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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1962



BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Alderman D.M.McVittie, J.P., C.C.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962/63

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Councillor Mrs.V.B.Dickinson, J.P.,
Deputy Chairman
Alderman A.L.Williams, J.P., C.C.
Councillor F.I.Airey
Councillor M.Baker, J.P.
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Councillor Mrs.B.J.Holden, J.P.
Councillor J.Mather
Councillor Mrs.M.F.McVittie
Councillor J.Phythian
Councillor W.Watkins, J.P.

Town Clerk - C.A.Cross, M.A., LL.B., D.P.A., Barrister-at-Law

Officers of the Public Health Department:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C.H.T.Wade, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Principal address: Divisional Health Office, Parsons
Lane, Bury, Lancs. Telephone BURY 4025.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.Wheeler, Assoc.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F.A.Denny

SMOKE CONTROL OFFICER

J.Kenyon

SENIOR CLERK

J.Walton

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs.N.Young

* "adjusted" means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD

His Worship the Mayor - Alderman J. M. McNeill, J. P., O.C.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1934/35

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Councillor Mrs. V. B. Robinson, J. P.,
Deputy Chairman
Alderman A. L. Williams, J. P., O.C.
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Councillor J. Hyatt
Councillor W. McNeill, J. P.
Town Clerk - G. A. Cross, M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Barrister-at-law

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MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. E. Vickers, M.A.P.H.I.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. A. Denny

SMOKE CONTROL OFFICE

J. Kesson

SENIOR CLERK

J. Nelson

STANDARD TYPING UNIT

Mrs. M. Young

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1962 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is 34,162. This shows a decrease in population of 29 since the 1961 census which set the population at 34,191.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 15.5 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in the Prestwich Hospital, the adjusted rate becomes 17.1 per thousand. This is lower than the national rate which was 18.00 per thousand.

The adjusted death rate after making allowance for the Prestwich Hospital was 9.5 compared with the national rate of 11.9.

At the beginning of the year several cases of smallpox were imported into this country from Pakistan. There were no Pakistanis working in the Prestwich area but all persons residing in the district who were suspected of being in contact with known smallpox cases or contacts were carefully checked, and as an added precaution the vaccinal state of the Public Health Department staff was brought up to date. Fortunately the Borough remained free from this infection.

There were ten infant deaths during the year, five of which occurred during the first week of life, one occurred after two weeks, two after one month and the remainder at 18 months and 21 months respectively.

The infant mortality rate of 17.0 per thousand live births is considerably lower than the national rate of 21.4 per thousand, but when the numbers involved are only small a five year average gives a more realistic figure and the average rate for the five years 1957/61 was 16.1.

There were no deaths of mothers during pregnancy or confinement during 1962.

Deaths from cancer showed an increase on those of last year, 82 against 77. During the year 45 males and 37 females died of cancer. Of these 24 males and no females died of cancer of the lungs and bronchi, compared with 17 males and two females in 1961. These figures confirm the marked disparity in the deaths of males and females from lung cancer which has been evident from the figures of previous years.

The Council agreed to take advantage of the mobile unit provided by the Central Council for Health Education to be arranged by the Lancashire County Council in connection with Smoking and Health. This unit will tour various districts in the County which have supported the campaign.

During the year leaflets and posters on smoking were distributed throughout the district, including post offices and doctors' waiting rooms.

Eleven cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one of non-respiratory tuberculosis occurred during the year and there were two deaths.

* "adjusted" means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred involving nine and twelve persons respectively. They were not confirmed bacteriologically but had symptoms strongly suggestive of being caused by Cl. Welchi in re-heated chicken. Particulars of these are given later in the report.

A suspected outbreak of Sonne dysentery was investigated at a local junior school in connection with cases of diarrhoea which occurred amongst children between the ages of 5 and 11 but laboratory reports proved negative.

Prestwich is scheduled as a black area and further progress has been made in establishing smoke control areas. Four smoke control orders are now in operation and three more have been confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, one of which will come into operation on 1st July and the other two on 1st November, 1963.

During the year, water supplies were found to be generally satisfactory and samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical examinations proved satisfactory.

In 1962 the Council built 24 flats and a further 35 flats and 33 houses were erected by private builders. The Council had the construction of 44 dwellings and 20 old people's bungalows with a warden's house in hand at the end of the year.

Two clearance areas which were represented during the year, one of which was the subject of a Public Inquiry, have now been confirmed.

Whilst Prestwich does not have a housing problem compared with the larger neighbouring authorities, there are a number of small areas of fairly old property in which the houses are unfit. Prestwich is a residential area and there is little land left to build upon. There are, however, a number of clearance sites which will become available for rehousing persons from similar areas.

During the year five closing orders, together with several undertakings to make houses fit, were dealt with in addition to the many routine inspections of houses following complaints.

This is my final Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health. I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the valued assistance and interest of the Members of the Council in matters concerning this department, and to all the staff for their loyal and devoted service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.H.T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area: 2,420 acres

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of home population:

mid-1962	.....	34,162
1961 census	....	34,191

Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at end of 1962: 10,507

Rateable value 1962: £385,640

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,550

Social conditions are generally good, the area is mainly residential and the chief industries are bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and the manufacture of soap and toilet requisites.

VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	M.	F.	
Live	) Legitimate	453	239	214	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated
births	) Illegitimate	17	8	9	home population mid-1962:
		470	247	223	Crude ... 13.8
					Adjusted ... 15.5

Stillbirths:

Legitimate	8	4	4	Rate per 1,000 (live and
Illegitimate	-	-	-	still) births ... 16.7

Deaths	...	570	272	298	Death rate per 1,000 estimated
					home population mid-1962:
					Crude ... 16.7
					Adjusted ... 13.0

When a death occurs in the Prestwich Hospital it is, if the patient has been in hospital for six months or more, assigned to Prestwich instead of being transferred to the area of the patient's home address. In consequence the total deaths and the mortality rates for the Prestwich area are correspondingly higher.

PRESTWICH RESIDENTS

Estimated population 34,162 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 31,062

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms)	-	381 (378 in 1961)
Crude	10.33 (12.33 in 1961),	adjusted 8.1 (10.15 in 1961)

	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total deaths	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Prestwich M.B.											No. of still- births plus deaths of infants under one week of age	Rate per 1000 still- births and deaths of infants under one week of age
Year 1962	470	13.8*	570	16.7*	8	16.7*	1	2.09	8	17.0	6	12.3
1961	422	12.4*	550	15.9*	8	18.6	Nil	Nil	4	9.5	2	4.7
1960	447	13.4*	533	16.0*	10	21.9	Nil	Nil	8	17.9	7	15.7
1959	458	13.7*	551	16.4*	10	21.4	Nil	Nil	3	6.6	1	2.2
1958	437	13.0	521	15.5	7	15.8	Nil	Nil	8	18.3	8	18.3
1957	431	12.8	530	15.8	12	27.0	Nil	Nil	12	28.0	7	16.0
Average 5 years 1957- 1961		13.1		15.9		20.2		Nil		16.1		11.3

*Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor = 1.13 = 15.5 per thousand
(death rate comparability factor = 0.78 = 13.0 per thousand)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1962 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1961

There were 570 deaths in the district during the year. 28.4% of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition 17.8 were due to coronary heart disease and 15.9 were due to diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 62.1%.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 14.3 of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 9.8% of the deaths.

