of 94 microgrammes for the whole month of December, 1971, which was less than the average recorded at a well-known sea side resort.

The Department of the Environment have stated that sulphur dioxide concentrations of 500 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, associated with 250 microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of air, is the lowest degree of pollution which has been identified as having an effect on the human body. Eccles had seventeen days on which these conditions may have occurred in 1972; in 1963 these conditions occurred on 69 separate days.

In London, there is no longer a correlation between peaks of atmospheric pollution and deaths due to bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. It may be too soon for Eccles to claim this distinction, but the death rate due to the afore-mentioned causes has dropped over the past years.

The Future

Efforts must be made to secure smoke control over the rest of the borough and in adjoining districts.

Some degree of vigilance must be maintained over domestic and industrial sources of smoke and sulphur dioxide. That well-known odour, the exception mentioned previously, will, it is hoped, be minimised in the foreseeable future.

Commerce is using more toxic materials, lead and the heavy metals, and these materials must not be allowed to pollute our environment as smoke producers were allowed to many years ago.

Noise from all sources, be it industry, motorway, social club or barking dogs etc., must be suppressed and not allowed to encroach into the homes of the residents. Already, we are tackling this at the planning stage and giving the industrialist design standards for noise levels which should not be exceeded. Damage to health caused by noise has never been estimated; future damage should be minimised.

(a) Sections 1, 19 and 20 (Black and Dark Smoke Emissions in Excess of the Permitted Periods).

1,836 observations were made of chimneys of industrial premises and of shipping. 63 black and dark smoke emissions were observed; 39 of these were in excess of the permitted periods allowed by law.

(b) Section 3 (Installation of New Furnaces) (1956 Act)

18 notifications of new furnace installations were received during the year. Where practicable, the use of fuels with little or no sulphur content was requested; 4 firms agreed. Five of the new furnaces were designed to use natural gas and to replace 4 oil-fired furnaces and 1 underfeed stoker using coal. The sulphur content of fuel used in the other furnaces was less than 1% (11) and about 2.8% (2).

The 2 last-mentioned furnaces discharge their combustion gases into a high chimney stack, which prevents ground level concentrations which are prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

(c) Section 6 - Clean Air Act, 1968 - Chimney Heights

Plans for 7 new chimneys were examined during the year. The height of 5 of these chimneys was increased following representations made by the department.

(d) Section 11 and 15 - Smoke Control Areas (Clean Air Act, 1956)

Seventeen Smoke Control Orders are now in operation; 3 more orders have been confirmed, and will come into operation during 1973 and 1974. Several observations have been carried out on premises in these smoke control areas.

The number of premises subject to operative smoke control orders will be 13,644 by the 1st October, 1973. It is estimated that smoke emission from domestic sources has been reduced by 1,420 tons per year or 73% of the total smoke discharged within the borough prior to smoke control.

(e) Section 1 - Dark Smoke Emissions (Clean Air Act, 1968)
Section 16 - Smoke Nuisances (Clean Air Act, 1956)

Apart from domestic smoke emitted at low level, the worst outstanding source is the burning of waste materials in the open - from scrap yards and demolition sites. It is an offence to emit dark smoke from industrial or trade premises (except from a chimney, which remains under control by the Clean Air Act, 1956). However, by the Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969 there are certain exemptions, e.g. burning of timber from demolition of a building " but only if

(a) no other reasonably safe and practicable method of disposal is available,

(b) the burning is carried out so as to minimise the emission of dark smoke, and

(c) that the burning is under continuous supervision".

Burning on site is the best method of disposing of infested timbers. By adherence to a few simple rules, no nuisance or offence need be caused.

Twenty-three smoke nuisances and dark smoke emissions were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. These concerned mainly demolition contractors and scrap metal dealers. There were 5 successful prosecutions for dark smoke offences.

(f) Other Nuisances

Efforts to abate 3 odour nuisances were undertaken during the year, arising from (1) Eccles Water Pollution Control Works, and (2) Manchester Corporation Sewage Works, Davyhulme, where odour masking materials are to be used in an attempt to abate the nuisances, and (3) the alleged nuisance from an odour emanating from a factory in the Trafford Park area. Action to abate this nuisance is being taken in conjunction with the adjoining authorities of Salford and Urmston.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT

AND DARK SMOKE PERMITTED PERIODS REGULATIONS

Type of Contravention	Industrial boilers and furnaces				Vessels			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
<u>Dark Smoke</u>								
Smoke as dark as shades 2 and 3 on a Ringelmann Chart .	12	16	11	33	1	2	8	2
<u>Black Smoke</u>								
Smoke as dark or darker than shade 4 on a Ringelmann Chart	2	3	2	2	-	1	3	2
<u>Prosecutions</u>								
Sec. 1 & 19 Clean Air Act, 1956.. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sec. 1 Clean Air Act, 1968	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-
Contraventions of Clean Air Act Standards involving Crown property (not included above) (see note (a) below)	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Dark smoke and Smoke nuisances (Clean Air Act, 1956 & 1968) not from boilers or furnaces (See note (b) below).	13	16	18	23	-	-	-	-

Notes: (a) Crown property is not subject to the provision of the Clean Air Act, but is expected to comply.

(b) These figures include smoke nuisances from (i) low chimneys, (ii) the burning of trade waste on open land and in badly-designed incinerators, (iii) firing complete houses by demolition contractors and (iv) burning-out of motor vehicles by scrap metal dealers.

(d) Smoke Control Areas

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

Area No.	Brief description of area	TYPE OF PREMISES :				Acreage	Date operative
		Dwellings	Industrial	Commercial	Other		
	Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1A, 1B, 2 to 7, 8A, 8B and 9 to 14 have all been reported in full in previous reports and were in operation by 1.9.1972.						
	Totals	9,310	121	443	513	2,736	
15	Monton & Park Ward (part) bounded by Chatsworth Rd., borough boundary with Swinton, Half Edge Lane, Victoria Crescent and Clarendon Crescent	785	8	5	8	175	1.7.73
16	Part of Irwell & Trafford Wards bounded by Liverpool Road, Church Street, Oxford Street, Barton Lane, Warburton Street, M/cr. Ship Canal, Barton Road, Barton Lane, Trafford Road, Renshaw Street.	1,212	4	56	3	100	1.10.73
17	Part of the Patricroft & Eccles Wards bounded by M/cr. to Liverpool railway line, Monton Road, Chadwick Road, Mather Road, Liverpool Road, Bridgewater Canal.	982	7	158	29	80	1.10.73
18	Parts of Monton & Park and Eccles Wards bounded by M/cr. to Liverpool railway line, Mather Road, Half Edge Lane, Victoria Crescent, Clarendon Crescent, rear of Snowdon Road (odd numbers) and borough boundary with Salford.	747	-	10	15	166	1.6.74
19	Part of Irwell and Eccles Wards bounded by M/cr. to Liverpool railway line, borough boundary with Salford, north bank of M/cr. Ship Canal, Salters Lane, Church Street, Barton Lane, Oxford Street, Mather Road, Chadwick Road and Monton Road	880	1	196	7	160	1.10.74 (proposed).
	TOTALS	13,916	141	868	575	3,417	

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. Unsatisfactory conditions of premises or unhygienic methods discovered were quickly remedied. The standard of hygiene in the vast majority of the food premises in the borough is satisfactory.

During the year under review, 47 complaints were received in respect of food containing foreign bodies. All the complaints were investigated and reported to the Public Health Committee. Legal proceedings were taken on 8 occasions during the year.

