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**BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON**

**IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER**

The  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
and  
**Chief Public Health Inspector**  
For the Year  
**1969**





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of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
For the Year  
**1969**

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

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health and Health and Welfare Offices,

Town Hall, Middleton

(Tel.: 061-643 6291)

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## **BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON**

1969/70

### **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

#### *Chairman:*

Councillor J. L. Albiston

#### *Vice Chairman*

Councillor A. Dodd

His Worship The Mayor—Councillor J. O. Johnson

Alderman F. Sansom

Councillor G. Allen

Councillor J. Cunningham

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

Councillor Mrs. P. N. E. Hawton

Councillor H. Hill

Councillor K. Holland

Councillor R. Lewis

Councillor I. T. Saxon

#### *Co-opted Member:*

Dr. R. Peck

## **BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON**

### *Medical Officer of Health:*

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

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## **Staff of the Public Health Department**

### *Chief Public Health Inspector:*

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.R.S.H.  
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert.  
Testamur of Inst. P.C.  
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

C. KELLY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods  
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)  
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene  
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

### *Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

L. H. KERR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods  
J. R. DYKES, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
(left November)  
W. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.  
P. WHITTAKER, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I. (left May)  
J. FISHER, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

### *Clerical Staff:*

R. A. COOK (Senior Clerk)  
MRS. I. FIELDEN (Clerk-Typist) (commenced September)  
Miss C. PORTER (Shorthand-Typist) (commenced January)

### *Pupil Public Health Inspectors:*

A. C. MORTIMER, Inter P.H.I.E.B. (Pupil)  
R. CALDERBANK (Pupil)

### *Smoke Officer:*

R. MILLER, M.A.P.H.I.,  
(Cert. of Meat and Other Foods),  
Smoke Inspector's Certificate

### *Technical Assistant Smoke Control:*

L. GALLAGHER  
(Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.)

**BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON**  
**DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS**

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*Medical Officers: (Departmental)*

Part Time	JOHN M. TAINSH, M.B., Ch.B., Dip.Soc.Med., D.I.H.		
	M. COATES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,		
		D.I.H., D.M.R.T. (commenced	6. 9.69)
	A. K. KENWAY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.		
	S. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B.		
	S. L. ROYCE, M.B., Ch.B.		
	A. REITH, M.B., Ch.B.	(died	21. 9.69)
	L. SCHREIBER, M.B., Ch.B., M.D.		
	J. S. B. MACKAY, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.,		
		D.P.H. (resigned	28. 7.69)

*Part-time Consultant Obstetrician:*

H. A. ROWLEY, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.O.G.

*Senior Administrative Officer:*

MR. J. GLEESON

*Home Help Organiser:*

MISS P. OGDEN

*Assistant Home Help Organiser:*

MRS. M. McNAB

*Social Welfare Officer of the Blind:*

MRS. A. CLANCY

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:*

MR. D. MACCORQUODALE

*Mental Welfare Officers:*

MR. J. CHADWICK

MR. A. COOK

MR. G. HOWARTH

MR. J. M. MOODYCLIFFE

MISS D. SHACKLETON

(Part-time Officers, seconded from Health Division 14)

*Divisional Welfare Organiser:*

MR. J. E. TAYLOR

*Social Welfare Officer (Middletown area):*

MR. A. KOTT



Public Health/Health and Welfare Departments,  
Town Hall,  
Middleton,  
M24 4EA.

*July, 1970*

To The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough in 1969.

There was again a slight decrease in the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population, the total of 57,510 being 350 less than the 1968 estimate. There was again a fall in the Birth Rate, the total of 790 births being 40 less than in 1968, and giving a crude birth rate of 13.7 and an adjusted rate of 13.3 to compare with a national rate of 16.3. The number of deaths (585) was higher than in 1968, giving a crude death rate of 10.2 and an adjusted rate of 15.0 to compare with a national rate of 11.9. The total number of infant deaths was 22, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births. The inference to be drawn from these figures is that in the absence of further major migratory movement, there may continue to be a gradual decline in population in the next few years, and there have been few more fascinating studies than the changes in the Local Birth Rate over the past 20 years.

The total notifications of Infectious Diseases (507) were some 100 lower than in 1968. The incidence of measles (287 cases) was almost exactly as in 1968, but there was a welcome reduction in the cases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning, both of which had given rise to concern in the previous year. While notifications of Infective Jaundice increased sharply, the total of 78 cases cannot be compared directly with previous years, as the disease was not notifiable until 1st June, 1968. As is mentioned in the body of the report (Immunisation—Section B) the present percentage of young infants receiving routine immunisation and vaccination in the Borough is far from satisfactory. While accepting that a proportion of parents have sincere objection to immunising procedures, it is my opinion that far too few of today's parents are willing to face up to their responsibilities in obtaining for their children protection from the more serious and preventable communicable diseases.

The functioning of Delegated Health and Welfare Services is fully set out in Part B of this report and I would only comment upon them briefly here. The long awaited reconstruction



of Durnford Street Clinic commenced in February, 1969 and was completed in September. There was considerable inconvenience to both public and staff during this period but the end result has been worth while with two modern, well equipped clinics in the Borough. Although not the direct responsibility of the Borough, the completion of the third purpose-built Home for Elderly—Shawbury, in Grimshaw Lane—was a welcome addition to our Welfare Services. Negotiations proceeded for the acquisition of the site for an Adult Training Centre, off Martindale Crescent, and construction work commenced this year. During 1969, approval was given under the Home Office special Urban Aid Programme to the acquisition of the Cromer Day Nursery premises; these have now been purchased by the County Council but require major adaptation before being re-opened as a Local Authority Day Nursery. The future of the Long Street clinic premises, now used mainly for Child Guidance service purposes, is now limited, but no firm decision has been taken on alternative premises for this service. Negotiations were re-opened with the Alkrington Community Centre regarding the use of certain rooms for Child Health Clinic purposes, but the Alkrington sessions were continued at the Congregational Church throughout 1969.

As in the past few years, our major staffing difficulty continues to be in the recruitment of full-time Medical Officers and of qualified Health Visitors. One can see no indication of any solution to our difficulties with recruitment of either group in the immediate future. During the year a substantial amount of work was created by the full implementation of Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 involving the much wider registration of Child Minders and Play Groups. In contrast with the position in some large County Boroughs there had not been any evidence of any major abuse of previous legislation locally.

As is usual, I leave to Mr. Traynor, your Chief Public Health Inspector, the major comment upon environmental health services, fully reported upon in Part C of this report. Although a number of technical difficulties arose at the new Refuse Disposal plant one's surprise was that these were so few, and that the basic design is excellent. The number of properties represented for clearance was 55, the lowest for some years. In addition, however, a substantial number of substandard properties in the Town Centre development area were inspected in detail by the Public Health Inspectorate, in connection with compulsory purchase although they were not classified as unfit properties. Moreover, it had become necessary to pause in our programme of representation so as to allow the Council to catch up with the backlog of tenants in Confirmed Clearance Areas awaiting rehousing. 208 unfit properties were actually demolished and 288 new properties completed during the year, 233 of the latter being for the Council. Four Smoke Control areas (covering 418 properties) were submitted for Ministerial approval



during the year and at 31st December there were 8,714 properties within the 16 Smoke Control areas in operation in the Borough.

At the time of writing, the future pattern of Health Services in the country remains a matter for speculation. The Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970 received the Royal Assent in the closing days of the last Government: it remains to be seen how far the new Secretary of State will direct its full implementation in 1971. If fully enacted the Borough will lose its delegated powers for Welfare, Mental Health, Day Nursery and Home Help Services to a new Social Services Department. Although it would appear that the new Government will not feel bound by its predecessors plans for local Government and Health Service re-organisation I am in little doubt that some restructuring will be undertaken within the next 4-5 years. One can only hope that due regard will be paid to preserving the integrity of existing functionally unified or related services. The present prolonged climate of uncertainty is one of the root causes of low morale in some sections of local Health Authority Services.

Before concluding this letter I must acknowledge, on behalf of my staff, the debt we owe to Dr. S. C. Gawne, who retired as County Medical Officer of Health during the year. Dr. Gawne, as architect of the County Divisional system of Health Service Administration, had always insisted that 'delegation' should be a working reality, not a legal fiction, and that, provided the County Health Committee's broad policies were accepted, Delegated Authorities should exert effective day-to-day control over their own affairs. I am certain that Dr. C. H. T. Wade, his successor, will wish equally to see Delegated Authorities discharge their responsibilities efficiently and humanely.

I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, the members of your Health Committee, and the staffs of Public Health and Health and Welfare Departments for their continued support and loyalty throughout the year. I would also thank the Town Clerk for his advice and willing assistance when required. Finally, I must acknowledge with much gratitude the help given by so many of my staff in the preparation of this report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## **PART A**

### **STATISTICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORT**

**Table A.1**

#### **GENERAL STATISTICS**

Area of the Borough (acres) .....	5,170
Population at Census (1951) .....	32,620
Population of Census (1961) .....	57,674
Registrar General's Est. Mid-Year Population (1969) ..	57,510
Number of persons per acre .....	11.12
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated) .....	17,696
Rateable Value at 31st March (1968-1969) .....	£1,665,965
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1968-1969) .....	£6,625

#### **GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LOCALITY**

The Borough of Middleton, which forms part of the South East Lancashire industrial conurbation, lies to the North of Manchester and is roughly equidistant from the nearby County Boroughs of Manchester (to the South), Bury (North-West), Rochdale (North-East) and Oldham (East). The district is fairly low lying, the original township having developed along the banks of the River Irk, which flows from East to West through the Borough.