Details of causes of death during 1962 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1961:-

	1962		1961	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1	2	-
Syphilitic disease	3	1	5	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	7	9	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	-	17	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	-	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	18	18	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	60	27	35
Coronary disease, angina	65	27	70	32
Hypertension with heart disease	4	6	7	4
Other heart disease	56	87	27	88
Other circulatory diseases	4	8	4	16
Influenza	2	6	5	7
Pneumonia	5	12	8	15
Bronchitis	21	5	18	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	4	4	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	3	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	26	16	30
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	2	-
All other accidents	7	3	3	1
Suicide	2	1	3	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy and childbirth, abortion	-	1	-	-
	272	298	249	291
Total:	570		540	

The above tables include deaths in Prestwich Hospital, which were as follows:-

1962 - 189 deaths (82 males and 107 females)
1961 - 162 deaths (76 males and 86 females)

Deaths at all ages

Age at death	Males	Females	
0-	4	4	
1-	1	1	
2-4	1	-	
5-14	1	-	
15-24	-	2	
25-44	6	6	
45-64	87	61	
65-74	81	66	
75 and over	91	158	
	272	298	Total: 570

396 deaths (69.5%) were in the age groups of 65 and over.

Causes of deaths of infants under one year of age

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Male or female</u>	<u>Age</u>
Atelectosis	Male	18 hrs.
Inattention at birth (body found in Prestwich Clough)	Male	Few minutes.
Cerebral haemorrhage	Female	1 month
Bilateral pyelonephritis	Male	1 month
Prematurity	Female	40 mins.
Congenital heart disease	Male	2 weeks
Prematurity	Female	1 hour
Cerebral haemorrhage	Female	12 hrs.

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as child welfare, mental health, care of school children, and care of the aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No.12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include:-

- Control of infectious disease (including food poisoning).
- Provision of suitable water supplies.
- Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination).
- Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences.
- Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation.
- Detection and prevention of nuisances.
- The prevention of atmospheric pollution.
- Control of rat, mouse and insect infestations.
- Control of cleansing, disposal of refuse and sewage.

The examination of milk, water, ice-cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total notifications for 1962 showed a substantial decrease on those for 1961 (281 against 393). This was largely due to the decrease in the number of measles notifications (214 against 327). The number of scarlet fever and whooping cough notifications were also considerably lower than those of the previous year, the respective numbers being 5 (against 17) and 1 (against 21).

There were eleven cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year, and there were two deaths.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year involving 12 and 9 persons respectively, both outbreaks, whilst not actually confirmed as food poisoning, had symptoms very similar to those of food poisoning.

An outbreak of dysentery occurred in the Prestwich Hospital involving 49 patients, and this was dealt with by the hospital authorities.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951 - SECTION 47.

The above section gives power to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention. It was not necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1962 immunisation sessions were held at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Beech House, Bent Lane, on alternate Tuesday mornings, and at Rainsough Clinic every month. The clinics are under the control of the Lancashire County Council, Divisional Health Committee No.12. Appended below are figures showing the number of children who received primary or reinforcement injections during 1962, and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1962.

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1962:

						Age at date of final injection			
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5-14 inclusive & over	Total aged 15 and over
149	188	11	5	6	359	17	4	21	-

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1962, i.e., subsequent to complete course:

Age group	0-	5-	10 - 14 inclusive	Total 0-14	Total aged 15 and over
	203	132	123	458	1

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.62:

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1-4 1958-61	5-9 1953-57	10-14 1948-52	Total under 15	Total over 15
Number immunised	149	1412	1676	1967	5204	450

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	None
Whooping cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Measles	214	6	19	22	31	37	75	13	7	4	-	-	None
Dysentery	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	18	17	None
Acute pneumonia	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Primary and Influenzal	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Acute polio-myelitis paralytic	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Food poisoning	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Tuberculosis Respiratory	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	2
Non-respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	None
	281	7	19	22	32	37	77	15	12	21	22	17	2

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

16th September, 1963.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Council.

I have the honour to present to you, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my fifth annual report on the work of environmental health carried out during the year 1962.

A full establishment was maintained and there were no changes in the staff throughout the year, consequently a great deal of progress was made in regard to the Council's smoke control and slum clearance programmes. The important subject of atmospheric pollution has now become one of the major functions of our work in Prestwich and I am pleased to say that our early propaganda, exhibitions, local press publicity and personal service given to the public in regard to smoke control, is now bearing fruit. The public are now very clean air conscious and give their full support in all our smoke control areas.

Two sets of volumetric apparatus for measuring pollution in the atmosphere have been kept in continuous use and although it is too early to say yet, I am hoping to prove a considerable reduction in the amount of smoke and sulphur in the air by the end of 1963 when seven areas will then be in operation. Details of the Council's smoke control programme can be seen from the map published facing page 16.

The greatest drive yet made in Prestwich on slum clearance was carried out during the year. Altogether 96 unfit houses were included in three clearance areas in Chapel Road, Clayton Street and Longfield. The latter two have been acquired by compulsory purchase for future redevelopment of the town centre.

As usual, over 1000 various complaints were made to the department in the course of the 12 months relative to housing, sanitary defects, drainage, food, rodents, pests and other items of a varied nature which are referred to in the report.

A total of 874 sanitary defects were discovered and were abated. The number of informal notices served was 207 and statutory notices numbered 29.

Every opportunity has been taken to enforce the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and regular visits have been made to shops to ensure that the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, were being complied with.

The Rodent Operator has again been kept fully occupied in investigating complaints of rodent infestation and other pests. Treatments were carried out on 310 properties and 1256 visits were made.

The regular treatment of the sewers was carried out, this time by use of the latest method recommended by the Ministry, namely, sodium fluoracetemide which proved quite successful, although by this system it is not so easy to obtain a true picture of the amount of infestation in the sewers as it is not necessary to re-check all the manholes treated. It is taken for granted that if rodents are in the sewer so treated, this poison is completely effective.

As you know, Dr.C.H.T.Wade was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the Lancashire County Council. He took up his duties at the County Offices, East Cliff, Preston, on 1st May, 1963. Although this report is for 1962, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for his interest, help and invaluable experience he gave to me and all the members of the staff in the work of the Public Health Department and for his services to the Borough.