Two prosecutions were taken under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955; in both cases the defendants pleaded guilty. Fines of £10., with costs of £5. were imposed in each case.

Five prosecutions were taken in accordance with Section 2 of the Act. In each case the defendants pleaded guilty. In one case the defendants were given an absolute discharge on payment of £5. advocate's fees. In the remaining cases, fines ranging from £10. to £20. were imposed with advocate's fees of £5. (one case), £10. (two cases), analysts' fees of £6. (two cases) and witnesses' expenses of £2.35 (one case).

(b) Sampling of Food and Drugs (Table XVII)

During the year 140 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst; 24 samples of milk, and 116 samples of other foods. The Borough Analyst reported 11 samples to be unsatisfactory.

The average composition of the 24 samples of milk was 3.70% fat and 8.88% non-fatty solids. The minimum requirements laid down are 3% fat and 8.5% non-fatty solids.

(c) Milk Supply (Tables XVII, XIX and XX)

All the samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination complied with the prescribed standards for their respective grades.

(d) Ice-Cream (Tables XVI, XVII and XX)

No contraventions of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959 were observed during the routine inspection of the various kinds of premises selling ice-cream. The majority of the retailers are supplied by the large and well-known manufacturers.

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

There are no slaughterhouses in the borough. The majority of the butchers obtain their meat supplies from the Manchester Wholesale Market, the fresh meat being supplied from the Manchester city abattoir.

(f) Hawkers of Foodstuffs

Hawkers are registered under either the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Acts of 1951 or 1968. There are 11 hawkers selling ice-cream and another 18 hawkers selling greengrocery, bread and confectionery, meat and shellfish. Vehicles used by the hawkers are regularly inspected.

(g) Labelling and Composition of Foodstuffs

All samples submitted to the Borough Analyst are examined for contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1963 and of the many other orders dealing with the composition of food. Food standards are continuously being reviewed by the various committees and legislation is generally up-to-date with modern practices.

SAMPLES OF FOODS REPORTED AS UNSATISFACTORY

Sample No.	Article	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
61/71	Plain flour	Contained flour moth larvae	Legal proceedings taken. Granted absolute discharge on payment of £5. costs
5/72	Bread	Contaminated with marking ink	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £10. with analyst's fee of £6. and witnesses costs of £2.35
6/72	Meat pie	Contained rodent faecal pellets	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £20. with analyst's fee of £6. and advocate's fee of £5.
7/72	Jar of baby food	Contained an insect	Warning letter.
10/72	Danish pork luncheon meat	Contained a small stone	Warning letter
11/72	Pasteurised milk	Dirty bottle	Warning letter
16/72	Tin of grapefruit	Contents brown in colour	Warning given
18/72	Milk	contained dirt	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £10. with £10. costs
20/72	Steak & kidney pudding	Contained carbonaceous particles	Warning letter
22/72	Jar of baby food	Contained piece of glass	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £20. with £10. costs
25/72	Crumpets	Affected with mould growth	Warning letter
26/72	Bread	Mouldy	Warning letter
27/72	Piece of brisket	Unfit	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £5. with advocate's fee of £5.
28/72	Steak & kidney pies	Unfit	Warning letter
32/72	Barm cake	Contained mouse droppings	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £35. with advocate's fee of £5. and analyst's fee of £6.55
33/72	Eggs	Unfit	Warning letter
34/72	Liver paté	Unfit	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £25. with advocate's fee of £5.
35/72	Meat pie	Mouldy	Warning letter
38/72	Portion of chips	Contained a cockroach	Warning letter
39/72	Pasteurised milk	Contained carbonaceous particles	Warning letter
40/72	Fancy cakes	Mouldy	Warning letter
41/72	Cake	Stale	Warning letter
45/72	Bottle of medicine	Contained a fly	Warning letter
47/72	Pack of baby food	Contained insects	Warning letter
4719	Beef sausage	)	Further samples were satisfactory.
4720	Pork sausage	) Deficient in meat content	
4769	Stewed steak with gravy)	

5. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION		
	Females	Males	
	W.C's	W.C's	Urinal Stalls
Due Station, Lane End	6	3	6
Trafford Road	3	2	4
Peel Green	3	2	6
Winton Library	2	2	3
Barton Bridge, Barton Lane	3	2	6
Monton Green	3	2	3
Nelson Street	3	2	6
Central Area	5	2	6

The central area conveniences situated in the new shopping precinct are closed to the public during the night and on Sundays. This has assisted in keeping damage caused by vandalism to a minimum.

The other conveniences, however, are never closed and much damage is caused by the breaking of windows, removal of light fittings and damage to the sanitary appliances. It is disconcerting to find that the facilities provided for the majority are vandalised by a small minority. The conveniences at the bus station have a limited life as redevelopment is expected in the fairly near future.

6. MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The mortuary provides cold storage accommodation for 6 bodies, a post mortem room, a viewing and reception room and a room for the surgeon. The mortuary was used for the reception of 93 bodies during the year.

7. CANAL BOATS

No boats carrying cargo through the town along the Bridgewater Canal are used for living accommodation. Many private pleasure craft are moored alongside the canal near to Barton Bridge - under the auspices of the Worsley Cruising Club.

8. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

(a) Swine Fever: Foot and Mouth Diseases

There were no outbreaks of these diseases in Eccles during 1972.

(b) Swine Vesicular Disease

There were no outbreaks of this disease in Eccles during 1972. However, in December, 1972 this disease was confirmed at a farm in Staffordshire and spread throughout much of the country by early March, 1973. As a result the whole of Great Britain was declared a "controlled area" and licences for the movement of swine were required. This authority issued four licences authorising such movement. This is the first time this disease has been encountered in this country and it is believed that the cause was infected pig-swill.

(d) Fowl Pest

There were no outbreaks of this disease in Eccles during 1972

(e) Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

The principal requirements of this order are that all "waste food" intended for consumption by animals or poultry must be boiled for at least one hour on a plant duly licensed for this purpose by the local authority. At the beginning of the year there were three such plants in the borough but one of the piggeries has since been demolished. Regular inspections of the two remaining plants are carried out.

(f) The Movement of Pigs (Waste Food Precautions) Order 1973

This order came into operation on the 19th April, 1973 and prohibits, except under licence and directly for slaughter, the movement of pigs from premises where waste food is used as feeding stuff. If the pigs are moved by road, the vehicle used must be cleaned and disinfected before and after use. Licenses are being regularly issued to the two local piggeries for movements to slaughterhouses.

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

The act requires every local authority to ensure, as far as practicable, that the district is kept free from rats and mice. Owners and occupiers of land and premises are required to take all the necessary steps to eradicate rodents, and to notify "substantial infestations" to the local authority.

The department employs a technical assistant who carries out the rodent extermination work. This service is provided free of charge to occupiers of private dwellings. Business premises are treated at the request of the owners or occupiers on a chargeable basis. During 1972 569 treatments were carried out and £492.72 was realised from treatments at business premises.

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

Feral Pigeons

The Chief Public Health Inspector is licensed under the Protection of Birds Act, 1954 to use stupefying baits for control of birds. Some work was undertaken following complaints from occupiers of premises.

10. OFFENSIVE TRADES

One offensive trade, that of Trip-boiler and tallow-melter, is carried on in the borough. Regular inspections were made, but no formal action was necessary.

11. HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is pursued wherever possible, by advice or information given informally to members of the public or by formal lectures to interested organisations. Many students from schools call at the department for information on projects they may be undertaking. The public health inspectors give lectures on the environmental health services provided by this authority to pupil nurses, social workers and midwives.