The district was formerly almost entirely dependent on cotton spinning for economic prosperity but many of the mills have been closed or adapted for other purposes and the major industries of the district now include foam rubber upholstery, tobacco manufacture, industrial chemicals, light engineering and preserve manufacture. There is also a long-established brewery. Since 1950 the district has seen intensive residential housing development, with its population nearly doubled. There is a limited amount of farming land principally to the North of the Borough.

The town has good road communications with adjacent districts and the Borough is served by regular bus services of the SELNEC transport undertaking and also by the North Western and Ribble Companies.

The principal problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are:—

- 1.—The remaining areas of unfit houses or sub-standard houses in parts of the district.
- 2.—The atmospheric pollution common to South-East Lancashire.
- 3.—The absence of a sewer to the peripheral villages of Birch and Bowlee.
- 4.—The recruitment and retention of qualified staff.



**TABLES A.2 & A.3**  
**POPULATION & HOUSING—1966 CENSUS**

The following tables are based on information published by the Registrar-General.

Total Population (both sexes) .....		57,020	100%
Child Population	Children under school age	5,510	9.5%
	Schoolchildren aged 5-14	10,900	19%
	Total children under 15	16,410	28.5%
Total Males 15-64 "Working Population"		17,930	31.5%
Females	Age 15-44 "Reproductive Population"	11,610	20.5%
	Age 45-60 .....	5,010	9%
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over .....	4,370	7.5%
	Males 65 and over .....	1,690	3%
	Total "Pensionable" .....	6,060	10.5%

Total "Households" .....		17,380	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupied .....	7,540	43.5%
	Local Authority Owned .....	7,740	44.5%
	Rented Unfurnished .....	1,770	10%
	Other Types Tenure .....	350	2%
Amenities	With exclusive use of	Hot Water System	94%
		Fixed Bath .....	87%
		Water Closet .....	96%

NOTE—Above figures are based on a 10% sample and are accordingly subject to statistical "sampling error." There is a 95% probability that true figure is within range  $n \pm$  or  $- 20\sqrt{n/10}$  where  $n$  = number given above.

Table A.4

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births .....		790
	Males	Females
Legitimate .....	339	374
Illegitimate .....	42	35
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate .....		13.7
Adjusted Rate .....		13.3
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ...		10
Stillbirths .....		19
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .....		23
Total live and stillbirths .....		809
Infant Deaths (death under 1 year) .....		22
	Males	Females
Legitimate .....	7	10
Illegitimate .....	3	2
Infant Mortality Rates :—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...		28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....		24
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....		65
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .....		20
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .....		18
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) .....		41
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .....		Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths .....		Nil
Total deaths (all ages) .....		585
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate .....		10.2
Adjusted Rate .....		15.0

Table A.5

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1969	1968	1964	1959	1949
Live Births .....	No.	790	830	1074	1086	526
	Adj. Rate	13.3	13.9	18.4	17.5	16.3
Stillbirths .....	No.	19	18	20	27	9
	Rate	23	21	18.3	24.3	17
Total Live and Stillbirths .....	No.	809	848	1094	1113	535
Total Infant Deaths .....	No.	22	20	27	27	17
	Rate	28	24	25.1	24.9	32
Maternal Deaths ..	No.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
	Rate	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1.87
Total Deaths .....	No.	585	539	532	495	436
	Adj. Rate	15	13.9	14.0	13.4	13.5

Table A.6

## INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Ages at Death					
	Under 1 day	1 day and less than 7	1 week and less than 4	4 weeks and less than 6 months	6 months and less than 12	Total
Pneumonia .....	—	1	1	3	1	6
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital anomalies .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Certain causes of perinatal mortality .....	9	3	—	—	—	12
All other causes .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	9	5	1	5	2	22



## **COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES**

The population of the Borough has now remained relatively stable for the past 5 years. The unusual age structure of the population, with considerable "weighting" of younger age groups has been borne out by the 1966 Census (see table A.2).

With 2 more infant deaths recorded than in 1968 the infant mortality rate has increased to 28 per 1,000 live births. The local infant mortality rate is higher than the national rate conforming to the pattern of all recent years except 1967.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from table A.5, which gives a comparison of 1969 figures with those of one, five, ten and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the substantial changes in population over those 20 years and also to exercise great caution in interpretation of certain statistical figures.



TABLE A.7

## DEATHS BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	1969		
	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	2	4
Other Tuberculosis incl. late effects ...	1	—	1
Syphilis and its sequelae .....	1	—	1
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms:—	—	—	—
Buccal cavity  etc. ....	1	1	2
Oesophagus .....	—	1	1
Stomach .....	3	9	12
Intestine .....	5	8	13
Lung, Bronchus .....	18	10	28
Breast .....	1	7	8
Uterus .....	—	7	7
Prostate .....	2	—	2
Leukaemia .....	—	3	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms .....	19	16	35
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	2	1	3
Diabetes Mellitus .....	—	7	7
Avitaminoses, etc .....	—	1	1
Other Endocrine, etc., diseases .....	—	4	4
Anaemias .....	—	3	3
Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ....	—	1	1
Mental Disorders .....	1	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ..	5	2	7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .....	7	8	15
Hypertensive Disease .....	2	3	5
Ischaemic Heart disease .....	90	53	143
Other forms of heart disease .....	3	16	19
Cerebrovascular disease .....	24	54	78
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	9	14	23
Influenza .....	1	—	1
Pneumonia .....	19	23	42
Bronchitis and Emphysema .....	19	12	31
Asthma .....	1	2	3
Other diseases of Respiratory system ...	6	1	7
Peptic ulcer .....	2	—	2
Appendicitis .....	—	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .....	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	—	2	2
Other diseases of digestive system .....	3	6	9
Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	1	—	1
Other diseases, Genito-urinary system ..	3	3	6
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	—	1	1
Congenital anomalies .....	2	—	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ....	1	2	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	4	5	9
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ...	2	4	6
Motor vehicle accidents .....	9	3	12
All other accidents .....	3	6	9
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .....	1	—	1
All other external causes .....	1	1	2
TOTALS .....	276	309	585

Table A.8

## DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1 9 6 9		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 4 weeks .....	7	9	16
4 weeks and under 1 year	3	3	6
1—5 .....	4	—	4
5—15 .....	3	1	4
15—25 .....	3	2	5
25—35 .....	5	3	8
35—45 .....	11	8	19
45—55 .....	31	25	56
55—65 .....	64	42	106
65—75 .....	76	70	146
75 and over .....	69	146	215
Totals .....	276	309	585

## COMMENT ON DEATHS

The reader will note the considerable difference between the crude death rate 10.2 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 15.0. This "adjustment" is a statistical device to level out the differences between areas due to unusual age/sex structure of the local population.

As in recent years, the principal causes of death were:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation ...	205 deaths (37 per cent)
Cancer (all sites) .....	110 deaths (19 per cent)
Disease of Respiratory System .....	84 deaths (14 per cent)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	78 deaths (13 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for 83 per cent of deaths.

From a study of Table A.8 it will be noted that while 75 per cent of men had died before the age of 75, a much lesser proportion (52 per cent) of women died before this age. It will also be noted that just over half (54 per cent) of local men lived to pensionable age.



## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows:—

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (Acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (Acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

### **MEASLES**

The total of cases notified (287) was almost the same as in the previous year. The majority occurred in the first half of the year. It would perhaps be premature to comment on how far future outbreaks of this disease will be modified by vaccination against measles.

### **WHOOPIING COUGH**

The 4 cases notified represent a substantial reduction on previous returns. The disease should be a comparative rarity if parents accept the responsibility for securing routine immunisations for their children in infancy.

### **DYSENTERY**

The reader will note (Table A.12) the total of specimens submitted for laboratory examination from cases, suspect cases and family contacts. Although dysentery is seldom a dangerous infection, save in early infancy, a substantial amount of work falls on the Health Department, and the Public Health Laboratory in arranging collections and examinations of specimens on this scale.

### **INFECTIVE JAUNDICE**

This disease was not notifiable until June, 1968. It may be some years before one can gauge its "normal" incidence in the community. The principal hazard presented to the Health Department is its occurrence in food handlers.

### **FOOD POISONING**

The prevalence of this disease appears to vary widely from year to year. As with dysentery, arrangements for visiting and obtaining specimens from cases, suspect cases or contacts can occupy considerable time for the staff of the Health Department.

Table A.9

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1969

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													
		AGE PERIODS — YEARS													
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age unknown				
Measles (excluding rubella) ...	287	18	33	60	41	47	78	3	2	—	5				
Dysentery .....	10	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—				
Scarlet fever .....	35	—	—	1	4	7	15	4	2	—	2				
Acute meningitis .....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—				
		0—		5—		15—		45—		65 and over	Age unknown				
Food poisoning .....	4	2		1		1									
		0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Age unknown
Infective Jaundice .....	78	—	—	6	32	21	2	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—															
Respiratory ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	1
Other .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough .....	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1														



Table A.10

## COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases	1969	1968	1964	1959
Scarlet Fever .....	35	38	140	64
Paratyphoid .....	—	1	—	1
Measles .....	287	286	716	1203
Whooping Cough .....	4	23	107	315
Pneumonia * .....	—	11	16	26
Dysentery .....	10	106	55	82
Ophthalmic Neonatorum .....	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas * .....	—	2	3	3
Food Poisoning .....	4	21	26	16
Poliomyelitis Paralytic .....	—	—	1	—
Acute Meningitis .....	2	2	—	2
Infective Jaundice † .....	78	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary .....	9	14	22	22
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary .....	1	3	2	4
Totals .....	431	507	1088	1738

\* Not notifiable after 30th September, 1968

† Notifiable after June, 1968

Table A.11

## TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969

Age Periods  Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 year .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—

While 10 new cases were notified during the year the total number remaining on the "Supervision" register at 31st December, 1969 was reduced to 150. It will be noted that 7 of the new cases were over 45 years of age. The majority of young people are notified in the early stages where there is every prospect of rapid control of infection by drug treatment: it is unfortunate that a number of older cases appear to have avoided seeking medical attention until the disease has progressed to a chronic stage.