Dr. Wade was Medical Officer for Prestwich for close on 15 years, having been appointed to the post in 1948. I am sure you would all like to wish him every success in his new appointment.

From my point of view I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, officers and staff for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. WHEELER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

There are now only two authorities responsible for the supply of water in the Prestwich area - Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

During the year five samples were taken for bacteriological examination and they were all satisfactory. Two samples of water submitted for chemical analysis proved satisfactory. A sample of water from a private well in the area satisfied both bacteriological and chemical examinations.

The water supply has been generally satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. There was, however, one complaint of discolouration of the water supply, and a sample was submitted for chemical examination by the local authority. The examination revealed that it was "Lake District water of a high standard of purity, which had been affected by recent weather conditions, being more dilute in mineral contents but with rather more organic matter in solution than usual". The complaint was referred to the Water Board concerned and the mains were well flushed and the water left clear, and instructions were given for further flushing to be done at regular intervals.

A sample of water which was submitted for routine chemical analysis revealed a lead content of 0.2 parts per million - previously lead content had never exceeded 0.05 parts per million. The matter was referred to the Water Board concerned and a further sample revealed that the lead content of the water was "negligible". It was thought that the trace of lead found in the first sample had come from the lead pipes of the house supply-water of this kind often has plumbo-solvent properties.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of the Simister area all sewage from the district is conveyed through the Council's sewers to their Sewage Disposal Works off Buckley Lane. Pumping stations are provided in the low lying areas to boost the flow along the main sewerage system.

It had for a long time been acknowledged that the main sewage works was unable to cope adequately with the increased flow of sewage in Prestwich due to the construction of new houses, increase in population, provision of additional water closets, sinks, baths, wash hand basins and washing machines since the Sewage Works was built. It was eventually agreed to extend and improve the works in three stages, the first two of which were completed by the end of 1961 and the final stage is now nearing completion. The new humus tanks, pumping station and sludge drying beds are in operation. This works is now comparable with any modern sewage works of its size in the country and the effluent which discharges into the River Irwell now complies with the standard laid down by the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Boards. This has been proved from the results of samples

taken by the Rivers Pollution Board's officers.

A similar project on a much smaller scale has now been completed in the Simister area where redevelopment is taking place. The previously overloaded and obsolete small disposal units in the area have been demolished and a new works constructed, which is now in operation. Properties previously drained to the Council's septic tank and filter in Simister Lane have been connected to the new foul sewer. A new pumping station to replace the existing small disposal works at the bottom of Droughts Lane has been constructed which now pumps the sewage from that area to the new treatment plant.

Now that the scheme has been completed, sewage from the properties along Simister Lane between the new bungalows near Corday Lane and the "Same Yet", all those in Droughts Lane and John Street, those in Nut Lane up to St. George's Church and those in Mount Pleasant and Croft Avenue, is being treated by the new sewage treatment plant.

The Council are sharing the cost of conversion from pail closets to a water carriage system including the cost of connection to the new sewer.

The remaining properties in the area, which mainly include isolated farms where there is no sewer within reasonable distance, drain into septic tanks and cesspools. The Council provide a service for emptying cesspools as and when required.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

	1962
Middens	None
Closets attached to middens	None
Pail closets	48
Fresh water closets	11609
Waste water closets	6
Movable dustbins	11742
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	None
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	None
Number of houses at which movable ashbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	None

OBSTRUCTED PRIVATE DRAINS AND SEWERS

A service is given for the liberation of obstructed private drainage systems in cases of emergency and in other cases when the Rodent Operator is not too busily engaged on his own routine work of pest control. A charge is made for this service.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

1. Refuse disposal.

Until the latter part of 1961 most of the crude refuse passed through a disposal works where separation and incineration of refuse and sorting, baling and storage of salvage took place. At that time only partial tipping took place on Carr Meadow.

The Council now operate a full scale system of controlled tipping with the aid of modern equipment and this method has proved to be most successful. All refuse is tipped, according to the Ministry of Health's recommendations, on Carr Meadow and a modern Track Marshall bulldozer permanently stationed on the tip consolidates and levels the refuse. A Muirhill hydraulic shovel digs out suitable cover material from the sewage works land, loads it on to a special vehicle for dumping on to the tip which is about 440 yds. away. Refuse is covered after every load and effectively sealed at the end of each working day. Regular visits are made to check on vermin and insects and when necessary treatments are carried out. The tip is regularly treated to prevent any serious infestation of crickets and a special treatment is carried out each Spring.

It has been noticed that since the change over to controlled tipping took place there have been no complaints about the tip and the incidence of rodents, insects and other pests has shown a remarkable decrease.

The old refuse disposal works was demolished in 1962.

2. Refuse collection.

The usual difficulties have been experienced during the year in regard to sickness and the availability of labour, especially during the extreme cold weather. However, every effort has been made to give a 7 day collection. To maintain this service the Council purchased a new collection vehicle of the compressor type, namely the Dennis Paxit Mark III which has reduced the daily number of journeys to the tip considerably. The rest of the collection fleet comprises four Dennis side loaders but it is hoped to be able to purchase a further compressor type vehicle in 1963.

The Council have agreed to adopt a bonus scheme on the number of bins emptied per week and this will come into operation on 1st April, 1963. A 7 day collection is essential and the Council have made every effort to achieve this.

A special collection of trade refuse is carried out on one day each week but since the works closed down the salvage scheme has been discontinued.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The district is fairly well catered for in respect of public conveniences, there being a total of six situated in various parts of the Borough, including St. Mary's Park and Playing Field. Unfortunately, owing to vandalism at the Clough conveniences, the Council decided to close them down and these conveniences have now been demolished.

A full time lavatory attendant is employed in cleaning all the conveniences and general repairs are carried out by a local contractor.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Prestwich does not operate a dustbin maintenance scheme as in all the neighbouring authorities, nevertheless the normal replacement of defective bins by the owners and occupiers as the result of intimation notices works very well. Notices under section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have only been served in 7 instances this year and no bins have had to be provided in default of the notices. The Cleansing Superintendent periodically submits lists of houses where new bins are required. This is confirmed by inspection of the bins, and if necessary an informal notice is sent to the owner asking him to replace the bin.

In local authority houses the bins are replaced free of charge by the Corporation. Owners are informed in the intimation notice that standard dustbins can be supplied and delivered through the Corporation at current prices, and many take advantage of this service.

MORTUARY SERVICE

The department has a specially designed van which, apart from routine health department work, is used for the conveyance of dead bodies to the Prestwich Hospital mortuary at the request of the Police where post mortem examination of the dead person is required. During the year 9 female and 5 male bodies were removed to the mortuary.

SMOKE CONTROL

It is a fact that nearly half of all the smoke in the air comes from domestic chimneys, and this proportion is much greater where houses pre-dominate. This smoke is produced by the burning of raw coal, and of course most of the domestic smoke is produced during the winter months when foggy conditions are most likely to occur.