The pupils of the secondary schools in the borough visit an annual exhibition displaying the work of the departments within this authority.

A Home Safety Quiz competition for primary school children was held in early 1973. Full details appear on another page.

12. ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS

The department is responsible for administering the following legislation.

- (1) Pets Animals Act, 1951
- (2) Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 and
- (3) The Riding Establishment Acts, 1964/1970

The purpose of these acts is to ensure the health, welfare and safety of animals. Licenses were granted in respect of 2 pet shops and 1 animal boarding establishment.

13. SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Table XXV)

There were 709 occupied shops in the borough at the end of the year. All the shops were visited to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

A firm retailing gents' clothing opened during the early months of the year. Despite repeated warnings they persisted in opening on Sundays for the serving of customers. Legal proceedings were instituted on 5 occasions and fines, advocates' fees and costs amounting in total to £1,215 were imposed. The firm do not now open on Sundays.

14. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year 16 premises were registered in accordance with the act. The table below shows the number of premises registered at the end of the year and the number of persons employed at these premises. A total of 393 primary visits were made during the year. Most premises were satisfactory and contraventions of the act appear to be of a minor nature.

Such contraventions as were discovered were remedied quickly after verbal warnings.

Premises	No.	Employees		
		Males	Females	Total
Offices	100	431	304	735
Retail Shops	250	353	786	1,139
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	20	545	1,628	2,173
Catering Establishments & Canteens..	61	153	248	401
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	-	5
	432	1,487	2,966	4,453

Twenty-five accidents, as shown in the table on page 32 were notified to the department during the year in accordance with Section 48 of the Act. An employer must notify the local authority of fatal accidents and those accidents which result in absence from work of 3 days or more.

None of the twenty-five accidents proved fatal.

ACCIDENT TABLE

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Mail Order Store	Male	23	Injury to neck	Strain caused by lifting
Mail Order Store	Female	51	Injury to back	Fall in passageway
Mail Order Store	Female	35	Laceration of left ankle	Struck by trolley
Storage Depot	Male	48	Injury to right foot	Drum rolled over foot
Cash & Carry Store	Male	21	Amputation of little finger of right hand	Gas cylinder fell on hand
Cash & Carry Store	Female	58	Laceration of right hand	Cut hand on bacon slicer
Cash & Carry Store	Male	30	Pulled muscle	Lifting pallet
Cash & Carry Store	Male	35	Laceration of right hand	Loading ramp slipped
Cash & Carry Store	Male	21	Bruising of left shin	Slipped on ice in deep freeze
Cash & Carry Store	Female	48	Cracked rib	Fall in kitchen
Public House	Male	32	Bruised back	Beer keg rolled back
Mail Order Store	Male	63	Laceration of right hand	Falling carton
Mail Order Store	Male	53	Abrasions on head	Caught head on vehicle door
Cash & Carry Store	Female	33	Strained back muscles	Lifting carton
Cash & Carry Store	Male	21	Injury to right ankle	Fall down stairs
Cash & Carry Store	Male	21	Lacerated forehead	Fainted and struck head on table
Mail Order Store	Male	21	Laceration of hand	Cutting string
Mail Order Store	Male	17	Abrasions of back	Slipped from step
Mail Order Store	Female	35	Back strain	Picking up documents
Public House	Male	26	Bruised chest	Slipped off steps
Mail Order Store	Male	40	Bruising of left hand	Banged hand on bench
Retail Shop	Male	28	Cut to right hand	Cutting meat
Mail Order Store	Female	59	Bruised buttock	Fell on stairs
Mail Order Store	Female	41	Fracture of right thumb	Banged thumb on bench
Mail Order Store	Male	36	Fracture of toes on right foot	Bar fell on foot

All notifications were investigated and advice, where appropriate, given to the management.

15. 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 out.
- (b) To secure the cleanliness of instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in those premises.
- (c) To secure the cleanliness of the 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.

There are 33 ladies' hairdressers and 11 gentlemen's hairdressers in the borough. All businesses have been inspected regularly and all are in a satisfactory condition.

Lifting patient	Willed muscle	30	Male	Cash & Carry Store
Loading ramp slipped	Laceration of right hand	35	Male	Cash & Carry Store
Slipped on ice in deep freeze	Scrubbing of left shin	21	Male	Cash & Carry Store
Fall in kitchen	Cut on right hand	45	Female	Cash & Carry Store
Seat leg rolled back	Bruised back	32	Male	Public House
Falling carton	Laceration of right hand	55	Male	Mail Order Store
Caught head on vehicle door	Abscess on head	55	Male	Mail Order Store
Lifting carton	Strained back muscles	33	Female	Cash & Carry Store
Fall down stairs	Injury to right ankle	21	Male	Cash & Carry Store
Fainted and struck head on table	Lacerated forehead	21	Male	Cash & Carry Store
Cutting string	Laceration of hand	21	Male	Mail Order Store
Slipped from step	Abscess on back	17	Male	Mail Order Store
Picking up documents	Back strain	38	Female	Mail Order Store
Slipped off steps	Bruised chest	28	Male	Public House
Finger hand on bench	Scrubbing of left hand	40	Male	Mail Order Store
Cutting meat	Cut to right hand	28	Male	Retail Shop
Fall on stairs	Bruised buttock	24	Female	Mail Order Store
Finger of right thumb finger thumb on bench	Finger of left thumb	41	Female	Mail Order Store
Bar fell on foot	Finger of left foot	28	Male	Mail Order Store

All notifications were investigated and advice, where appropriate, given to the management.

16. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (See Tables XXVIII, XXIX and XXX)

(a) Refuse Collection

Once more I am pleased to report that all bins from domestic and trade premises were emptied weekly, including weeks containing a public holiday. This ideal was attained by working on the Saturday after the holiday.

The incentive bonus scheme, first introduced in 1956, was replaced during the year, commencing on the 31st July, with a modified scheme. This scheme has now been formulated, after consultation, by the Work Study Officer, and is based on information derived from the former "bin bonus scheme" and up-dating research on that scheme. Payment of bonus is based on the performance of each gang of men. I am pleased to report that after 12 months the scheme is operating in a very satisfactory manner.

The estimated weight of refuse collected during the year was 17,368 tons compared with 15,265 tons in 1971. The volume of refuse is increasing from 8% to 10% per annum. The density of the refuse is also increasing but not at such a rate. There is an ever-increasing demand for the removal of unwanted rubbish, of garden refuse and of sheds, garages etc., being replaced by new structures. 4,346 requests to remove surplus rubbish were received during the year.

During the year 1,069 man-days were lost, due to all causes, compared with 705 man-days in 1971. Of this total 322 man-days were lost mainly as a result of serious illnesses of two of the men. The holiday entitlement has increased and so once more it became necessary to employ temporary labour, where available, during the summer months.

(b) Trade Refuse

Trade refuse is collected at weekly intervals from many business premises in the town, and twice weekly from the town centre. This is a part-chargeable service and the income derived from this source during the year was £4,110 compared with £3,940 in 1971.

(c) Civic Amenities Act, 1967

Under Part III of the act, a local authority must :-

(i) provide a place where refuse other than business refuse, may be deposited free of charge, by residents of the town.

Devonshire Road Depot (8.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. week days and 8.0 p.m. to 12 noon Saturdays, and the controlled tip (8.0 p.m. to 3.0 p.m. week days only) have been designated as such for a number of years. It is surprising how few residents take advantage of these facilities; the excellent collection service previously mentioned may be the reason.