As a result of changing pattern of this disease in the community, there has been a change in policy by the Mass Miniature X-Ray units to provide a regular "screening" service to General Practitioners, with lessened emphasis on attracting a self-selected clientele.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante-natal clinics were sent either to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital; The Serological Laboratory, Withington Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.



Otherwise practically all the routine specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester, 20.

During the past year the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination:—

#### **Table A.12**

Faeces Specimens ..... 490

Thanks are due once again to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their ever-ready co-operation and practical help given to the Health Department.

### **SWIMMING BATHS**

Middleton Corporation owns the sole swimming bath in the Borough. This was constructed in 1938, and consists of a large pool (100ft. x 35ft.) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3ins., a smaller children's pool (30ft. x 22ft.) with a maximum depth of 3ft., 16 slipper baths, 4 hot and cold showers and changing accommodation. Chlorinated footbaths are provided from the dressing accommodation to the plunge baths.

The baths are supplied with water from the town mains (West Pennine Water Board) and further treated by chlorination and sand filtration. A total of 98,396 bathers used these baths during the season May to October, plus 26,094 schoolchildren receiving lessons.

During the winter months, the building is closed to bathers and used as a social centre. The slipper baths remain open throughout the year.

### **HOSPITALS**

There are no hospitals situated in the Borough and patients are admitted to hospitals in the surrounding districts, chiefly Oldham and Manchester.

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 (SECTION 47)**

One elderly female patient was removed to a Home for the Elderly under the provisions of this act.

### **DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD**

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw estate near the eastern boundary. A total of 105 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1969 and a further 408 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium.

## **PART B**

### **DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES**

#### **CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**

There are 5 Child Health Centres in the Borough; 2 being at purpose-built combined Clinics at Durnford Street, Middleton and at Borrowdale Road on the Langley Estate. The remaining 3 were held in rented premises at Middleton Junction (Wade Street Scout Hall), Rhodes (All Saints Parish Church School) and Alkrington. The Congregational Church premises at Alkrington were used during 1969 and until 28th February, 1970, following which sessions were transferred to the Alkrington Community Centre.

Child Health Clinic Sessions are held as follows:—

Durnford Street Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Langley Clinic—Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon and Thursday 2—4 p.m.

Alkrington—Monday 2—4 p.m. and Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Wade Street—Wednesday 2—4 p.m.

Rhodes—2nd and 4th Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.

In February, 1969, work commenced on the reconstruction of Durnford St. Clinic and this was not finally completed until September. During this period, there was considerable inconvenience both to staff and public. However, the final result has fully justified the temporary discomfort in providing much needed facilities for all users. It does mean that the Borough now has two modern, well equipped major clinics. Within the past few weeks, notification has been received from the Department of Health that loan sanction for the Alkrington branch clinic is likely to be authorised in 1971/72.

Routine examinations of infants is normally undertaken at these child health sessions (see also Table B.2., page 34) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets—are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

#### **Ante-Natal and Post-natal Clinics**

(See under Midwifery and Table B.3., page 35).

#### **Family Planning**

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but have arrangements with the Family Planning Association, and evening sessions are held



at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, each Monday and Wednesday. Also a Tuesday evening session at Langley Clinic. Intrauterine devices can be fitted by arrangement at this latter clinic. A female doctor is in attendance at these sessions.

The County Council have agreed on case payments, and where necessary, the supply of appliances, in respect of women referred to the Family Planning Clinic on medical grounds.

### **Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children**

All the provisions for the care of married mothers are also available to unmarried mothers. Further provisions are also made, principally in securing admission to residential accommodation during the later stages of pregnancy. Should an unmarried mother keep her child and seek employment outside home, she is given priority for admission to a County Council day nursery. Health Visitors, Visitors of the Children's Department and Moral Welfare Workers of the various religious denominations, and other voluntary organisations, co-operate closely in this rather difficult work.

During the year, 6 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

### **Care of Premature Infants**

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is 5½lb. or less and during the year, 63 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total, 3 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.4., page 36.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in domiciliary practice during the year.

## **DAY NURSERIES**

### **(a) Local Authority Day Nurseries**

There are no local authority day nurseries within the Borough, but Middleton residents may apply for admission of children, under the age of 5, to day nurseries in adjacent districts administered by Lancashire County Health Division No. 14. Charges to parents are assessed in accordance with a County Income Scale.

The Cromer Mill Day Nursery, the only industrial nursery operating in the Borough, closed on 30th September, 1967 and the certificate of Registration was cancelled. The Borough Council subsequently recommended the County Council to acquire the premises to establish a Local Authority day nursery. After lengthy negotiation, Government approval was obtained to acquire and adapt the premises under the Governments Urban Aid programme for areas of high social need.

### **(b) Child Minders**

Following upon the operation of Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, there was substantial modification of the provisions for registration of Child Minders. Considerable work was necessary to deal with the flood of applications for registration as many applicants had little or no knowledge of legal requirements and standards recommended. Further, a number of applicants were registered as Child Minders only to surrender their certificates within a matter of months.

At 31st December, 1969, there were 10 Child Minders registered in the Borough, permitted to accept a total of 16 children.

Readers are reminded that under present legislation, ANY person looking after ONE or MORE children for reward for TWO HOURS or MORE in the day, and who is not a close relative of the children, MUST apply for registration.

### **(c) Pre-School Playgroups**

All playgroups operating for more than two hours in the day were similarly required to make formal application for registration under the amended Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act. Prior to registration, the organisers must satisfy the Local Health Authority that both staffing and premises are adequate for the partial day care of young children.

At 31st December, 1969, playgroups were registered in the Borough as follows:—

- (1) Alkrington Community Centre—30 children under 5
- (2) St. Stephen's Playgroup—18 children under 5
- (3) St. John's Playgroup, Thornham—24 children under 5

All would-be organisers of playgroups are URGED to contact the Medical Officer of Health at an early stage in their planning.

## **MIDWIFERY SERVICE**

(Establishment at 31st December, 1969 was 11)

There were 11 District Midwifery Sisters all of whom were qualified to administer analgesics.

Mrs. C. F. Copland  
Mrs. H. Greenfield  
Mrs. C. Hartle  
Mrs. C. N. Holland  
Mrs. F. Hutchinson  
Mrs. R. S. Jones  
Mrs. S. M. Lees  
Mrs. I. R. Richards  
Mrs. D. B. Smith  
Mrs. A. Stuttard  
Mrs. M. E. Ward



During the year the Midwives attended 191 confinements; analgesia was administered in 127 cases.

Ante-natal Clinics are held twice weekly at Langley School Clinic. They were also held twice weekly at 63, Long Street, Middleton until 3rd November, 1969, after which they were transferred to the reconstructed Durnford Street Clinic. The number of women attending local clinics, and the number of attendances have fallen considerably in recent years due, in part to the falling local birth rate and in part to increasing proportion of hospital confinement and ante-natal care.

By reason of the reduced local work on Middleton midwives, certain of the staff have been temporarily working in adjacent County areas.

Blood tests are carried out routinely on all mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and blood specimens are submitted to Oldham and District General Hospital and Withington Hospital.

Midwives complete a short report on each individual expectant mother at the time of booking. From an analysis of 195 cases booked locally in 1969, one should record that in 2 cases the physical state of the expectant mother was not satisfactory at the time of booking; 29 of the mothers were pregnant for the 5th or later time; 35 mothers did not book until after the 24th week of pregnancy, including 5 booking between 32nd and 35th week and 1 after 36th week. Such later bookings inevitably mean a drastic curtailment of normal ante-natal care.

All Local Health Authorities maintain a register, and notify the Registrar General, of all infants who are recognised to have any form of Congenital Abnormality at or after birth. This information is obtained primarily from the midwife or maternity nurse in attendance. In Middleton, 8 infants were born with malformations (including two stillborn infants) an incidence of 9.8 per 1,000 total births. An analysis of abnormalities recorded is shown in Tables B.8 and B.9.

Relaxation classes are held weekly at Durnford Street Clinic on Thursday evenings. A Physiotherapist is in attendance and the Medical, Health Visiting and Midwifery staff run a joint weekly education programme at these classes.

81 mothers attended the classes in the year ended 31st December, 1969.

## **HEALTH VISITING**

(Establishment at 31st December, 1969 was 16)

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady

Mrs. B. Cotton (commenced 6.9.69)

Mrs. S. E. Evans (part-time)

Miss J. M. Fletcher  
Mrs. D. Green  
Mrs. M. Hartley  
Mrs. J. M. Hext (resigned 18.12.69)  
Mrs. E. Knight  
Mrs. V. Simpkins (resigned 31.10.69)

There were also 5 School Nurses :—

Mrs. C. M. Dunkerley  
Mrs. I Denholm (resigned 31.1.69)  
Mrs. M. T. Greenfield (part-time)  
(commenced 30.9.69)  
Mrs. M. M. Hudson (part-time)  
Mrs. D. Mort  
Miss B. M. Winfield (commenced 31.3.69)

There was a net loss of one full time Health Visitor during the year, and a net increase of one part time School Nurse. Our Health Visitor strength is thus well below 50% of authorised establishment. Although the School Nurses can relieve Health Visitors of certain routine school and clinic work, they are not authorised to carry out the full range of Health Visiting duties.

Health visiting staff are deployed on the basis of partial attachment to most large-list General Practitioners, in the town and not as formerly on a geographical basis. While this arrangement does lead to improved liaison with General Practitioners, it is not possible to derive the full benefit of liaison arrangements, which by reason of shortage of staff, are on little more than a token basis. Similarly, by reason of staff shortage, Health Visitors have too little opportunity for extending their work in Health Education.