Prestwich is in a built up residential area with few industrial concerns and it is my opinion that the main source of smoke pollution in this Borough is from domestic chimneys which discharge smoke at a comparatively low level, and at a slow velocity thus polluting the areas in the immediate vicinity.

The Council have always shown a great interest in atmospheric pollution and were one of the first authorities to establish a smoke control area under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Since then considerable progress has been made and, at the time of writing this report, five areas are now in operation, covering about 2,000 premises and two more areas involving approximately 1,500 premises will be operative within the next three months.

Details of the Council's smoke control programme, together with a map of the areas and a table showing a comparison of our programme with those of neighbouring authorities, follow this section of my report.

The Council pay quite reasonable grants in smoke control areas towards necessary adaptations to existing heating appliances in regular use which will not comply with a smoke control order, and grants are also given towards gas and electrical means of smokeless ignition. These grants, however, are only made where strict procedure, outlined in the initial letters sent out when a smoke control order is confirmed, is adhered to, that is when written approval has been given before the work is undertaken.

Originally the target date for bringing the whole of Prestwich under smoke control was 1978 but as a result of the simplified changes in procedure for establishing smoke control areas laid down by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in January 1962, the Council have been able to bring the target year forward to 1975.

Actually only one order, namely the Borough of Prestwich No.4 (Agecroft Road) Smoke Control Order 1961, became operative in 1962. This had been delayed as a result of a public inquiry following certain objections to the order. The order was eventually confirmed by the Minister with only slight modification in the date of operation.

It was agreed, in the case of two large factories in No.5 (Hilton Park) area, where the Borough boundary bordering on Salford passes through the factories, that they should be taken in the Salford No.5 Smoke Control Order for ease of administration.

Every opportunity was given to publicise our smoke control policy and a new Council owned flat in Rooden Court was used by the North Western Gas Board to demonstrate appliances and the use of smokeless fuels prior to letting. In addition a mobile unit arranged by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation toured all present and future smoke control areas for a week during May.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and myself were again appointed as representatives on the Manchester and District Clean Air Council and the North West Committee for Clean Air. The Medical Officer of Health was also appointed as representative on the first Committee.

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

SMOKE CONTROL

Comparison of programmes with neighbouring authorities.

Local authority	Target year for completion	FINAL OBJECTIVE			ESTIMATED POSITION AT 31.12.66		
		No. of premises	No. of dwellings	Total acreage	No. of premises	No. of dwellings	Acreage
PRESTWICH B.	1975	11,685	10,354	2,420	6,173	5,698	1,263
WHITEFIELD U.D.	1967	5,130	5,038	3,386	4,581	4,502	3,251
MANCHESTER C.B.	1969	245,623	210,762	27,255	163,880	150,780	21,686
SWINTON & PENDLEBURY B.	1975	13,984	13,916	3,363	5,759	5,683	1,830
SALFORD C.B.	Not stated	-	-	-	39,843	37,844	4,826
HEYWOOD B.	1968	10,334	8,864	8,342	6,296	5,951	2,904
MIDDLETON B.	1970	19,512	17,086	5,170	11,573	11,438	2,076
RADCLIFFE B.	1974	10,704	9,860	4,915	5,267	5,067	2,119
BURY C.B.	1971	9,431	8,696	2,168	5,938	5,266	1,788
ECCLES B.	1969	15,428	13,998	3,417	11,807	10,873	3,165

SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

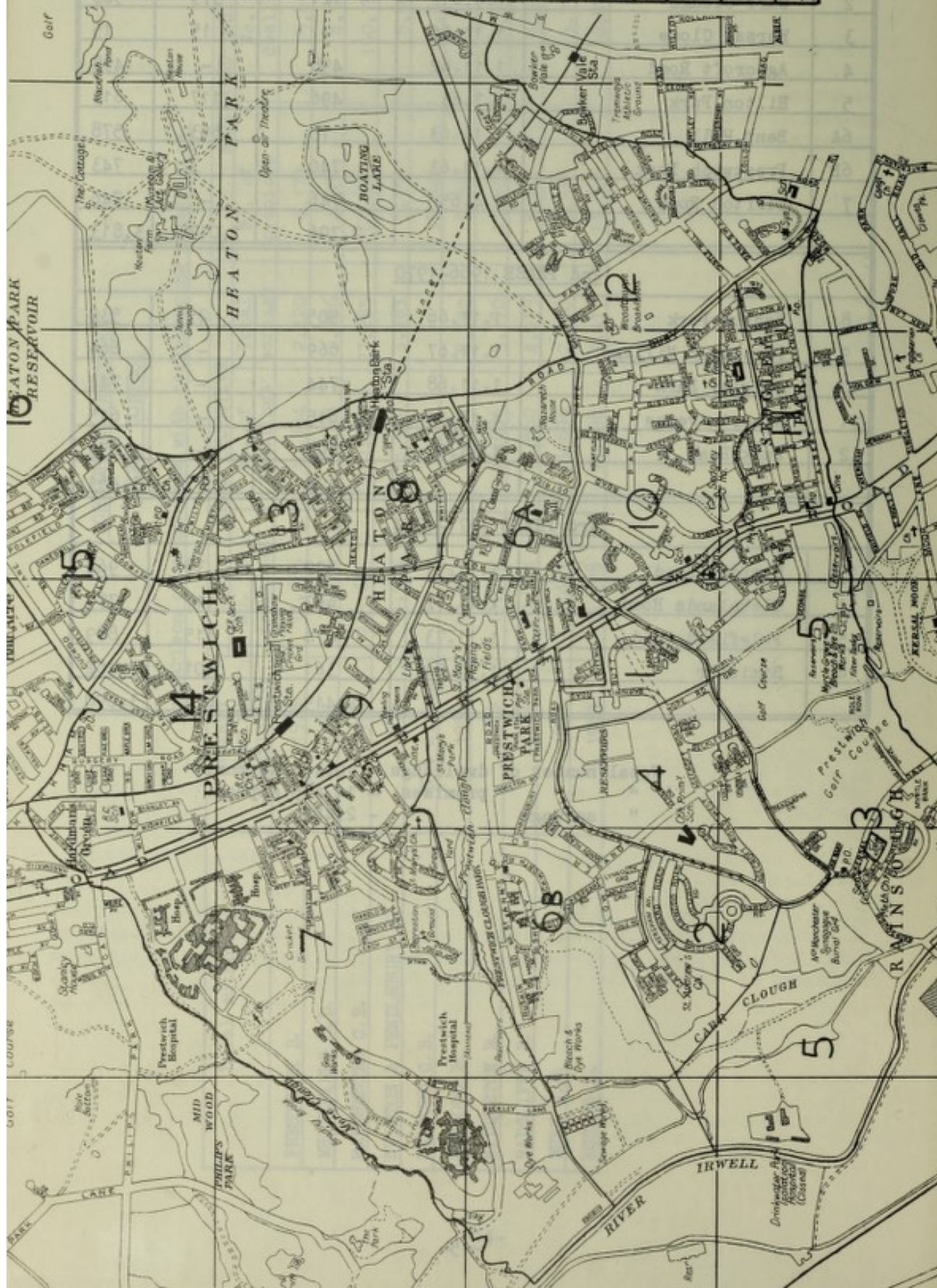
1960-1974

Smoke Control Area		Proposed date of Operation	Approx.No. of Private Dwellings	No.of Council houses	Total
No.	Title				
1st PHASE - ENDING 1965					
1	Butt Hill	1.9.58	120	-	120
2	Carr Clough	1.9.61	121	379	500
3	Kersal Close	1.11.60	-	15	15
4	Agecroft Road	1.11.62	498	-	498
5	Hilton Park	1.7.63	496	117	613
6A	Bent Hill	1.11.63	75	503	578
6B	Prestwich Park	1.11.63	740	3	743
7	Clifton Road	1.4.65	746	-	746
			2,796	1,017	3,813
2nd PHASE 1966-1970					
8	Heaton Park	1.11.66	505	25	530
9	Prestwich Village	1.11.67	669	-	669
10	Sedgley Park	1.11.68	744	-	744
11	Albert Avenue	1.11.69	615	-	615
12	Park Road	1.11.70	893	-	893
			3,425	25	3,451
3rd PHASE 1971-1974					
13	Hampden Road	1.11.71	922	38	960
14	Glebelands Road	1.11.72	662	117	779
15	Polefield Road	1.11.73	474	415	889
16	Simister	1.11.74	361	101	462
			2,419	671	3,090

Total number of dwellings - 10,354 approx.
 " " " premises - 11,685 approx.
 " acreage - 2,420

**BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH
SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME**

SMOKE CONTROL AREA			
NO.	TITLE	DATE	
1	Butt Hill	1.9.58	
2	Carr Clough	1.9.61	
3	Kersal Close	1.11.60	
4	Agecroft Rd.	1.11.62	
5	Hilton Park	1.7.63	
6A	Bent Hill	1.11.63	
6B	Prestwich Park	1.11.63	
7	Clifton Rd.	1.4.65	
8	Heaton Park	1.11.66	
9	Prestwich Village	1.11.67	
10	Sedgley Park	1.11.68	
11	Albert Ave.	1.11.69	
12	Park Road	1.11.70	
13	Hampden Rd.	1.11.71	
14	Glebelands Road	1.11.72	
15	Polefield Road	1.11.73	
16	Simister	1.11.74	



MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The department operates and maintains apparatus in various parts of the Borough for measuring the concentration of both smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Daily records of pollution have been kept regularly since 1956. The results obtained from these instruments are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research every month and can be compared with the results from other authorities published in a monthly bulletin and a yearly summary issued by that Department.

The figures show that as soon as more domestic coal fires are used in September, a progressive increase in the concentration of smoke is recorded and has been as much as three times the concentration in August.

The concentration of smoke and sulphur recorded in 1962 by the volumetric apparatus will be found in the following tables, together with corresponding figures for previous years. In addition Table 3 sets out the average values for airborne pollution for the years ending 31st March, 1961 and 1962.

VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS - MONTHLY AVERAGES

Table 1. Average concentration of smoke in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	Station	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	A	750	560	390	464
	B	690	470	390	351
	C	-	490	340	327D
February	A	440	430	320	241
	B	380	390	260	147
	C	-	-	310	232D
March	A	290	220	290	536
	B	230	210	260	289
	C	-	150	290	424D
April	A	274	190	210	159
	B	223	200	230	-
	C	-	180	200	-
May	A	163	170	109	144
	B	158	150	124	-
	C	-	100	-	-
June	A	96	80	94	121
	B	81	60	77	-
	C	-	30	109D	-
July	A	89	110	95	98
	B	77	70	67	-
	C	-	90	87D	-
August	A	71	150	91	99
	B	61	110	65	-
	C	-	110	93D	-
September	A	211	230	171	195
	B	200	170	131	-
	C	-	170	202D	-
October	A	266	310	252	331
	B	240	280	209	-
	C	-	260	300D	-
November	A	432	410	358	433
	B	374	370	347	371
	C	-	370	450D	-
December	A	370	560	792	569
	B	320	600	732	463
	C	-	480	772D	-

Station A is in the Health Department. Station B is at Manchester Corpn. Waterworks reservoir in Butterstile Lane. Station C was at Manchester Corpn. Waterworks reservoir in St. Margaret's Road from Jan. 1960 to 30th April 1961. From June 1961 to March 1962 Station D was situated at the Town's Yard, Fairfax Road.

Table 2. Average concentration of sulphur dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	Station	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	A	437	446	223	209
	B	394	418	412	415
	C	-	389	281	202D
February	A	252	242	194	204
	B	224	352	280	200
	C	-	-	212	217D
March	A	246	132	252	293
	B	252	217	296	313
	C	-	160	246	329D
April	A	246	93	240	204
	B	223	231	289	-
	C	-	177	232	-
May	A	206	109	156	161
	B	194	197	186	-
	C	-	174	-	-
June	A	134	80	131	145
	B	137	137	152	-
	C	-	119	152D	-
July	A	135	112	111	116
	B	146	120	106	-
	C	-	97	117D	-
August	A	118	137	118	112
	B	115	146	121	-
	C	-	123	123D	-
September	A	214	177	162	142
	B	208	198	187	-
	C	-	152	192D	-
October	A	254	218	247	201
	B	246	249	226	-
	C	-	152	240D	-
November	A	342	312	257	249
	B	322	354	341	354
	C	-	226	292D	-
December	A	303	334	546	306
	B	308	522	866	515
	C	-	314	678D	-

Table 3. Average values for airborne pollution for years ending 31st March, 1961, and 1962.

Site	National Survey Type No.	1960 - 61		1961 - 62			
		Summer	Winter	Year	Summer	Winter	Year
SMOKE in ug/m ³							
A	B1	155	378	266	129	437*	283*
B	B3	124	359	242	116	341	228
C	B3	110	332	221	-	-	-
D	A3	-	-	-	-	412*	-
SULPHUR DIOXIDE in ug/m ³							
A	B1	118*	252	185*	152	275*	214*
B	B3	170	352	261	173	410	292
C	B3	135	233	184	-	-	-
D	A3	-	-	-	-	299*	-
SMOKE /SO ₂ RATIOS							
A	B1	1.31	1.50	1.44	.84	1.59	1.32
B	B3	.73	1.02	.93	.67	.83	.78
C	B3	.82	1.42	1.20	-	-	-
D	A3	-	-	-	-	1.38	-

* Denotes estimated figure

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

The houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up, and all infested houses are disinfested prior to removal. Public health inspectors and housing representatives make joint re-investigations to ensure that advice previously given is being followed.