(ii) remove and dispose of vehicles abandoned on any land or highway subject to certain provisions.

Abandoned or unwanted motor vehicles are collected for disposal by a local firm. Attempts are made to contact the owners of these vehicles, and they are then charged with the cost of removal. 54 vehicles were removed during the year.

(d) Municipal Ashbin Scheme

This scheme commenced in 1949 and provides for the renewal of ashbins in use for the containment of domestic refuse at dwellinghouses. Since the inception of this scheme and up to the 31st March, 1973, 26,073 bins have been provided as replacements. The standard issue is now a 3½ cu. ft. "plastic" bin; the percentage of these bins in use is increasing from year to year and so the task of the men is becoming somewhat easier as the dead-weight of these bins is only about one-third of the traditional galvanised bin. A second bin is provided to large families where circumstances show the bin to be necessary for the containment of domestic refuse.

There are now 266 bulk containers in use at commercial and industrial premises in the town. Specially adapted vehicles are in use to empty these containers.

(e) Refuse Disposal

All refuse collected, is disposed of by controlled tipping at the corporation's tip to the north west of the Brookhouse Estate. In addition to domestic and other refuse tipped by the department's own vehicles, the tip is also used by the Highways, Works and Parks Departments to dispose of their own unwanted materials. Permits are given to local contractors where the materials to be disposed of are acceptable at the tip, according to their nature and quantity.

The compaction and levelling of refuse and the covering of the tip in accordance with approved standards is carried out by the use of an International 125 "B" Tractor/Loader. After completion of tipping the surfaces are covered with a suitable inert material which is either recovered from the site or is brought to the tip for disposal. However, since the commencement of environmental improvement schemes, there has been a distinct shortage of suitable covering materials. A prolonged strike at a local works deprived the department of quantities of foundry sand which was also used as covering material.

The M.62 motorway extension at present under construction passes through the centre of the tip. Some useful land has been lost; fortunately other land is available for tipping which will be sufficient until the new Greater Manchester County Council has made a thorough investigation of the means of disposal in the district, and no doubt decided that incineration of all unwanted materials which are combustible is the only real answer to the problem. For the last 2 years it has not been possible to close the tip due to the activities of the various contractors on the motorway. Consequently, much "fly tipping" is carried out in summer evenings and at weekends. Much of each Monday morning is spent in clearing up these unauthorised deposits.

17. REFUSE COLLECTION VEHICLES (See Table XXVIII)

The Plating and Testing of Goods Vehicles

The Road Safety Act of 1967 requires all goods vehicles to be "plated" - that is, to carry an official plate issued by the Department of the Environment showing the maximum load-weights applicable to that vehicle. It is an offence to load a vehicle beyond those plated weights.

All vehicles are to be tested every 12 months at the official testing station; if found to be satisfactory a Goods Vehicle Test Certificate is issued. It is an offence to operate such a vehicle without the test certificate.

Refuse collection vehicles and certain other vehicles owned by the local authority were exempted at the commencement of the act, but have now been brought into the scope of the act. All such vehicles have to be tested and plated before the 30th September, 1973. The standard expected from vehicles is extremely high and I am pleased to report that all the department's vehicles which have been submitted for testing have been successful at the first submission. However, the cost has been quite high (because of the standard required) and has varied from £5.00 (two vehicles) up to over £250.00 (four vehicles).

I feel that all credit is due to the staff at Devonshire Road Depot in achieving these splendid results. Some spares for the older vehicles were unobtainable from the normal suppliers, but they were produced and fitted on time.

Proper enforcement of the act should ensure that all vehicles are kept in a very good state of repair and thoroughly roadworthy. We are no longer able to keep old vehicles for emergency use - and quite rightly so. It appears that vehicles will no longer be able to be properly maintained after 5 years of useful life. However, it is difficult to appreciate the whole problem when one sees some of the vehicles at present running on the roads.

18. THE DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972

This act came into operation in March, 1972, being the result of the discovery of drums of cyanide which had been illegally dumped on a refuse tip to which members of the public had access.

An increasing number of notifications have been received from factories in the town which produce very large amounts of waste materials which come under the control of this new act.

These wastes are, for the most part, not accepted on the controlled tip in Eccles, and are in fact despatched to disposal sites in various parts of the country. Notifications of removal and disposal have to be given to the local authority in whose district the factory is situated.

Proper disposal of these wastes is a national problem.

The fullest co-operation between industry and the new local authorities responsible for refuse disposal, will be essential if this increasingly important environmental problem is to be fully controlled.

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The closest co-operation between industry and the local authorities responsible for refuse disposal, will be essential if this increasingly important environmental problem is to be fully controlled.

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1972 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes).		Still Births		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality		Neo-Natal	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Poph	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 Still Births	Total No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1972	38,080	492	12.9*	574	15.1*	8	16.0	-	0.00	7	14.0	5	10.0
1971	38,430	523	13.6	600	15.6	9	17.0	-	0.00	6	11.0	4	8.0
1970	39,430	562	13.7	640	16.2	10	10.0	-	0.00	15	28.0	10	18.0
1969	39,830	597	15.0	554	13.9	3	5.0	-	0.00	12	20.1	11	18.0
1968	40,220	576	14.3	583	14.5	18	25.0	-	0.00	12	21.0	8	14.8
1967	41,400	631	15.2	602	14.5	9	14.0	-	0.00	20	32.0	10	15.8
Average 5 years 1967/1971	-	-	14.4	-	14.9	-	14.2	-	0.00	-	22.4	-	14.9
England & Wales 1972	-	-	14.8	-	12.1	-	12.0	-	0.15	-	17.0	-	12.0

* Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.12) = 14.4 per 1,000
 Death rate (comparability factor 0.85) = 12.8 per 1,000

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY.Single Years and Average Rates for 5 Year Periods

Year	Population Mid-year estimate	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	44,370	685	15.6	571	12.9	15	22.0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	603	13.8	18	29.0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	610	14.3	22	32.0
1953	43,780	708	16.2	734	17.3	24	34.0
1954	43,580	662	15.2	718	17.2	14	21.0
1950-54	-	-	15.4	-	15.1	-	27.6
1955	43,450	622	14.3	801	18.4	21	33.0
1956	43,420	690	15.9	740	17.0	7	10.0
1957	43,720	737	16.9	750	17.1	21	28.5
1958	43,600	770	17.7	828	19.0	25	32.5
1959	43,550	737	16.9	697	16.0	28	38.0
1955-59	-	-	16.3	-	17.5	-	28.4
1960	43,520	721	16.6	634	14.6	17	23.6
1961	43,210	738	17.1	627	14.5	13	17.6
1962	43,060	714	16.6	639	14.8	19	26.6
1963	42,850	742	17.3	566	13.2	10	15.5
1964	42,550	717	17.5	552	12.8	19	26.5
1960-64	-	-	17.0	-	14.0	-	21.5
1965	42,090	630	15.6	583	13.3	15	25.8
1966	41,700	639	15.9	580	13.9	12	18.8
1967	41,400	631	15.2	602	14.5	20	32.0
1968	40,220	576	14.3	583	14.5	12	21.0
1969	39,830	597	15.0	554	13.9	12	20.1
1965-69	-	-	15.1	-	14.1	-	23.5
1970	39,430	542	13.7	640	16.2	15	28.0
1971	38,430	523	13.6	600	15.6	6	11.0
1972	38,080	492	12.9	574	15.1	7	14.0