The scope of work undertaken by Health Visitors has changed from concentration on services to mothers with young children, and now includes a larger proportion of services to the elderly. In 1969, Health Visitors paid 12,077 visits to children under 5 and 328 visits were paid to expectant mothers. 1,428 visits were paid to those over the age of 65. The Health Visitors duties also include School Medical work, although the more routine work of medical inspections is shared by School Nurses without Health Visitor qualifications.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10., page 39.

### **District Nursing Service**

Total establishment at 31st December, 1969 was 15.

District Nursing Sisters :

Mrs. H. Ashwell  
Mrs. J. M. Bolton  
Mrs. M. Burgess  
Mrs. D. Halliwell  
Mrs. J. Harvey  
Mrs. I. M. Marr  
Mrs. B. Smith  
Miss E. Swindells



District Charge Nurse :

Mr. J. D. Begg

District Nurses (S.E.N.'s) :

Mrs. E. M. Ogden

Mrs. I. Ridings

Mrs. J. Rogers

Nursing Auxiliaries :

Mrs. M. Bramall

Mrs. E. C. Hogan

Miss C. Yates (resigned 30.11.69)

The District Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough and the major proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service considerably eases the burden on relatives, undertaking long term care at home, and reduces the need for General Practitioners to request hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

All nursing staff in the Borough are organised as a series of "teams"—usually comprising 2 District Nursing Sisters, one District Nurse and/or Nursing Auxiliary. The teams are allocated duties on the basis of each team covering the patients in groups of General Practitioners in the Borough. This arrangement does lead to a much closer working liaison between General Practitioners and District Nursing staff.

The nurses issue, on loan, various articles of equipment required by their patients. However, there is an urgent need for a proper lean store room especially since the reconstruction of Durnford Street Clinic.

During the year, the nurses paid a total of 48,820 visits to individual patients, an increase of 11% over 1968.

Details of the services are given in Tables B.11 and B.12 on pages 39 and 40.

## **IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION**

### **Smallpox**

During the year, 243 persons, of whom 118 were infants under the age of two years, were given primary vaccination against smallpox. A further 20 individuals were re-vaccinated.

Public acceptance of vaccination may be roughly gauged from the percentage of children under the age of two vaccinated. Applying the Ministry of Health formula, there is locally an "acceptance rate" to children under 2 of 14%. This is totally unsatisfactory and indicative of public indifference save in the face of any local threat of smallpox.

For details see Table B.13., page 41.

## **Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus**

Only some 50% of infants are protected in their first year of life by combined immunisation against these three diseases although this causes minimum disturbances and inconvenience to both mother and child. Older children are, in general, given booster doses against either diphtheria only or with combined material against diphtheria and tetanus. A number of younger children, for various reasons, are immunised with separate antigens.

Joint arrangements with Health Division 14, Oldham County Borough, and the Oldham Hospitals offer active immunisation against tetanus to all casualties with open wounds attending Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Detailed figures of routine immunisation are given in Table B.14., page 42.

## **Poliomyelitis**

With the virtual disappearance of poliomyelitis as an "epidemic" disease, there has been a considerable decline in interest in poliomyelitis vaccination by the general public. 328 persons under 16 received full course of immunisation during 1969, of which 207 were children under 2 years of age. From returns submitted, it appears only 40% of young children are receiving this vaccination as a routine measure.

## **Measles**

During 1969, supplies of measles vaccine were extremely erratic, due to production difficulties encountered by one major pharmaceutical firm. Additionally, the national publicity given to side effects of the vaccine made it difficult to secure a wide public acceptance of this single-dose vaccine. Supplies of vaccine, augmented by American-manufactured material, are now good and it is hoped that much wider acceptance will be received in the future.

During the year, 211 children in the Borough received measles vaccine—only around 40% of the 1969 total.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

There is one Ambulance Station within the Borough (situated in Highfield Street, off Oldham Road) but the Ambulance Service is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14. The vehicles are now directed by the radio control centre at Whitefield (Tel. No.: Whitefield 6666).

Five ambulances and four dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Middleton Station, which is manned on a 24 hour basis. The vehicles also serve Chadderton Urban District and parts of Failsworth and Royton.



## **PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE**

### **(a) Health Education**

Leaflets and booklets dealing with various aspects of Health Education are distributed at the Child Health Centres and Clinics, together with poster exhibitions there and at various industrial premises in the Borough. It is, however, probable that the most valuable form of Health Education is in the contact between Health Visitors and individual families and in opportunities for discussion between expectant mothers and their Midwives and Medical Attendants.

Facilities are available for lectures, informal talks or film displays on various health subjects to interested voluntary organisations, e.g. Women's Guilds or groups and Youth Clubs; Group Secretaries wishing to enquire regarding this should write to the Medical Officer of Health.

### **(b) Co-operation with Hospital Services**

Active co-operation is maintained by the medical staff with the medical staff and almoners of the hospitals serving the Borough and arrangements are made for necessary information to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local health authority domiciliary services.

### **(c) Convalescence**

This service is primarily intended for those requiring a short period of convalescence to restore full activities after a recent acute illness. Vacancies are obtained for approved applicants in private convalescent homes, and on average stay for 2 weeks. This is not a free service and applicants are assessed on County Income scales. This service should not be confused with holiday accommodation for elderly or chronic sick in County Council homes, nor with the School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year, 13 adults were admitted to convalescent homes—see Table B.15., page 43.

### **(d) Tuberculosis**

The Chest Clinic serving the Borough is situated at Oldham and District General Hospital and close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Chest Physician. 24 persons received inoculation with B.C.G. vaccine during the year (this does not include school children given B.C.G. vaccine through the School Health Service).

There is one Health Visitor with special responsibility for Tuberculosis cases—Mrs. E. Lindley—in the district and her duties include visits to patients at home, arrangements for examination of cintracts, reports of environmental and economic difficulties and attendance at the Chest Clinic. For statistical details of this service, see Table B.16., page 44.

For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Table B.17 and B.18, pages 44 and 45.



#### **(e) Laundry Service**

The service, which also permits the supply of disposable incontinence pads, is intended for any sick person in need of constant changes of bed linen, and where no family help is available and with soiled linen not normally be accepted by a commercial laundry.

Laundering is carried out at Oldham and District General Hospital and individual arrangements are normally made through the District Nurses.

This service has been free to recipients since 1st April, 1967.

During the year, the service was utilised by 73 patients, a substantial increase on previous years.

#### **(f) Chiropody Service**

Chiropody sessions were held three times weekly—twice at Durnford Street Clinic, and once at the Chiropodist's own surgery in view of the limited clinic accommodation. The chiropody service is a free service to men and women of 65 and over, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. Over 40% of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year, a total of 663 individuals received Chiropody treatment. Of this total, 318 were treated at Clinic sessions, 41 at the Chiropodist's surgery and 304 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.19., page 46.

#### **(g) Cervical Cytology**

Since May, 1966, cervical cytology screening tests have been carried out weekly by County medical staff. Applications may be made direct to Durnford Street or Langley Clinics, or through patients own doctors. During the year, 216 first tests and 3 repeat tests have been taken. One woman was referred to her General Practitioner for other conditions.

At present, special clinics are operated at Durnford Street on Friday mornings and on two evenings per month. It is, however, disappointing that comparatively few applications are made by women who have borne more than two children.

Apart from this Local Authority service, facilities for Cervical Smear examinations are also provided by the Family Planning Association and by a number of General Practitioners in the Borough.

### **HOME HELP SERVICE**

Demands on this service have increased by 2% during the year, and it should be noted that, of 723 patients receiving the service during the year, 611 were aged 65 or over. In many instances the Home Help Service is the only way of assisting elderly people living alone who would otherwise have to be accommodated in old people's homes.



There is no fixed establishment for Home Helps, who are engaged as and when required by the Home Help Organiser (Miss P. Ogden) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Currently some 124 part-time Home Helps are employed.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements will then be made to involve individual cases. This is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales; details of the services are shown in Table B.20., page 47.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting Night/Evening Helps in the district by reason of high demands on female labour at higher rates of pay. During the year, Night Helps made 170 attendances to 18 patients.

## **WELFARE SERVICES**

The Borough has responsibility for Welfare Services in regard to care of the handicapped, in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act.

Such services are intended to provide for care of handicapped people in their own homes and at social centres run by the local authority themselves or in co-operation with voluntary organisations.

Responsibility for residential accommodation under the Act is not delegated to the Borough and such accommodation is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14.

There are now a total of eight Divisional Homes for the elderly, including three in Middleton (Schofield House, Saxon-side and Shawbury), two in Windsor Road, Oldham (Coppice and Claremont) and one each in Chadderton (Broadway), Crompton (Laburnum House), and Failsworth (Briarfields). There is accommodation for 300 residents in these eight homes. The new home (Shawbury) in Middleton Junction) was opened in February, 1969.

### **(a) Physically Handicapped (excluding blind)**

A social centre for the handicapped is held once weekly at the Community Centre on Windermere Road, Langley, where handicraft tuition is provided in addition to social activities. A substantial number of handicapped also attend the weekly meetings of the Cripples Help Auxiliary, a voluntary organisation, at the Community Centre, Wood Street.

Handicapped persons may secure various articles on loan, such as bath seats, bath rails and walking aids. In addition the County Council is prepared to contribute generously to major adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons who are able to benefit from such adaptations. In 1969, 3 such adaptations were carried out. Handicapped persons, or their doctors, who consider major adaptations might be beneficial, should apply via the Medical



Officer of Health for such assistance before placing any orders with contractors, as retrospective grants are not normally considered.