INSECTS.

During the year the Rodent Operator successfully abated various nuisances arising on tips, dwellinghouses and other premises from the presence of crickets, beetles, wasps, etc., and these were effectively eradicated with liquid and powder insecticides. All types of infestations are dealt with by the Rodent Operator at Prestwich Hospital for which a charge is made.

BUG INFESTATION.

There were three cases of bug infestation during the year. The premises were fumigated by gammexane and afterwards successfully treated with liquid and powder DDT.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection in cases of infectious diseases is carried out by formalin spray or formalin vapour only in those premises where it is considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health.

The steam disinfector, which was situate at the refuse disposal works, is no longer in use and any infected bedding or articles requiring steam disinfection are by arrangement with the Radcliffe Borough Council taken to the steam disinfection station at Radcliffe.

The following disinfections were carried out during 1962:-

Number of rooms fumigated	14
Number of articles of bedding, etc. steam disinfected	12
Number of articles of bedding destroyed	10
Number of library books disinfected	6

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employ a full-time Rodent Operator and all complaints of infestation are investigated and a treatment carried out if necessary. Tips, allotments, etc. are also investigated to ensure that re-infestations have not arisen since the previous treatment. Appended hereunder is an analysis of the various types of infestation:-

	<u>Business premises</u>	<u>Dwelling houses</u>	<u>Corporation self-occupied property</u>	<u>Agric- ultural property</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Rats:</u>					
Type of infestation:					
Major	5	3	4	2	14
Minor	48	154	2	1	205
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	27	1	None	2	30
Minor	42	29	None	None	71

The Rodent Operator made 1235 visits investigating and treating infestations. Treatments were carried out at the Prestwich Hospital as and when required. The treatment of rodent infestation in private houses is carried out as a free service but a charge is made for treatments carried out on business premises or agricultural property.

The Rodent Operator attended a three day Rodent Control Course at Preston during the year. The Chairman of the Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector continued to serve on the South East Lancashire Rodent Control Advisory Committee.

During the year there has been close co-operation with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whose help and advice has been readily given, especially in regard to sewer treatments, details of which are as follows:-

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS.

The treatment of sewers this year was carried out using sodium fluoracetemide, which is the latest method recommended by the Ministry.

First treatment (financial year 1962/63):

The treatment commenced on 7th August using fluoracetemide and oatmeal, and during a two week period 191 manholes were baited. These consisted of the manholes where infestations had been discovered during the 1961 treatments along with the adjacent manholes and a percentage of manholes from other parts of the Borough.

Number of manholes treated - 191

Number of manholes showing takes - 9 partial and 26 complete

Second treatment (financial year 1962/63):

On 13th November, at the end of the three month period, the manholes were re-visited and where takes had occurred a further 8 ozs. point, this time of fluorakil 100 and sausage rusks, was put down. The adjacent manholes were also treated.

When using this treatment it is not necessary to re-check all the manholes treated. It is taken for granted that if rodents are in the sewer so treated this poison is completely effective. In the first treatment, however, a check was made with a representative of the Ministry of Agricultural, Fisheries and Food to prove the effectiveness of the poison.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1962.

Certificates of disrepair	11
Clearance areas	92
Contaminated foodstuffs	12
Diseases of animals (Waste Food Order)	16
Drains	331
Dustbins - defective	21
Dwellinghouses - re dirty condition	12
under Housing Acts and Rent Acts	701
re infectious disease	33
overcrowding	6
verminous conditions	5
Fireworks/explosives	2
Food control/food hygiene	44
Hackney carriages	3
Miscellaneous	204
Outworkers	11
Pet Animals Act	3
Petroleum	34
Piggeries	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	34
Public and other conveniences	6
Rag flock	2
Sampling - Milk, water, ice-cream	31
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	2
Smoke control areas	1261
Smoke observations	36
Septic tanks	6
Special complaints	16

Standard grant applications	18
Tenancy inspections	25
Tips refuse	7
Water courses	9

Factories, Shops, etc:

Bakehouses - No mechanical power used	2
Mechanical power used	5
Dairies and milk shops	23
Factories - No mechanical power used	1
Mechanical power used	36
Ice-cream	17
Offices	10
Places of public entertainment	1
Restaurant kitchens	9
Shops	241

Contraventions - Factories:

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	1	1
Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil

Contraventions - Shops:

Not closing half-day weekly	8	8
Notice re half-day closing not displayed	4	4
Premises defective and dirty	6	6

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The local authority owns 1,724 houses. Of the remainder the most prevalent type are semi-detached houses approximately between five and forty years' old. Older terraced type property exists in parts of the district but in general housing conditions are reasonably good. Two blocks of flats, each comprising 12 units of accommodation, have now been erected by the Council on the site of the first clearance area.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 451, comprising 278 tenants, 122 sub-tenants and 51 owner/occupiers. Approximately 40% of the applicants require one bedroom dwellings, 40% require two bedroom dwellings and 20% require three or more bedroom dwellings.

During the year 24 flats were erected by the local authority whilst private builders erected 33 houses and 35 flats. At the end of the year the local authority and private builders had 12 and 67 dwellings respectively under construction and the erection of 44 dwellings and 20 old people's bungalows, together with a warden's house, were also in hand.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Slum clearance does not now present a major problem in Prestwich as compared with other local authorities, although there are still over 150 unfit houses in clearance areas still to be dealt with. These are divided into 13 small areas in various parts of the district.

Since 1955 when the Council submitted their proposals to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for dealing with houses in the Borough which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and liable for demolition, the following clearance areas which include 146 houses have been confirmed by the Ministry. In all but the No.4 and No.6 areas the families have been rehoused, the houses demolished and the sites cleared. At the time of writing, families are being rehoused from the Longfield and Clayton Street areas

and the sites should be cleared by the beginning of 1964. These two sites are the subject of a large redevelopment scheme for a new town centre.

<u>Clearance area</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Heaton Park No.1 (Infant Street)	31
Heaton Park No.2 (Whittaker Lane)	4
Heaton Park No.3A (Newtown Street)	17
No.4 (Clayton Street)	36
No.5 (Chapel Road)	9
No.6 (Longfield)	49
Total	146

As it was over seven years since the proposed list of clearance areas was compiled, it was considered necessary to review the clearance area programme as, in some cases, houses on the list had deteriorated considerably and others improved. As a result a revised four phase programme in order of priority was agreed upon, details of which are set out below.