TABLE III
BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Causes of death for the year 1972. Classified under the Headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1.	Cholera	-	-	-
2	Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
3	Bacillary dysentery and amebiasis	-	-	-
4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-
5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
5	(1) Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	-	-	-
5	(2) Other tuberculosis	-	-	-
7	Plague	-	-	-
8	Diphtheria	-	-	-
9	Whooping cough	-	-	-
0	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-	-
1	Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
2	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
3	Smallpox	-	-	-
4	Measles	-	-	-
5	Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-	-
6	Malaria	-	-	-
7	Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-
8	All other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3
9	(3) Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	8	2	10
9	(6) " " - Lung, bronchus	29	4	33
9	(7) " " - Breast	-	9	9
9	(8) " " - Uterus	-	4	4
9	(10) Leukaemia	2	2	4
9	(1,2,4,5,9,11) other malignant neoplasms	32	25	57
0	Benign neoplasms & neoplasms of unspecified nature	-	1	1
1	Diabetes mellitus	-	3	3
2	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-	-
3	Anaemias	2	2	4
4	Meningitis	-	1	1
5	Active rheumatic fever	-	-	-
5	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	6	6
7	Hypertensive disease	2	5	7
8	Ischaemic heart disease	80	78	158
9	Other forms of heart disease	5	10	15
0	Cerebrovascular disease	27	46	73
1	Influenza	12	5	17
2	Pneumonia	10	18	28
3	(1) Bronchitis, and emphysema	20	7	27
3	(2) Asthma	-	2	2
4	Peptic ulcer	1	-	1
5	Appendicitis	-	-	-
6	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	2	4
7	Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-
8	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
9	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
0	Abortion	-	-	-
1	Other complications of pregnancy	-	-	-
2	Congenital anomalies	1	3	4
3	Birth injury	2	-	2
4	Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	-	-
5	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	3	4
6	(1) Other endocrine, etc. diseases	1	-	1
6	(2) Other diseases of blood	-	2	2
6	(3) Mental disorders	-	-	-
6	(4) Multiple sclerosis	-	-	-
6	(5) Other diseases of nervous systems	3	6	9
6	(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	18	32	50
6	(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	3	5	8
6	(8) Other diseases of digestive system	2	3	5
6	(9) Other diseases of genito-urinary system	-	-	-
6	(10) Diseases of the skin	-	-	-
6	(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	1	3
7	Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4
8	All other accidents	3	7	10
9	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	1
0	All other external causes	1	-	1
		278	296	574

TABLE IV

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1950 - 1972

Number of deaths in single years

Percentage distribution in five-year periods

Y E A R	AGE AT DEATH (Y E A R ' S)								T O T A L
	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65+	
1950 ...	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571
1951 ...	18	-	1	1	4	34	150	395	603
1952 ...	22	4	2	2	8	33	153	386	610
1953 ...	24	2	1	3	5	25	183	491	734
1954 ...	14	1	-	2	2	28	140	531	718
1950-54.	2.87	.31	.25	.43	.77	4.61	24.22	66.54	100%
1955 ...	21	-	1	3	3	24	183	566	801
1956 ...	7	1	5	2	2	29	152	542	740
1957 ...	21	1	1	5	5	34	157	526	750
1958 ...	25	2	-	2	3	29	161	607	829
1959 ...	28	2	1	2	3	29	161	471	697
1955-59.	2.67	.15	.20	.36	.40	3.89	21.33	71.00	100%
1960 ...	17	2	2	8	2	24	180	399	634
1961 ...	13	1	1	1	4	17	142	448	627
1962 ...	19	1	2	1	4	28	148	436	639
1963 ...	10	1	-	2	5	22	130	396	566
1964 ...	19	-	3	1	3	13	145	368	552
1960-64.	2.58	.17	.27	.44	.59	3.45	24.68	67.82	100%
1965 ...	15	-	2	5	4	18	141	398	583
1966 ...	12	2	-	3	3	24	131	405	580
1967 ...	20	3	1	3	8	19	139	409	602
1968 ...	12	1	-	2	1	19	144	404	583
1969 ...	12	-	3	2	6	19	125	387	554
1965-69.	2.48	.21	.21	.51	.75	3.42	23.42	69.00	100%
1970 ...	15	-	2	3	3	23	122	472	640
1971 ...	6	2	-	6	6	13	141	426	600
1972 ...	7	1	2	1	1	7	126	429	574

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1972

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED

	CASES NOTIFIED											
	Total Cases all ages	Under 1 year	AGES:									
1-			2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	29	-	-	2	3	3	21	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	201	10	20	26	32	29	82	1	1	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Tuberculosis:												
Respiratory	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-
Non-respiratory.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dysentery... ..	4	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
Poliomyelitis:												
Paralytic..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	261	11	20	28	36	34	108	3	4	8	6	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION: DEATHS: NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1972

	Wards								Hospital		
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1	5	3	4	8	4	-	1	-
Acute Meningitis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles.	24	9	26	32	16	33	40	21	-	7	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory.	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	7	1
Non-respiratory..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l s	33	11	32	42	19	41	55	28	1	26	1

TABLE VI

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1950 - 1972

	Anthrax	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Acute Meningitis	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	Dysentery	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	Acute Encephalitis	Malaria	TOTALS
1950	-	-	8	72	-	132	-	413	-	2	3	-	8	4	52	7	-	-	701
1951	-	-	7	91	-	102	-	794	-	-	69	5	10	3	41	4	-	-	1,126
1952	-	-	-	33	-	101	-	448	1	-	5	-	2	2	30	11	-	-	633
1953	-	-	-	40	-	66	-	304	1	-	10	-	6	-	29	9	-	-	465
1954	-	-	-	41	-	230	-	82	1	-	304	-	43	1	34	4	-	-	740
1955	-	-	-	43	-	122	-	925	3	-	5	-	18	-	29	5	1	-	1,151
1956	-	-	-	56	-	116	-	68	5	2	67	-	15	2	20	1	1	-	353
1957	-	-	-	40	-	85	-	926	1	-	215	-	13	1	20	8	-	-	1,309
1958	-	-	-	15	-	88	-	44	2	-	213	-	13	-	15	3	-	-	393
1959	-	-	-	66	-	118	-	462	-	-	83	3	4	-	18	2	1	-	757
1960	-	-	-	122	-	71	-	764	-	-	50	3	-	-	15	1	1	-	1,027
1961	-	-	-	42	-	8	-	321	3	-	137	-	9	-	11	2	-	-	533
1962	-	-	-	39	-	8	-	446	-	36	-	-	9	-	17	2	-	-	557
1963	-	-	-	20	-	44	-	385	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	1	-	466
1964	-	-	-	22	-	62	-	393	-	-	59	-	3	-	8	-	1	-	548
1965	-	-	-	66	-	9	-	145	-	-	10	7	3	-	11	1	-	-	252
1966	-	-	-	82	-	5	-	582	-	-	12	-	1	-	12	2	-	-	696
1967	-	-	-	28	-	64	-	113	-	-	110	-	6	-	14	3	-	-	338
1968	1	-	-	25	-	11	68	216	1	-	9	-	3	-	5	1	-	1	341
1969	-	-	-	93	5	3	102	98	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	1	1	-	317
1970	-	-	-	24	4	16	19	264	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	3	1	-	342
1971	-	-	-	7	3	14	6	32	-	-	9	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	84
1972	-	-	-	29	-	1	4	201	-	-	4	-	12	-	8	2	-	-	261

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS, 1972

AGE PERIODS (YEARS)	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
	8		2		1		-	
	10				1			
Rates per 1,000 population	0.210		0.052		0.026		0.000	
	0.262				0.026			
England and Wales Rates per 1,000	0.177		0.048		0.027		0.004	
	0.225				0.031			

* 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, 1972.