Details of handicapped persons (excluding blind) on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1969 were as follows :—

Ministry of Labour Groups	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female					M	F
	0—16	16—30	30—50	50—65	65—	0—16	16—30	30—50	50—65	65—		
Amputations ..	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	2	2	8	4
Arthritis/ Rheumatism..	—	2	1	4	1	—	1	6	13	30	8	50
Congenital Deformities..	3	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	2
Specified Diseases..	—	1	—	8	2	—	—	—	2	5	11	7
Specified Injuries..	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1	1	5	9	7
Organic Ner- vous Diseases..	1	2	8	16	2	1	2	6	10	5	29	24
Psychosis, etc....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Totals .....	4	6	17	40	8	1	4	13	31	47	75	96

### (b) Blind

One Social Welfare Officer for the Blind is engaged to provide Statutory services to registered Blind and Handicapped persons. In addition to routine visiting in the home, hospital or other residential establishments, she co-operates with the (voluntary) Middleton Social Committee for the Blind in the organisation of a weekly social centre and a number of other social activities.

At 31st December, 1969, there were 94 blind and 91 partially sighted persons registered. The Social Welfare Officer endeavours to visit all registered at least once monthly.

### (c) Meals and Recreational Facilities for the Elderly

The Lancashire County Council operate a grant scheme in co-operation with County districts, including Middleton, to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations providing meals and/or recreational activities for the elderly. Under this scheme, grants may be given to such organisations as Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs and similar projects.



In 1969/70, the Borough Health Committee made grants totalling £1,675 under this scheme, including £610 to the W.R.V.S. in connection with their Meals an Wheels service. The Middleton Old People's Welfare Council received a grant of £400 for their luncheon club based at the Salvation Army Hall.

Grants can only be made to bona fide clubs or organisations who are able to satisfy the Health Committee that they are in a position to utilise such grants for specific projects.

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

A very close working relationship is maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers working in the Borough and the Psychiatric Unit at Oldham and District Hospital. Members of the Mental Welfare staff carry out daily duties in the Borough including visits to mentally ill and subnormal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year, a total of 88 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.21., page 48.

At 31st December, 1969, 199 patients were under County Council care—for details see Table B.22., page 49.

NOTE—The details given above and in the tables, do NOT include work done at the Child Guidance Clinic, Middleton, which is operated under School Health Service auspices.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **(a) School Health Service**

The School Health Service in the Borough is administered by the Middleton Education Committee on behalf of the County Council. The medical staff of the Health Department are also School Medical Officers and the Health Visiting staff are partially engaged on School Health work. A report on the School Health Service during 1969 was submitted to the Borough Education Committee in March, 1970.

### **(b) Special Medical Examinations**

A total of 500 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this, 292 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 208 reports after examination, see Table B.23., page 50.





Table B.2

## CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1969—5

Work done at individual centres during the year.

Address of Child Health Centre	No. of sessions	Number of individual children attended and who were born in :			At ages : Number of attendances of children		
		1969	1968	1964-1967	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton .....	100	197	191	100	2,025	396	122
Wade Street, Middleton Junction...	50	58	62	27	906	209	47
All Saints School, Rhodes, Middleton .....	22	32	27	21	277	46	24
Alkington, Middleton .....	97	91	118	167	1,394	533	324
Borrowdale Road, Langley .....	101	169	168	101	1,626	312	133
Totals .....	370	547	566	416	6,228	1,496	650

**Table B.3****ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

Number open at 31st December, 1969—2

Work done at individual clinics during the year.

Address of Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Attendances
63, Long Street Middleton ..... (to 29.10.69)	102	143	1,170
Durnford Street Middleton ..... (from 3.11.69)			
Borrowdale Road, Langley .....	116	153	1,064
Totals .....	218	296	2,234



Table B.4

## PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

(i.e., live births of 5½lbs. or less at birth, occurring during the year in cases where the mother was normally resident in the district)

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths							
	Born in Hospital		Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth
2lbs. 3ozs. or less .....	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. up to and including 3lbs. 4ozs. ....	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and including 4lbs. 6ozs. ....	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and including 4lbs. 15ozs. ....	14	1	13	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and including 5lbs. 8ozs. ....	24	2	22	3	—	3	—	—
Total .....	60	11	45	3	—	3	—	—

**Table B.5****MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

Summary of work done by Midwives during the year  
Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths.

Livebirths	Stillbirths	Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before 10th day	Deaths	
			Mother	Child (under 1 month)
185	6	407	—	—

**Table B.6****VISITS**

To confinements and miscarriages shown above	To Hospital discharges shown above	Total
4,896	1,749	6,645



**Table B.7**

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

Trilene	Gas/Air	Nitrous oxide and oxygen	Totals
127	—	—	127

**Table B.8**

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

Mother's Age	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	All ages
1st Confinement	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
2nd Confinement	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
3rd Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Confinement	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5th Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th or later Confinement	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All Confinements	3	3	1	—	1	—	8

**Table B.9**

Congenital Abnormalities Notified  
(8 infants; 6 with single abnormality only)

Nature of abnormality	Male Infants		Female Infants	
	Living	Stillborn	Living	Stillborn
Anencephaly .....	—	1	—	—
Hypospadias .....	2	—	—	—
Spina Bifida .....	1	—	—	—
Cleft Palate/Hare Lip .....	1	—	—	—
Exomphalos .....	—	—	1	—
Congenital Heart Disease .....	1	—	1	—

**Table B.10****HEALTH VISITING**

No. of visits paid by Health Visiting Staff during year.

Visits to :—	Total visits
1. Children under 5 years of age .....	12,077
2. Adults under 65	
Expectant Mothers .....	328
Tuberculosis Cases .....	93
Tuberculosis Contacts .....	280
Other Adults .....	1,868
3. Adults over 65	
Tuberculosis Cases .....	21
Tuberculosis Contacts .....	16
Other Adults .....	1,428
4. Visits to Assorted Agencies .....	2,940
5. Ineffective visits .....	1,993

**Table B.11****DISTRICT NURSING**

Total completed cases analysed by sex and age groups during the year.

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	667	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M .....	5	0.7
F .....	1	0.1
5— M .....	12	1.8
F .....	2	0.3
15— M .....	24	3.6
F .....	63	9.4
45— M .....	76	11.4
F .....	74	11.1
65— M .....	146	21.9
F .....	264	39.6
All ages— M .....	263	39.4
F .....	404	60.6



Table B.12

## DISTRICT NURSING

## Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	—	.0	—	—	.0
Other infective & parasitic diseases .....	12	3.4	267	—	6.6
Cancer .....	55	9.3	1978	—	3.0
Diabetes .....	13	14.6	843	—	4.4
Anaemias & other blood diseases .....	51	45.4	3583	—	1.5
Mental Psychoneurotic .....	5	6.0	82	—	2.7
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis .....	44	12.1	926	3	1.7
Other diseases of central nervous system .....	26	12.1	1613	—	5.1
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process .....	6	9.2	257	—	4.7
Diseases of heart and circulatory system .....	46	12.4	1134	—	2.0
Influenza .....	1	0.6	3	—	5.0
Pneumonia .....	7	6.3	270	—	6.1
Bronchitis .....	15	8.7	295	—	2.3
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	16	1.9	211	—	6.9
Diseases of digestive system .....	76	4.5	1218	—	3.6
Diseases of genito-urinary system .....	33	12.2	636	—	1.6
Diseases of the skin .....	68	10.9	2397	—	3.2
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis) .....	41	20.1	1385	—	1.7
Senility and ill-defined conditions .....	89	9.7	2835	10	3.3
Burns and scalds .....	7	4.6	206	—	6.4
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ....	41	10.5	1034	—	2.4
All other conditions .....	15	2.6	180	—	4.6
Totals .....	667	12.6	21353	13	2.5

Table B.13.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations performed during the year						
At Clinics			By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice		Total	
By Departmental Medical Officers		By General Practitioners on sessional basis				
Age in years		Age in years		Age in years		
0—	5—15 inc.	0—	5—15 inc.	—0	5—15 inc.	0— 5—15 inc.
75	28	—	—	119	21	194 49
—	—	—	—	5	15	5 15
Primary vaccination ...						
Re-vaccination .....						



Table B.14

## IMMUNISATION

**Vaccination and Immunisation  
against Measles, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus  
Children resident in the District**

	Primary—By year of birth							Reinforcement—By year of birth						
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Others Under 16	Total	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Others Under 16	Total
Children protected against :—														
Diphtheria ....	8	164	54	24	56	9	315	—	50	92	25	520	58	745
Whooping Cough .....	8	150	47	20	36	4	265	—	45	64	16	110	13	248
Tetanus .....	8	165	55	26	62	34	350	—	50	93	25	525	81	774
Poliomyelitis	8	199	48	24	38	11	328	1	15	24	8	405	64	517
Measles .....	1	27	64	38	78	3	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table B.15**

**CONVALESCENT HOME CARE**

**PATIENTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES**

Name and address of home	Adults		Children under School age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea ...	5	3	—	—
Seabright Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea ...	—	2	—	—
Heath Memorial Convalescent Home, Llanfairfechan ...	2	—	—	—
Evelyn Devonshire Convalescent Home, Buxton ...	—	1	—	—



**Table B.16****TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE**

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

## (1) No. of domiciliary visits

## (i) Cases :

(a) under 65 .....	93
(b) 65 and over .....	21

## (ii) Contacts :

(a) under 65 .....	280
(b) 65 and over .....	16

(iii) Miscellaneous visits .....	145
	<hr/> 555 <hr/>

**Table B.17 B.C.G. VACCINATIONS BY CHEST PHYSICIAN**

	Under 2 years of age	2 & under 5 years of age	5 & under 15 years of age	15 years of age and over
No. of persons tested (for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination) ...	4	1	2	1
No. found positive .....	—	—	1	—
No. found negative ...	4	1	1	1
No. of persons vaccinated .....	21	1	1	1

**Table B.18      B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS AND STUDENTS**

Category	No. of schools completed	No. of parents' consent forms			No. of children			
		Sent to parents	Returned		Tuberculin test performed	Tuberculin test positive	Tuberculin test negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
			Refused	Consented				
School children — under 14	2	240	41	130	114	3	96	96
14 +		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Students — further education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table B.19