Revised slum clearance programme

PHASE 1

<u>Area No.1.</u>	1 Sharp Street	1 dwellinghouse
	3, 5, 7 Sharp Street	3 dwellinghouses (not inhabited, used as stores)
<u>Area No.2.</u>	55,57,59,61 Rainsough Brow	4 dwellinghouses
<u>Area No.3.</u>	47, 49, 51 Rectory Lane	3 "
	53,55,57,59, 61 Rectory Lane	5 "
	1,3,5,7,9 Bowman Street	5 "
<u>Area No.4.</u>	1,3,5,7,9 Chester Street	5 "
	12, 14 James Street	2 "
<u>Area No.5.</u>	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 Ramsbottom Row (No.8 subject to closing order)	8 "
	Total	36 dwellinghouses

PHASE 2

<u>Area No.6.</u>	18,20,22, 24 Rectory Lane	4 dwellinghouses
	26, 28 Rectory Lane	2 "
	3,5,7,9 Greenhill	4 "
<u>Area No.7.</u>	42,44, 46 Simister Lane	3 "
	(garage & store adj.No.46)	1 garage & store
	48,50,52,54,56,58 Simister Lane	6 dwellinghouses
	(one disused house adjoining	1 dwellinghouse
	48 - no number)	
<u>Area No.8.</u>	2,4,6,8,10 Sharp Street	5 dwellinghouses
	12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26 Sharp Street	8 "
	11,13,15,17,19,21 Sharp Street	6 "
	2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16 Chapel Street	8 "
	Total	47 dwellinghouses
		1 garage & store

PHASE 3

<u>Area No.9.</u>	5, 7 Warwick Street	2 dwellinghouses
	11,13,15,17,19,21 Warwick Street	6 dwellinghouses
	9 Warwick Street (greengrocery and fish business)	1 shop (lock up)
	10,12,14,16,18,20,22, also	19 dwellinghouses
	24-46 Sherbourne Street	
	8 Sherbourne Street (jeweller's & watch repairer's business with brick store shed at rear)	1 shop (lock up)
	3,5,7,9,11 Sherbourne Street	5 dwellinghouses
	1 Sherbourne St.(house and fish and chip shop)	1 dwellinghouse & shop

<u>Area No.10.</u>	27,29,31,33,35,37,39,41, 43 & 45 Rectory Lane	10 dwellinghouses
	Total	42 dwellinghouses 2 lock up shops 1 dwellinghouse & shop

PHASE 4

<u>Area No.11.</u>	2,4,6,8,10 James Street	5 dwellinghouses
<u>Area No.12.</u>	10-38 Clifton Road	15 dwellinghouses
<u>Area No.13.</u>	1-5 Roll Row Cottages	5 dwellinghouses
	1-4 Flashfields	4 dwellinghouses
	Total	29 dwellinghouses
	Grand total	154 dwellinghouses 2 lock up shops 1 dwellinghouse & shop 1 garage & store

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Since 1956 the following houses have been dealt with by closing or demolition orders:-

(1) Demolition:

9 Sharp Street
"Silverdale", Hilton Lane
117 St. Ann's Road
2 Shelley Road
279 Bury Old Road
Lodge, Drinkwater Park Total number of houses - 6.

(2) Closing orders:

11,13,15, 17 Church Lane
12 Greenhill
23 Warwick Street
8 Ramsbottom Row
2 Sharp Street Total number of houses - 8.

HOUSING STATISTICS 1962.

(1) Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

- (1)(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 271
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose 919
- (2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
 - (a) Number found during year Nil
 - (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas) 298
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 176

(2) Houses demolished.

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>In clearance areas:</u>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	26	51	22
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	None	None	None
(3) Houses on land acquired under s.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	None	None	None

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families</u>
--	-------------------	---	-----------------

Not in clearance areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under s.17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act 1957	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	-	-	-

(3) Unfit houses closed.

(1) Under ss.16(4), 17(1), 35(1) of Housing Act, 1957	6	14	6
(2) Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	None	None	None
(3) Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

(4) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By local authority</u>
(1) After informal action by local authority...	71	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	17	1
(b) Ss.9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	None	None
(3) Under s.24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

(5) Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957).

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings con- tained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)

Position at end of year:

(i) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under s.48	None	None
(b) Under s.17(2)	-	-
(c) Under s.46	-	-
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under ss.34 or 53	-	-

(6) Purchase of houses by agreement.

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year	None	None

(7) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 -

<u>Improvement grants, etc.</u>	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>		<u>Local authority</u>	
	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	None	None	None	None
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry..	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	None	-	-	-

(8) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard grants.

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	26
(b) Applications approved by local authority	13
(c) Work completed	13
(d) Remarks: None.	

STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

All applications for both standard and improvement grants are dealt with through the Borough Engineer but are not proceeded with until a certificate of fitness is issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector. In the case of a standard grant the certificate states whether or not, after the proposed works have been completed, the house would be fit or likely to remain fit for 15 years. For an improvement grant this period is extended to cover 30 years' life of the property. The majority of applications have satisfied these requirements but there have been a few cases where there has been considerable dampness and disrepair which has prevented the applicant from obtaining a grant until the property has been rendered fit for human habitation for the required period of time. This co-operation between departments works very well and is also a check against grants being issued in connection with houses which may be closed as unfit or likely to be included in clearance areas or redevelopment schemes.

OVERCROWDING.

Numerous investigations were made into alleged moral overcrowding and lack of bedroom accommodation at the request of the Housing Department. In a few cases moral overcrowding due to insufficient bedroom accommodation was found, but there were no cases of legal overcrowding. Moral overcrowding is usually caused by newly married couples taking up residence in their parents' homes, or when there are children of both sexes growing up in the same family.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

This has proved to be a very useful Act, especially in regard to obstructed drains and sewers which gives the local authority power to deal with this kind of public health nuisance much more quickly. In all six notices were served under sections 17, 18 and 26.

The Borough Engineer deals with tipping on vacant sites and three notices were served under section 34 in order to remove accumulations of rubbish.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year seven applications were received for certificates of disrepair. This brings the total number of applications received since the implementation of the Rent Act to 137.

Three undertakings were received and accepted in respect of these applications. Two certificates of disrepair were issued. An application for cancellation of a certificate of disrepair was granted, and one of the seven applications for a certificate of disrepair was itself cancelled.

SECTION F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food shops, cafes, food preparing premises and hawkers' vehicles have been inspected regularly during the year to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with. From the inspections made it was apparent that the general standard is quite good and the majority of shopkeepers in this district are co-operative.

To obtain complete success in the campaign for clean food and food handling it is essential to have the fullest co-operation from members of the public. Unfortunately there are still people who seem completely indifferent as to how the food they purchase is kept or handled, with the result that there are still shopkeepers whose methods leave something to be desired, but in general the standards are steadily rising and there is hope that the really unsatisfactory premises will soon be a thing of the past.

The following lists give details of the various types of food premises in the Borough and the number of businesses registered for the sale of ice-cream or preserved foods.

<u>Type of business</u>	
General grocers and provision dealers	85
Greengrocers and fruiterers(including those selling wet fish, game,etc.)	27
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game,etc.)	8
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe,etc.)	31
Bakers and/or confectioners	24
Fried fish shops	12
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream,etc....	32
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants,cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	47
Others	17
	<u>283</u>

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS.