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males	30	12	42
Females	18	9	27
Total at 31.12.72.	48	21	69
Total at 31.12.71.	45	22	67

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1953-1972

	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
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
1967 ... ..	.34	.07	.41	.12	-	.12
1968 ... ..	.12	.03	.15	.03	-	.03
1969 ... ..	.13	.02	.15	.03	-	.03
1970 ... ..	.20	.08	.28	.05	.03	.08
1971 ... ..	.16	-	.16	.08	-	.08
1972 ... ..	.21	.05	.26	.03	-	.03
Average for 20 years	.34	.06	.40	.08	.01	.09
Average for first 5-year period 1953-1957	.60	.12	.72	.16	.01	.17
Average for last 5-year period 1968-1972	.16	.04	.20	.04	.01	.05

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of
Houses

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1972

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 13,311
 (b) Number of inspections, made for the purpose ... 14,440
- (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 556
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. 107

Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957) :-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year :
 (a) Unfit houses 88
 (b) Other houses -
- (2) Number of persons displaced 328

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 buildings closed (Section 16 & 35)
 (iv) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(i)	15	5
(ii)	-	-
(iii)	-	-
(iv)	-	-

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. 60
 (b) Public Health Acts and Housing Acts - action after service of formal notice
 Houses in which defects were remedied -
 (i) By owners 47
 (ii) By local authority in default of owners -

4. Overcrowding

Eighteen cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, involving 51 persons. Four were from private houses and 14 from Corporation houses. These figures have been supplied by the Housing Manager (Mr. G.J. Caine).

5. Qualification Certificates

(a) Housing Act, 1969

Number of applications for Qualification Certificates	61
Number of inspections made	52
Number of Qualification Certificates granted	120
Number of Qualification Certificates refused	Nil

(b) Number of houses found "not in a good state of repair having regard to their age, character and locality"

	52
by reason of	
Defective pointing	24
Defective roofs	14
Defective rainwater goods	18
Defective doors and window frames	40
Defective paths	12
Defective external decoration	22
Defective plasterwork	16
Defective fixtures and fittings	14
Defective floors	10
Evidence of dampness	24

TABLE XI

HOUSING PROGRESS (Years 1946 to 1972 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
1967	2	306	7	26	204
1968	32	38	10	--	162
1969	50	202	4	12	175
1970	47	52	27	--	143
1971	24	106	16	--	58
1972	82	122	52	--	103
TOTAL	1,991	2,403	597	41	3,065

TABLE XII

Housing Act, 1957 - Statements of Action from 9th June, 1954.

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

The information below shows the action taken in respect of clearance areas since 9th June, 1954. Full details appeared in previous Annual Reports.

Clearance Areas	C.P.O. Confirmed	Houses		Families		Persons		Demolition
		Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	
Reported in previous Annual Reports	-	2,063	113	2,013	116	5,764	319	-
Park Street (No. 1)	21.2.68	61	4	60	4	154	10	July, 1969
Beech St. (No. 1)	26.2.68	6	-	5	-	16	-	May, 1969
Park St. (No. 2)	15.10.68	89	-	87	-	224	-	Jan., 1970
Clifton Rd. (No. 2)	18.9.68	4	5	9	5	19	19	Apr., 1970
Philip St. (Nos. 4&5)	6.9.68	12	4	12	4	30	7	Mar., 1970
Birkdale Grove (No. 1)	12.6.69	27	1	26	1	96	2	Jan., 1970
Monton Rd. (No. 1)	6.6.69	10	1	10	1	24	4	May, 1970
Cromwell Rd. (No. 3)	10.6.69	4	2	4	2	19	5	Aug., 1970
New Lane (No. 1)	6.6.69	35	-	35	-	91	-	Sept, 1970
Atherton St. (No. 1)	2.9.69	9	-	8	-	18	-	Aug., 1970
Crawford St. (No. 1)	11.10.69	6	-	6	-	14	-	Aug., 1970
Canal Bank (No. 2)	C.O.	4	-	3	-	9	-	Sept., 1971
Worsley Rd. (No. 9)	14.10.69	11	-	11	-	32	-	Sept., 1970
Arnold St.	30.7.70	38	-	37	-	105	-	Apr., 1971
Cook St.	17.6.71	20	-	20	-	46	-	June, 1972
Green St.	15.3.71	53	-	51	-	156	-	*
South East Eccles	12.1.72	79	3	74	3	196	5	Mar., 1973
Armitage St. (No. 1)	12.4.72	17	1	17	1	53	5	Demolition in progress
Hampson St.	19.6.72	14	-	11	-	28	-	May, 1973
		2,562	134	2,499	137	7,094	376	

* All houses, with the exception of two which have been left for support, have been demolished.

TABLE XIII
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Factories and Workplaces:		
Factories -power	64	-
Factories - non power	70	1
Outworkers' premises.	39	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises ..	449	20
Shops Act..	92	38
Total	714	61
Atmospheric Pollution:		
Smoke Observations - Industrial.	1,535	3
Smoke Observations - Domestic ..	2,068	100
Smoke Observations - Shipping ..	272	26
Smoke Control - Inspection of Plant..	106	48
Smoke Control - Prior Approval..	32	48
Nuisances from smoke..	175	289
Nuisances from grit etc....	76	143
Nuisances from effluvia	139	230
Smoke Control Area - Premises...	2,055	861
Apparatus... ..	199	5
Total	6,657	1,753
Housing and Sanitation:		
Applicants for Corporation houses	34	3
Certificates of Disrepair and Qualification Certificates.	361	139
Dangerous Structures... ..	106	4
Defects and disrepair.	731	322
Drainage and sanitary fittings..	805	183
Filthy and verminous premises...	541	262
Houses in multiple occupation...	407	134
Improvement grants	711	141
Interviews with owners and contractors	605	85
Inspections of work in progress.	304	63
Overcrowding	6	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	6	1
Unfit houses - survey.	8,219	118
- inspection..	1,771	88
Land charge searches..	859	-
Property enquiries	85	-
Total	15,551	1,549
Food Premises:		
Bakehouses..	24	5
Butchers and cooked meat shops..	103	24
Dairies and milk shops	125	22
Factory canteens.	96	2
School Canteens..	93	12
Fish, fruit and vegetable shops.	136	19
Food inspection..	156	10
Food - investigation of complaint	86	7
Food and drug sampling	46	-
Food Hawkers	29	1
Grocers and confectioners shops.	401	171
Market stalls	969	-
Merchandise Marks Act.	29	-
Delivery (Food)Vans... ..	96	26
Off-Licenced premises.	69	40
Public Houses and Clubs	193	45
Restaurants, cafes and snackbars	180	211
Transport of meat	11	-
Water sampling... ..	62	2
Other premises... ..	39	43
Total	2,943	640