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

Service	No. of Clinics operating at year end	Total No. of clinic sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
			In Clinics	In Surgeries	At home	Total	In Clinics	In Surgeries	At home	Total
Direct .....	1	137	1,076	240	1,155	2,471	318	41	304	663
Voluntary Associations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	1	137	1,076	240	1,155	2,471	318	41	304	663

Table B. 20

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Cases attended during the year

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confinement	Confinement away from home	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
—	7	—	55	49	—	611	1	—



Table B.21

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1969

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Subnormal				Severely subnormal			
	Underage 16		16 & over		M	F	Underage 16		16 & over		Underage 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F		
General Practitioners .....	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, on discharge from in- patient treatment .....	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, after or during out- patient or day treatment .....	-	-	15	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Local Education Authorities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Police and courts .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other sources .....	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1

Table B.22

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of Patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1969

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
	Underage 16		16 & over				Underage 16		16 & over		Underage 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total No. of patients under care .....	—	—	20	45	16	28	10	11	20	16	10	6	12	5
No. of above attending day training centre .....	—	—	2	5	—	—	10	11	11	14	10	6	8	4



**Table B.23****MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1969.

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them .....	15
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	Nil
(ii) Other local authority Super-annuation schemes .....	6
(iii) Children in care of Children's Committee .....	126
(iv) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges .....	57
(v) Entrants to Teaching profession	4

**PART C**  
**THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Middleton,  
Manchester.  
July, 1970.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 9th Annual Report to the Committee, being that for the year 1969.

During the year, the Department's activities were again affected by national economic considerations, the effect being particularly marked in the reduced number of houses dealt with under the clearance provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, and the lack of progress in the making of smoke control orders.

The year was notable also for the "Dustmens' Strike" which occurred in the autumn, and which included a withdrawal of labour in Middleton for one week in September. This strike brought to attention nationally the deep unrest amongst manual workers in the local government service, and the dissatisfaction with low basic wage rates. It also perhaps illustrated that incentive schemes themselves may not be the answer to the problem, and that job evaluation may well be.

In my own view, the basic rates now paid to men who carry out the mundane but vital tasks upon which modern communities in part rely for their continuing existence, are unrealistic.

These factors, together with the need for work measurement and method study to replace the incentive scheme introduced in 1962, caused unrest amongst the collection staff, and the service suffered; for most of the year, the standard of collection provided was below that which has prevailed for some years past.

Also in the autumn were heard the first rumblings of the storm which was to arise later over the shortage of solid smokeless fuels. I will not here explain in detail the reasons for the shortage, which affected the Town only slightly during 1969-1970, but confine myself to the fact that there is likely to be a very tight situation in the winter 1970-71, and that it is forecast that there may well still be a shortage in the winter 1971-1972, but that there should be no difficulties thereafter.



This hiatus which has arisen as the Gas Board solid fuels were to be replaced by other solid fuel producers, has caused many existing solid fuel users to convert to piped and wired fuels, and will certainly greatly affect the number of people choosing solid fuel in future smoke control areas.

The most important aspect is, I feel, that the Committee should avoid applying for suspension orders in existing smoke control areas if at all possible. The vast amount of work, the investment, and the public goodwill which has gone into the Clean Air programme should not be put at risk because of a temporary difficulty in the supply of one type of fuel.

Amongst the new duties which the Department undertook during the year was the disposal of abandoned vehicles, a task which is likely to escalate in volume. The Housing Act of 1969 will also place a further burden on the Department, particularly in respect of certain aspects of house improvements, and this in turn will in some cases involve the Rent Act and the issue of qualification certificates relating to rent increases; there will be very close liaison with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor on these matters.

The Committees' paper baling depot became as big an attraction for visitors as is the incineration plant and Messrs. Thames Board Mills Limited included it in a technical film made on the subject. On October 1st, 1969, the Royton Urban District Council began to bring into the plant the whole of the household refuse arising in its district, under an agreement made with the Council. Throughout the year the Department continued its co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology in its research into the commercial possibilities of incinerator ash.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the members of the Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health for the encouragement and support and to the staff of the Department for their work during the year.

I also wish again to thank the Chief Officers of other departments for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,

Chief Public Health Inspector

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

Middleton's sewage up to three times dry weather flow, is treated at the Manchester Corporation Sewage Works at Davyhulme. Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of storm overflows.

A £6½ million scheme of extensions to the Davyhulme Sewage Works was officially opened in May, 1965. These works, which are the first major scheme of extensions to the works since the 1939-1945 war, have taken approximately 10 years to complete, and comprise new screening plant, grit separation equipment, storm tanks, sedimentation tanks and activated sludge treatment for the settled sewage; heated sludge digestion with secondary sludge thickening tanks. The gas evolved from the digestion process is used in a new works power station to generate all the power required for plant operation.

With the exception of isolated farmhouses, the only areas of the Borough without proper drainage and sewerage are the villages of Birch and Bowlee. A survey was carried out during 1967 and there are now 163 pail closets serving 192 premises.

In April, 1962, the pail collection service was reorganised within the Incentive Bonus Scheme referred to elsewhere, and since that time all pails have been emptied twice weekly. Disinfectants and deodorants are utilised in the collection.

### **WATER SUPPLY**

The town is supplied with water by the West Pennine Water Board. The supply is upland water of good quality.

The number of dwellings supplied by the Board is 18,305.

Water supplies are drawn from the gathering grounds in the Cheesden and Naden valleys, north west of Rochdale. The Cheesden Valley feeds the Ashworth Moor reservoir, containing some 350 million gallons capacity, while the Naden Valley drains into three small reservoirs (total capacity 400 million gallons) and the large new Greenbooth reservoir, completed in 1964, with a capacity of 800 million gallons. Total main reservoir capacity is therefore some 1,550 million gallons.

The water is filtered through either of two filter stations (a) the Ashworth Moor Filter Station, containing 4 Permutit continuous filter tanks, which filters supplies from Ashworth Moor principally supplying Heywood or, (b) the Clay Lane Filter



Station. This station has a store reservoir of 60 million gallons, a battery of 6 Permutit Caluminous filter tanks and takes supplies from Ashworth Moor and also the whole supply from the Naden Valley. There is a spill (open) reservoir for filtered water.

The Middleton service reservoir at Hatters Farm was opened during the year. It contains approximately 6,000,000 gallons and will constantly supply the whole Borough by a "ring main."

Existing water mains have been extended by 1,432 yards during the year.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

The types and numbers of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year were :—

**Table C.1**

Pail Closets .....	163
Waste water closets .....	445
Fresh water Closets .....	16,129

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 the Corporation offers to owners a grant towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets, etc., to fresh-water closets.

During the year 10 owners took advantage of this facility.

### **REFUSE COLLECTION**

In April, 1962, a Group Incentive Bonus Scheme was put into operation for a trial period of six months. The scheme was adopted permanently in September 1962, and a weekly (viz., Monday to Friday) service is now provided throughout the Borough.

The basic task above which Bonus becomes payable is 100 bins per man per day, and the total work load to achieve a weekly collection is about 173 bins per man per day. Since fewer men are now employed to do the work there has been no additional cost. Average bonus earnings are from £3 2s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d. per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

20,477 Moveable Dustbins
140 Ashpits
165 Special Containers (flats, etc.)

and these are dealt with by a labour force of 5 Driver/Loaders and 25 Ashbinmen.

Trade refuse and extraordinary household refuse are collected by an additional vehicle with a crew of 2 men, whilst a further vehicle, also with a crew of 2 men, deals with pail closets and shop salvage collection. Both these crews are included in the Bonus Scheme.



## **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

In 1905, the Authority constructed an Incinerator for the disposal of refuse. With the growth of the town, the annual tonnage of refuse collected became more than the Incinerator could handle.

By 1936, almost one quarter of the refuse was having to be tipped, and the Incinerator was finally closed down in 1937.

In June, 1938, a new Separation and Incineration Plant was officially opened. Again the growth of the town outstripped the capacity of the plant, and after 24 years, it was finally closed down in early 1962, being in need of complete renewal.

In 1966, the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Motherwell Bridge (Tacol) Limited for the provision of a full incineration plant, to the design of Vereinigte Kesselwerke, A.G. of Dusseldorf, West Germany (the "Dusseldorf system") and a new Depot, including garages, stores, fitters shop and store, paper bailing buildings, sanitary and welfare facilities. Loan sanction in the sum of £364,274 was received.

The plant was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government on 18th October, 1968. The buildings were taken over by the Council in May, 1969 and the Department moved into the new Depot, to enjoy facilities which it had never before experienced. The plant itself, still in a commissioning period, was not taken over, although the vast majority of the refuse arising in the Town during the year was processed in it.

There was a flood of visitors to the plant, from local authorities, from professional bodies, from engineering consultants new to this field, and from various other Countries throughout the World; all were lavish in their praise for the Council in its pioneering work in this new phase of refuse disposal—now of course being followed by many local authorities all over Great Britain.

The tip at Alkrington Park Road continued in use.

## **SALVAGE**

During the year, there was a continued improvement in the waste paper market. Stocks held nationally by the Board Mills had fallen and there was a steadily increasing demand for paper salvage, there was every indication that the Council's improvements to the paper collection and baling arrangements together with an incentive scheme would result in a highly efficient service which would not merely show a profit but would also assist the disposal service by keeping down the calorific value of the refuse delivered to the Plant and increasing Plant capability.



**Table C.2****INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS**

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Bailed Cardboard .....	83	19	2	972	9	0
Mixed Paper .....	370	10	1	3558	2	2
	454	9	3	4530	11	2

**Table C.3****SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA**

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

**(a) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961**

	Inspections made etc.
Drainage work .....	1,367
Conversions .....	299
Water Supply .....	180
Fried Fish Shops .....	35
Licensed Premises (PHA) .....	66
Tents, vans, sheds, caravans, etc. ....	107
Schools .....	92
Workshops and workplaces .....	30
Outworkers .....	20
Hairdressers and barbers .....	31
Pet shops .....	13
Accumulations .....	102
Factories .....	108
Bakehouses .....	20
Pest control .....	201
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc. ....	12
Houses .....	1,241
Investigation of Infectious Diseases and Disinfection .....	526
Verminous conditions and disinfestation .....	54
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits .....	439
Total .....	4,943

**(b) HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1964**

Houses inspected .....	759
Life queries .....	486
Investigations—overcrowding .....	20
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits .....	713
Total .....	1,978

**(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**

Samples taken :—

Milk designated for bacteria .....	15	
Milk for chemical analysis .....	45	
Other foods for chemical analysis ...	84	
Food preparing, etc., premises .....		135
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles .....		88
Market and shops .....		920
Unsound food .....		228
Butchers shops .....		122
Fish and chip shops .....		35
Ice Cream shops .....		57
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....		38
Greengrocers .....		92
Clubs .....		10
Restaurants and Confectioners .....		140
Grocer's shop .....		317
Bakehouses .....		70
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits .....		228
Schools .....		26
Wholesalers .....		41
Canteens .....		46
Street Vendors .....		52
Licensed premises .....		99
		<hr/>
Total .....		2,744
		<hr/>

Poultry inspection :—

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district .....  | 2             |
| (ii) Number of visits to these premises .....  | 38            |
| (iii) Total number of birds processed during the year .....  | 10,000        |
| (iv) Types of birds processed — turkeys, hens, broilers, capons .....  | Yes all types |
| (v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption .....  | 2%            |
| (vi) Weight of poultry rejected as unfit for human consumption .....   | 1,600lbs.     |
| (vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection :—<br>Mostly sold to Asian Restaurants and Shop Keepers. |               |

**(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

Factories .....	177
Outworkers .....	18
	<hr/>
Total .....	195
	<hr/>



**(e) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

Visits .....	737
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**(f) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS** 104**(g) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

Rat Infestations .....	370
Mice Infestations .....	455

**(h) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

Number of visits industrial .....	51
Number of visits on survey .....	161
Smoke observations .....	51
Distribution of leaflets .....	185
Other visits .....	64
Total .....	512

**Table C.4****Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

Year ended 31st December, 1969

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Types of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district .....	17,419	46
2. (a) Total number of properties (incl. nearby premises) inspected following notification .....	634	30
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .....	340	30
(ii) Mice .....	454	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reason other than notification .....	72	30
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .....	30	38
(ii) Mice .....	23	1

## **(j) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

### **(a) Smoke Control Areas :**

The position at 31st December, 1969 is as follows :—

	Acres	Total Premises	Dwellings
Middleton No. 1 (Alkrington) .....	104	693	692
„ No. 2 (Alkrington) .....	427	1,912	1,880
„ No. 3 (Clough Road) .....	7	90	90
„ No. 4 (Sedgley Street) ...	8	93	93
„ No. 5 (Hollin) .....	112	476	475
„ No. 6 (Croft Gates) .....	4	88	88
„ No. 7 (Alkrington) .....	53	371	364
„ No. 8 (Langley) .....	221	2,510	2,440
„ No. 9 (Alkrington) .....	180	374	371
„ No. 10A (Langley) .....	85	858	851
„ No. 10B (Langley) .....	62	808	805
„ No. 11 (Hollin Lane) .....	650	42	36
„ No. 12 (Whittle Lane) ...	248	5	5
„ No. 13 (Rhodes Green) ...	294	113	110
„ No. 14 (Top of Middleton)	9	78	74
„ No. 15 (Compton Way) ...	35	47	42

Following upon Circular 69/1963 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which announced that all future Smoke Control Orders in the North-West would be required to be based upon fuels other than “soft” coke, the estimated costs of adaptations increased considerably.

Consequently, it was necessary for the Council to reduce in size the area which could be dealt with in any financial year. The completion date, by which the whole of the Borough is to be covered by such Orders, was extended from 1967 to 1981. This latter date is now further extended by the deceleration in the programme occasioned by present national economic considerations.

### **INDUSTRY :**

51 visits were paid to industrial premises either as routine or to inspect alterations and fitting of equipment, and in connection with smoke emissions.

### **CHIMNEY HEIGHTS :**

No action was required under Section 10 in respect of new chimneys.

### **POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS :**

The Corporation is a Member Authority of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.



This body again did much valuable work during the year, and the fourth annual revision of the Schedule of Standard Costs of Conversion was carried out in June.

Two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead dioxide candle are maintained in the district, the readings taken are passed to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. Average readings for the years 1961 to 1969 inclusive are shown in Table C.13., (page 70).

### MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Atmospheric pollution .....	572
Fairs and markets .....	241
Interviews with owners, builders etc. ....	520
Public conveniences .....	34
Tip and salvage depot .....	399
Refuse Collection .....	102
Improvement grants .....	28
Land charge searches .....	330
Noise nuisance .....	98
	<hr/>
Total .....	2,324
	<hr/>
Total number of visits .....	14,379

### COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year .....	2,238
--	-------

### NOTICES

Nuisances found .....	1,293
Nuisances abated .....	945
Verbal notices given .....	569
Verbal notices complied with .....	452
Informal notices served .....	275
Informal notices complied with .....	267
Statutory notices served .....	33
Statutory notices complied with .....	32

**Table C.5**

### WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh water closets .....	8
Waste water closets .....	18
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed .....	40
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired .....	34
Damp ceiling and walls .....	49
Bins provided .....	16
Accumulations .....	113
Roofs repaired .....	20
Derelict vehicles .....	15
Defective floors .....	9

Noise nuisance .....	10
Doors and windows repaired .....	38
Water supplies remedied .....	38
Removal of caravans .....	37
Blocked chutes .....	10
Fireplaces and flues repaired .....	3
Condensation .....	70
Offensive Odours .....	8
Other nuisances abated .....	49
Pending .....	9

**Table C.6**

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

Defects found .....	5
Written notices served:—	5
Verbal notices given:— ...	—
(a) Sanitary defects .....	—
Remedied .....	5

**Table C.7**

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS**

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested ...	9
Number of Council Houses disinfected .....	9
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested .....	5
Number of other houses disinfected .....	5

Premises are treated by spraying with DDT or BHC in either kerosene or water formulations. Malathion and Gamm exane Emulsion conc. are also used.

## **HOUSING**

**Table C.8**

### **STATISTICS**

	Number of new houses erected during the year	1969 Figures	
		Traditional permanent houses	Flats
1. By the local authority .....		153	80
2. By other local authorities .....		Nil	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons .....		55	Nil
Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year .....			8,701
<b>1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:</b>			
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ...			1,980



(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose .....	1,262
(c)	Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .....	85
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which :—	
(a)	Demolition clearance or closing orders have been made (at anytime) .....	363
(b)	Demolition, clearance or closing orders have not yet been made .....	636

## 2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

### In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished 1969	Displaced during year Per- Fam- sons lies	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	208	494	208
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ....	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

### Not in Clearance Areas :—

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .....	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts .....	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders .....	—	—	—

### 3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number	Displaced during year Per- Families
(1) Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17 and 26 Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—

### 4. HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority .....	85	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts .....	—	—
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—

### 5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) :

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Column 1
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :—		
(a) Under Section 48 .....	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) .....	—	—
(c) Under Section 46 .....	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 .....	—	—

### 6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :

	No. of houses	No. of occupants of houses in Column 1
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year .....	—	—



7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958, IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC.

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority .....	5	0	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority .....	5	0	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ...	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry .....	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed .....	5	—	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (c) above .....	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts .....	—	—	—	—

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964. STANDARD GRANTS :

Action during year :	No. of dwellinngs or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority .....	44
(b) Approved by Local Authority .....	37
(c) Work completed .....	21

## HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1957

### Summary of Properties Included in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders in 1969

No. of Area	Designation of Area	No. of Properties Involved
A.	(1) The Castle Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	12
	(2) The Higher Wood Street No. 1 Clearance Order	37
	(3) The Higher Wood Street No. 2 Clearance Order	
	(4) The Higher Wood Street No. 3 Clearance Order	
	(5) The Higher Wood Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960	
	Total	49
B.	Properties inspected with a view to individual closing or demolition orders or voluntarily closed or demolished	Nil
C.	Houses inspected and either found to be fit, capable of being made fit or action deferred to extend life	10

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### (a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 129, particulars of which are given below :—

**Table C.9**

Sample	Number	Not Genuine
Stewed Steak with Gravy .....	1	
Mustard .....	1	
Beef Sausage .....	5	2
Meat Pies .....	3	
Blackcurrant Jam .....	1	
Barley .....	1	
Salad Oil .....	1	
Slimming Preparation .....	1	
Linctus .....	1	
Pork Sausage .....	2	2
Fresh Salad .....	1	
Pure Ground Coffee .....	1	
Biscuits .....	1	
Tincture of Iodine .....	1	