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Infectious Disease - inquiries	48	18
Keeping of Animals:		
Disease of Animals Act..	85	6
Pet Shops	8	4
Piggeries	45	4
Other animals.	32	10
Farms and other agricultural premises..	65	6
Animal Boarding Establishments	6	1
Feral Pigeons.	55	13
Total	296	44
Refuse Collection and Disposal:		
Ashbins..	493	96
Accumulations of refuse.	913	84
Controlled Tip	231	4
Devonshire Road Depot... ..	416	-
Total	2,053	184
Various:		
Cinema and Bingo Halls..	-	-
Fairgrounds... ..	6	2
Marine Stores Dealers... ..	1	-
Persons in need of care and attention..	4	1
Public Conveniences	390	28
Rodent Control	1,748	1,655
Schools..	33	6
Rag Flock etc., Act	1	1
Offensive Trades... ..	4	-
Miscellaneous.	629	121
Agriculture (S.H. & W.) Act..	20	-
Noise Abatement	199	364
Hairdressers..	10	53
Oil Heaters Regs. 1962..	7	41
Problem Families... ..	4	-
Scrap Motor Vehicles	294	30
Total	3,350	2,302

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS OR
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1972

Accumulations removed	4,346
Chimney stacks repaired..	3
Dangerous structure	-
Dampness Remedied	6
Doors and gates repaired etc..	14
Drains, cleansed, repaired, renewed etc.	12
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed... ..	53
Filthy and verminous premises cleansed..	1
Fireplaces repaired etc..	6
Floors repaired and renewed... ..	13
Roofs repaired.	41
Steps repaired.	1
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Statutory information not inscribed in rent books.	-
Unclassified defects etc., remedied	16
Walls and ceilings repaired... ..	23
Walls pointed etc... ..	8
Waste of water (including burst pipes) abated	-
Water closets repaired or renewed -)... ..	19
Additional provided -)... ..	
Windows repaired or renewed... ..	33
Yard walls repaired or rebuilt	2
Yard surfaces and paths relaid	2
Total	4,604

TABLE XV

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

S I T E	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	133	182	138	219	131	172	71	130	93	128	60	112
Highest	290	275	200	290	285	345	200	520	200	260	96	182
Lowest	51	84	118	200	56	56	45	55	32	58	40	52
Winton County Sec. School												
Average	109	138	98	153	78	105	59	60	35	91	51	55
Highest	400	320	152	285	196	225	156	160	72	325	110	154
Lowest	40	26	45	88	21	32	28	25	14	18	23	18
Water Pollution Control Works												
Average	99	169	108	204	124	175	69	80	46	82	46	46
Highest	445	390	220	500	250	390	126	390	156	154	124	186
Lowest	25	20	41	66	40	34	42	19	15	11	25	13
Lankro Chemicals Limited												
Average	126	82	Machine out of order		162	288	71	117	79	250	61	179
Highest	370	144			330	620	104	176	170	430	126	455
Lowest	60	41			40	85	82	130	42	176	25	94
S I T E	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	60	116	51	59	88	103	116	169	133	169	112	221
Highest	112	215	80	138	225	220	295	630	400	285	300	420
Lowest	19	58	18	12	32	44	42	44	23	87	44	140
Winton County Sec. School												
Average	40	49	42	34	84	77	97	131	97	101	86	93
Highest	80	104	74	110	192	190	250	335	345	250	320	158
Lowest	14	18	18	12	36	18	38	18	19	32	27	50
Water Pollution Control Works												
Average	59	94	43	70	86	101	95	162	113	101	82	134
Highest	112	182	102	230	240	190	260	350	270	194	295	510
Lowest	25	13	19	13	46	16	33	13	39	60	17	32
Lankro Chemicals Limited.												
Average	78	270	36	115	Machine out of order.						133	292
Highest	124	530	60	260							285	700
Lowest	62	158	23	56							47	168

(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, 1972	70	186	70	108	32	61	58	79
Winter, 1971/1972	118	185	118	187	93	116	104	151
Year 1971/1972	94	185	94	147	62	88	81	115

(Results expressed as Microgrammes of pollutants of air sampled 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 two tables show that the yearly average for smoke and sulphur dioxide at both volumetric stations have dropped dramatically during the last nine years. At the Monks Hall Museum site, there has been a 70% decrease in smoke and 31% decrease in sulphur dioxide. The site at Winton County Secondary School is in a smoke control area which became operational in August, 1963. Since that time a 75% decrease in smoke and 61% decrease in sulphur dioxide has been achieved. It should also be noted that the smoke readings at this site are on average, 20% lower than at Monks Hall Museum, and the sulphur dioxide readings 40% less.

The "dirtiest" day occurred on 6th January, 1972, the level of smoke being 445 microgrammes for the twenty-four hour reading at the Water Pollution Control Works during foggy conditions. The "cleanest" day was 20th July, 1972 when only 14 microgrammes of smoke was recorded 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
Sale of Ice-cream	136	78
Manufacture of Sausages... ..	16	) 6
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat.. ..	7	
Manufacture of preserved meat.. ..	14	
Preparation of preserved fish..	26	65
Totals	199	149

TABLE XVII

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Nature of sample	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	24	22	2
Soft drinks	14	14	-
Packet/tinned soups	12	12	-
Dried fruit	11	11	-
Pork/Beef sausage	9	7	2
Tinned fruit/Vegetables	7	7	-
Tinned meat products	6	3	3
Sauce/Pickles	5	5	-
Tinned fish	5	5	-
Cooked meat	4	4	-
Spirits (formal)	4	4	-
Instant potato mix	4	4	-
Spices	3	3	-
Tea/Tea bags	3	3	-
Coconut	2	2	-
Bacon	2	2	-
Instant coffee	2	2	-
Fruit pie filling	2	2	-
Dessert	2	2	-
Cake mix	2	2	-
Meat pie	1	-	1
Bread	1	-	1
Jam	1	1	-
Curry powder	1	1	-
Sage & onion stuffing	1	1	-
Baby cereal	1	1	-
Malt vinegar	1	1	-
Sausage barmcake	1	1	-
Black pudding	1	1	-
Barm cake	1	-	1
Beef roll	1	1	-
Dried garden peas	1	1	-
Coffee & chicory essence	1	1	-
Portion of chips	1	-	1
Stuffing with sausagemeat	1	1	-
Jelly	1	1	-
Ice cream powder	1	1	-
	140	129	11

TABLE XVIII

BATH WATER SAMPLES FROM PUBLIC BATHS (Chemical Analysis).

Bath	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Large plunge ...	14	14	-
Small plunge ...	13	13	-
Total ...	27	27	-

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	106

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

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

(a) Pasteurised milk	90
(b) Sterilised milk	103
(c) Untreated milk	5
(d) Ultra heat treated milk	33

TABLE XX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Samples of Milk

	Nature of Test and Result									
	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Colony Count Test	
	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Untreated milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised milk	-	-	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Ultra heat treated milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	-	-	11	1	12	-	10	-	-	-

TABLE XX (Continued)

(b) Samples of Swimming-Bath Water

Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
42	42	-

(c) Nose and Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)

Taken	Positive	Negative
2	-	2

(d) Specimens of Faeces

Taken	Positive	Negative
59	8	51

TABLE XXI

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASES 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 of organ was condemned... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystercerosis:						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	1	...	...	...	...	...
207	187	...	...	...	...	...
207	207	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY FOOD

WHOLESALEERS AND RETAILERS.

Food	Weight		
	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	1	-	20
Carcase meat	-	6	4
Canned meats	-	6	28
Other canned foods	-	11	76
Fish (fresh)	-	-	-
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-	-	-
Frozen foods (due to cabinet breakdown)	-	-	53
Other foods	-	8	14
	2	12	83

TABLE XXIII

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES DURING 1972.

Defects, contraventions etc.	No. Found	No. Remedied
Accumulations of refuse	9	20
Ceilings defective	4	1
Clothing accommodation not provided	4	6
Contamination, risk of	12	26
First Aid Kits, insufficient or absence of	2	7
Floors, defective	13	34
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc. in need of cleansing or re-decoration	94	146
Hot water, absence of, to wash basins or sinks.. ..	6	21
Lighting or ventilation, insufficient.	13	15
Refuse Bins, defective or absence of	-	-
Sanitary accommodation, unsatisfactory	26	22
Sinks, defective or absence of... ..	7	14
Towels, nail brushes, soap etc., absence of	3	17
Utensils and Fittings, defective insanitary etc.	13	19
Walls, defective.. ..	11	9
Washbasins, defective or absence of	23	22
Windows, defective, broken glazing etc.	1	1
"Wash hands", notices, absence of	-	-
Other defects	167	207
Total	408	587

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	3	10	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.. ...	129	121	8	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	3	-	-
Total	135	134	8	-

(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	2	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	1	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences..	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	5	-	-	-

There are 6 out-workers in the Borough.

TABLE XXV

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 709 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows :-

Bread & Confectionery	17	Leather Goods	2
Butchers	32	Mail Order Stores	2
Boots & Shoes - repairers & retailers	17	Medical Appliances	1
Chemists	10	Motor Vehicles - Sales, repairs, accessories & petrol	26
Cooked meats & tripe	8	Newsagents (mainly)	6
Cosmetic supplies	2	Off-Licences (mainly)	8
Decorators' supplies	16	On-Licences (mainly)	49
Drapers	11	Outfitters	62
Dyers, cleaners & laundries	14	Post Offices (mainly)	8
Electrical goods	13	Pet Shops	6
Fish & Chips	26	Record & Music dealers	4
Fishmongers	2	Registered Clubs	26
Florists	6	Restaurants, cafes & snack bars	26
Fents	2	Second-hand dealers(not furniture)	1
Frozen Foods	2	Sewing materials	3
Fuel Offices	2	Sports equipment	4
Gas Appliances	1	Supermarkets	5
Grocers & Mixed business	85	Sweets & Tobacco	33
Greengrocers	28	TV & Radio dealers	9
Hardware & Tools	26	Upi plasterers	3
Hairdressers	44	Wholesale Dealers	14
House Furnishers	24	Wool Shops	6
Jewellers & Fancy Goods	17		

TABLE XXVI

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

	Type of property		Total
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural	
No. of properties in district	16,582	20	16,602
Total number of properties inspected following notification	496	-	496
No. infested by - rats	120	-	120
- mice	376	-	376
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	53	20	73
No. infested by - rats	20	4	24
- mice	33	-	33

TABLE XXVII

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises ...	2
Number of Inspections... ..	2
Number of Samples taken.	11

RESULTS OF SAMPLES

Sample No.	Material	Dust Index %	Chlorine test (parts per 100,000)	Oil and soap test %	Soluble Extracted matter %	Trash content %	Oil %	Insoluble Extracted matter %	Total Extracted matter %	Remarks
237	Down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Satisfactory
238	Curled Poultry & Goose Feathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	Unsatisfactory
239	Curled Poultry Feathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	Unsatisfactory
240	Kapok	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	Satisfactory
241	S.P.Latex	-	7	5.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
242	Latex	-	11	5.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
243	Polyester	-	9	1.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
244	Woollen Felt	-	19	2.9	1.2	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
245	Fibre Pad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	Satisfactory
246	Terylene Pad	-	3	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	Satisfactory
247	Cotton Felt	15	-	-	-	6.2	0.4	-	-	Satisfactory

Tests on the above samples were carried out in accordance with BS 1425. In the past, misleading results have been obtained from samples of feathers and down. New tests have been agreed by the British Standards Institution and the appropriate amendment made to BS 1425.

The Department of the Environment have been strongly recommended to amend the legislation so as to refer to these new tests.

TABLE XXVIII
DETAILS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Fleet No.	Registration No.	Description	Date Purchased	Cost	Date passed D. of E. 'Plating' Test.	Gross Plated Weight (Kgs.)
1	BPK 31 H	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	April, 1970	£ 4,995	27.2.1973	15,250
2	KPE 998 K	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	March, 1972	£ 7,072	23.1.1973	15,241
3	OPC 991 L	Dennis Bulkmaster 70	November, 1972	£ 8,418	12.6.1973	15,750
* 4	CJH 280 L	Shelvoke & Drewry "TBZ" type Fore & Aft Tipper (25 cu. yds.)	January, 1973	£ 5,873	30.4.1973	11,190
5	DRJ 479 C	S. & D. "TZ" Pakomatic (Purchased from Salford C.B.C.)	September, 1972 (first registered Nov., 1965)	-	Not for test	-
17	428 NUR	S. & D. "TW" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (12 cu. yds.)	February, 1963	£ 2,432	Not for test	-
19	VAR 567 E	S. & D. "TZ" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (18 cu. yds.)	April, 1967	£ 3,395	To be tested 29.8.1973	-
*20	CAR 775 F	S. & D. "TZB" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (18 cu. yds.)	March, 1968	£ 4,130	To be tested 2.8.1973	-
21	OTD 599 G	Bedford "KD" 5-ton Tipper	December, 1968	£ 1,503	17.1.1973	8,637
22	WPH 886 G	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	December, 1968	£ 4,726	4.7.1973	15,250
23	MMA 816 H	Bedford 10/12 cwt. Van	September, 1969	£ 590	M.O.T. Tested 30.8.1972	Not applicable (to be replaced Aug, '73)
24	UTB 919 H	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	October, 1969	£ 4,932	29.3.1973	15,250

* Fitted with an attachment for loading bulk containers.

TABLE XXIX
SALVAGE RETURNS, 1972

	Weight				Income
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£
Baled and loose cardboard	40	7	1	25	430.12
Baled and loose paper... ..	63	1	1	25	567.65
Metals - Ferrous... ..	-	-	-	-	1.00
Total	103	8	3	22	998.77

TABLE XXX
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE, 1972/1973

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE	£	£	£
(a) Labour	* 55,788	* 3,221	* 59,009
(b) Transport... ..	15,596	542	16,138
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings... ..	* 6,337	* 3,476	* 9,813
(d) Other items	16	43	59
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	* 77,737	* 7,282	* 85,019
2. GROSS INCOME.	2,349	5,305	7,654
3. NETT COST	* 75,388	* 1,977	* 77,365
UNIT COSTS	£	£	£
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only.	3.21	0.18	3.39
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only.	0.89	0.03	0.92
6. Nett cost per ton	4.34	0.11	4.45
	£	£	£
7. Nett cost per 1,000 population	1,983	52	2,035
8. Nett cost per 1,000 premises	4,541	119	4,660

* Provisional - 31.7.1973

TABLE XXIX
 SALVAGE RETURNS, 1973

Income	Weight		
	Tons	Cu yds	Cu yds
430.12	40	7	1
807.66	82	1	1
1.00	-	-	-
988.78	122	8	2

TABLE XXX
 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE, 1973/1972

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	* 56,788	* 6,221	* 50,000
(b) Transport	12,808	542	10,120
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	* 2,227	* 2,478	* 8,013
(d) Other items	18	42	20
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	* 71,737	* 7,282	* 65,019
2. GROSS INCOME	2,299	2,208	7,624
3. NET COST	* 69,308	* 1,077	* 67,268
UNIT COSTS			
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	2.21	0.16	0.39
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	0.08	0.03	0.03
6. Net cost per ton	4.26	0.11	4.48
7. Net cost per 1,000 population	1,061	32	2,022
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises	4,841	129	4,800

* Provisional - 31.5.1973