Sample	Number	Not Genuine
Red Salmon .....	1	
Apples .....	2	
Salad cream .....	1	
Lemon and Lime Drink .....	1	
Chocolate Peanuts and Raisins ...	1	
Tomato Ketchup .....	1	
Fruits for salad .....	1	
Mixed Pickles .....	1	
Shandy .....	1	
Stout .....	1	
Whole Fruit Drink .....	1	
Plain Flour .....	1	1
Black Pudding .....	1	
Fish Fingers .....	1	
Salmon Fish Paste .....	1	
Marmalade .....	1	
Lettuce .....	1	
Ham .....	1	
Potted Beef .....	2	
Boiled Ham .....	1	
Buttercup Syrup .....	2	2
Cooling Powders .....	1	
Health Salts .....	1	
Corned Beef .....	1	
Roast Pork .....	1	
Self Raising Flour .....	1	
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	1	
Tinned Cream .....	1	
Sponge Pudding .....	1	
Indigestion Tablets .....	1	
Mincemeat .....	1	
Mixed Nuts .....	1	
Xmas Pudding .....	2	
Beechams Powders .....	1	
Bacon .....	2	
Cut Mixed Peel .....	1	
Cream of Mushroom Soup .....	1	
Whisky .....	4	
Rum .....	4	
Gin .....	4	
Ground Almonds .....	1	
Glace Cherries .....	1	
Lemon Sponge Pudding .....	1	
Mixed Peel .....	1	
Salad Dressing .....	1	
Sponge Pudding .....	1	
Pure Sugar—Confectionery .....	1	
California Syrup of Figs .....	1	
Bronchial Mixture .....	1	
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 7

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
24	Pork Sausage	Meat content 81%. Contained 80 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Suggest vendor be interviewed and cautioned re preservative.
53	Plain Flour	Nicotinic Acid content 1.35 milligrams per 100 grammes flour. Slightly low in Nicotinic Acid.	No action advised.
55	Beef Sausage	Lean 35.0 Fat 17.5 <hr/> 52.5  Contained 120 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Suggest vendor be interviewed & cautioned.
71	Buttercup Syrup	Contained 0.37% chloroform compared with 0.48% declared.	Suggest packers be informed.
93	Beef Sausage	Meat content 56.5% contained 315 parts per million of sulphite preservative without declaration.	Suggest vendor be notified.
95	Buttercup Syrup	Contained 0.28% w/v chloroform compared with 0.48% chloroform declared in formula.	Suggest packers be communicated with.
93	Pork Sausage	Meat content 75.5%. Contained 140 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Suggest vendor be interviewed and cautioned re preservative.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 MEAT AND OTHER FOODS WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN—1969

Case No.	Fine	Costs
10/69 Parsley and Thyme infested with weevils	£10	
15/69 Mouldy Leaf	£20	
18/69 Bacon Joint containing maggots	£30	
19/69 Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie	Case dismissed	
20/69 Dinner Ceb containing fly	£20	£1 16s. 0d.
21/69 Bacon containing maggots	£20	£10 13s. 0d.
TOTALS ...	£100	£12 9s. 0d.



Dealt with Informally:—

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Action Taken
1/69	Half shoulder of English Lamb	Complainant re-imbursed.
2/69	Small piece of cotton on lid of baby food	Complainant re-imbursed.
3/69	Apples and Rice baby sweet	Complainant re-imbursed.
4/69	Foreign bodies in milk bottle	Complainant re-imbursed.
5/69	$\frac{1}{2}$ contents of Scotch Broth Soup	Complainant re-imbursed.
6/69	Prawns in berried condition	Complainant re-imbursed.
7/69	Tomatoes (squashed)	Complainant re-imbursed.
8/69	Small white sliced loaf (containing part of fly)	Complainant re-imbursed.
9/69	Sausages (decomposing)	Complainant re-imbursed.
11/69	Sausage containing foreign body	Complainant re-imbursed.
12/69	Sausage	Complainant re-imbursed.
13/69	Bacon	Complainant re-imbursed.
14/69	Unsound steak and kidney pudding	Complainant re-imbursed.
16/69	Mouldy Loaf	Complainant re-imbursed.
17/69	Section of hide in Meat and Potato Pie	Complainant re-imbursed.
21/70	Caterpillar in tin of processed peas	Complainant re-imbursed.
22/69	Meat Pie	Complainant re-imbursed.
23/69	8 oz. tin of baked beans	Complainant re-imbursed.
25/69	1 pint bottle milk—cement in bottom	Complainant re-imbursed.
26/69	Decomposed Cheese Spread with Tomato	Legal proceedings pending.

**Table C.10**

**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—1968**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs
(Total quantity of stock examined and condemned)					
Loose Meats .....	—	2	0	0	0
Cooked Meat and Meat Products .....	—	1	1	19	0
Canned Meats .....	—	2	0	0	0
Other Canned Foods .....	—	2	2	6	0
Fish (fresh) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foods .....	—	10	1	4	0

**Table C.11****MILK SUPPLY****The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**

Number of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Dairies in the district .....	18
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies .....	109

**The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1965**

Number of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b) ) .....	Nil
(b) Sterilising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b) ) .....	Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12(1) (c) ) .....	102
(d) Untreated Milk .....	21
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Reg. 12(1) (d) ) .....	Nil

**Table C.12****MILK SAMPLING**

	No. of Samples	Satisf'y	Unsatis- factory	Void Samples
(I) Statutory Tests :				
Raw Milk :				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	9	6	3	—
Heat Treated Milk :				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—	—
(c) Phosphate Test .....	—	—	—	—
(b) Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—	—
(d) Turbidity Test .....	—	—	—	—
(e) Colony Count Test ...	—	—	—	—

**(II) Biological Examination :**

	No. of Samples	Positive	Negative	No Results
(a) Tuberculosis .....	9	—	9	—
(b) Brucellosis—Ring Test	—	1	8	—
(c) Brucellosis — Culture Test .....	—	—	—	—
(d) Brucellosis— Biological Test .....	—	—	3	—

Brucella Abortis—Action taken in respect of positive sample :—Guinea pig inoculated but died after 15 days. Further specimen submitted for inoculation no evidence of Brucella infection from this test.

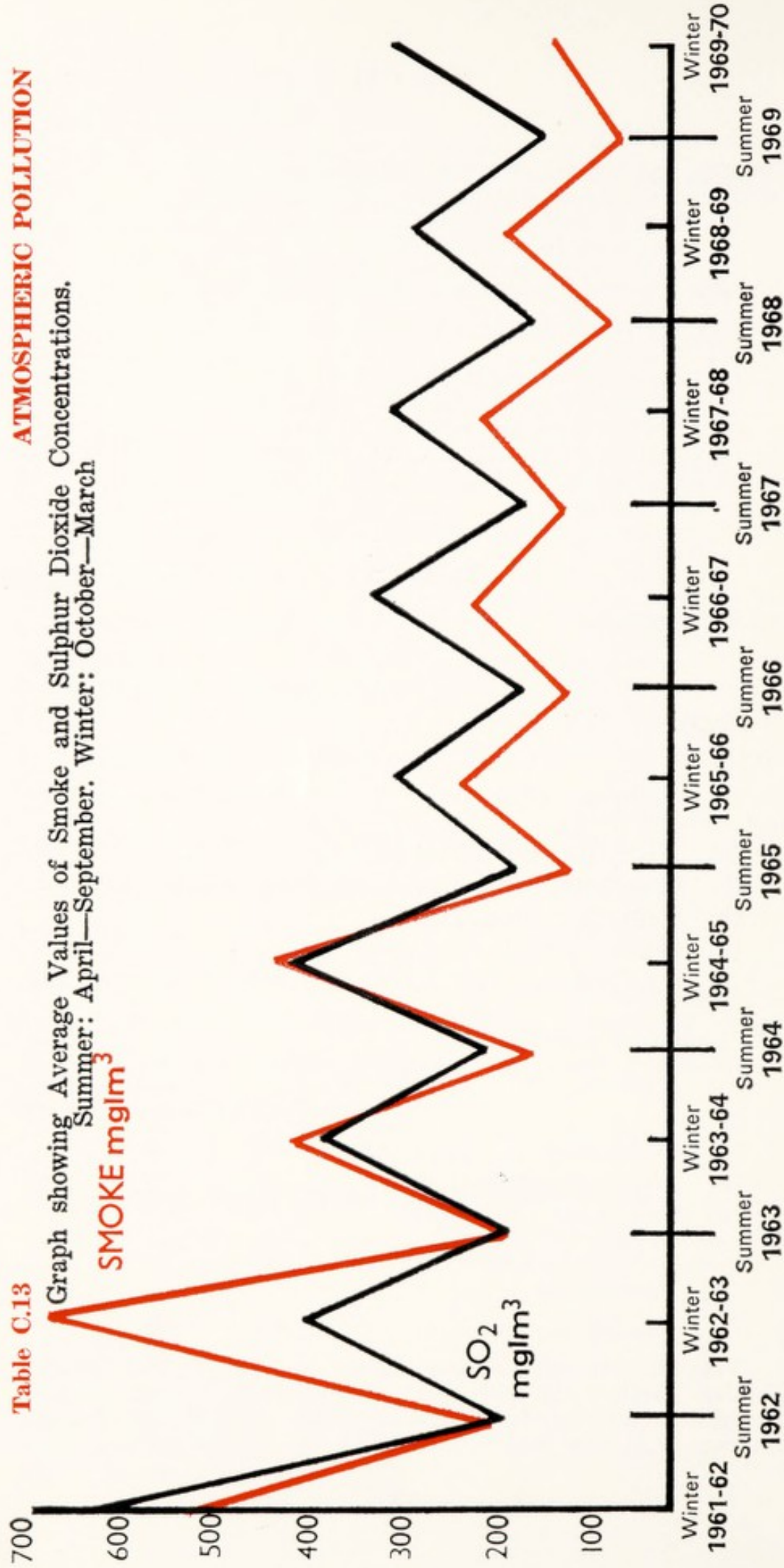


Table C.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Graph showing Average Values of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations.

Summer: April—September. Winter: October—March



## APPENDIX

### Factories Act, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the  
Factories Act, 1961

#### PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	7	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	163	119	3	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' premises) .....	7	2	—	—
Total .....	177	123	3	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient .....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Out-work) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	5	5	—	—	—



**PART VIII OF THE ACT**  
**Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	15	1	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xmas Crackers	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	1	—	—	—	—