There are 11 hawkers of food registered by the local authority and one firm in the district operates nine vehicles as mobile shops for the sale of grocery, green fruit and meat. Frequent inspections have been made of vehicles in connection with the above to ensure that the required standards were being maintained.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.62</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>
<u>Preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc:</u>			
Butchers	Lancs. County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938	11	}
Butchers	Food and Drugs Act 1955	4	
Grocery & provisions		2	
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream:</u>			
Cafe & snack bar	Lancs. County Council	1	}
Groceries and provisions	(Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938	1	
<u>Sale of ice-cream:</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	do.	25	185
Cafes etc.		2	}
Grocery & provisions		21	
Confectioners		1	
Greengrocers		1	}
Sweets and/or tobacconists	Food and Drugs Act 1955	13	
Grocery & provisions		16	
Confectioners		3	
Cafes etc.		1	

ADULTERATION, ETC.

Sampling under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Lancashire County Council administered the above, and I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district. A total of 221 samples was obtained, consisting of 151 samples of milk (10 of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and 70 others comprising:-

2 cocoa	1 lard
2 double cream	5 dehydrated soup
1 penicillin V capsules	3 margarine
1 egg mandles	2 camphorated oil
2 compound codeine tablets B.B.	1 dried, full cream milk powder
4 whisky	1 brandy
1 rum	2 ice lollies
3 ice-cream	2 gelatine
1 throat tablets	2 honey
2 headache powders	1 baking powder
1 stuffed olives	1 orange drink
1 curry powder	1 Glauber's salt B.P.
1 self raising flour	1 sodium bicarbonate B.P.
1 syrup of figs	1 pork sausages
2 ammoniated mercury ointment	1 vermicelli
4 beef sausages	1 cod liver oil B.P.
1 desiccated coconut	4 canned soups
2 dried fruit	1 flour confectionery
2 sponge mixture, sweetened	1 aspirin tablets
1 pickles red cabbage	1 pickled sliced beetroot
2 ammoniated tincture of quinine	

These samples were analysed by the County Analyst and appended here-under is a list giving details of samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.

<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 informal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.5% extraneous water	Same vendor. Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 informal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.3% extraneous water	
1 informal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.6% extraneous water	
1 soup reconstituted from soup powder	Contained 32 beetles (ptinus tectus) as larvae, pupae and adults.	Retail premises inspected and complainant informed.
1 camphorated oil	Contained 21.6% camphor whereas B.P. limits are 19-21%.	Vendor notified.
1 orange drink	Incomplete name and address of packers.	Packers communicated with.
1 formal milk	Fat 2.95%, deficient 1.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 ammoniated mercury ointment	Container did not bear the word "poison".	Vendor interviewed.
1 ammoniated mercury ointment	Container did not bear the word "poison".	Vendor interviewed.
1 informal milk	Deficient 74.7% fat, 76.8% solids-not-fat, and freezing point indicated presence of 78.8% extraneous water.	Complainant informed.
1 beef sausages	Contained 640 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide). Maximum sulphur dioxide permitted in sausages is 450 parts per million.	Formal sample advised.
1 fruit, dried	Three of the dried apricots present in the sample had parts of insects adhering to their surfaces.	Stock examined.
1 soup mixture, dried	Barley present in greater quantity than beans, which were declared first in the list of ingredients.	Packers notified.
1 beef sausages	Contained 510 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide). Maximum sulphur dioxide permitted in sausages is 450 parts per million.	Vendor interviewed.
1 ammoniated tincture of quinine	Ammonia 1.15%, whereas the B.P.C. limits are 0.85 - 1.05% w/v.	Vendor communicated with.
1 pickled sliced beetroot	Contained a red permitted food colour without declaration in the list of ingredients.	Manufacturers communicated with.
1 soup, canned	Total solids 10.6% and protein 1.85%. These figures would have satisfied the revoked Meat Products, Canned Soup and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Price) Order 1946 but were only approximately 55% of the corresponding values on comparison samples of the same make.	Packer communicated with.

CONDEMNED FOOD 1962.

	Tins/ jars		Tins/ jars
Mixed vegetable soup	368	Biscuits	20
Spinach soup	2	Pineapple	27
Onion soup	69	Tomato juice	76
Tomato soup	172	Rhubarb	48
Celery soup	29	Pilchards	27
Asparagus soup	96	Mincemeat	3
Scotch broth	1	Carrots	13
Mixed vegetable salad	96	Oranges	20
Spinach	16	Sardines	36
Salted nuts	25	Tomato ketchup	42
Figs	42	Strawberries	1
Baby food	23	Blackberries	6
Peas	68	Gooseberries	1
Strawberry jam	13	Apricot nectar	5
Damson jam	18	Chicken fillets	1
Apple & strawberry jam	5	Cheese slices	2
Raspberry jam	1	Salmon	1
Apricot jam	1	Citrose	7
Marmalade	1	Peaches	1
Grapefruit	18	Tomatoes	11
Ground ginger	56	Coffee	1
Cocoa	24	Jam sponge	5
Raising powder	54	Sauce	10
Toothpaste	36	Beans	2

Beef and stewed vegetable	11 tins	10 lbs. 8 ozs.
Corned beef	8 "	37 lbs. 8 ozs.
Chopped pork	10 "	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cooked ham	12 "	111 lbs. 15 ozs.
Minced meat	1 tin	12 ozs.
Pork and beef	1 tin	12 ozs.
Boiled ham	2 tins	25 lbs. 4 ozs.

MEAT SUPPLY.

Inspections were made of retailers' shops in the district and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory and it was not necessary to take any formal action. There are no registered slaughterhouses in the district. There is one attached to the Prestwich Hospital which is used on occasions, and two slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year of persons employed at the Hospital. In addition one other slaughterman's licence was renewed.

MILK SUPPLY.

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 151 samples of milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough and of these five failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Detailed particulars of these, together with the action taken, will be found under Adulterations, etc., on pages 26 and 27.

From 1st January, 1954, no raw milk other than tuberculin tested may be sold within the Borough as Prestwich is included in the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.3)Order, 1953, which allows only milk designated "pasteurised", "sterilised" or "tuberculin tested" to be retailed in the Borough.

Under the Milk(Special Designations)Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, the issuing of milk dealers' licences was transferred to the Food and Drugs authority for the area in which is situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold. In consequence

the issuing of milk licences is now done by the Lancashire County Council.

Dairies and milk shops:

Number of registered distributors operating from -

(i)	own dairies in the district	2
(ii)	shops in the district other than dairies	47
(iii)	premises outside the district	15

SAMPLING.

- (1) Milk. 26 samples of milk have been taken in the Borough, the results of which are given below.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	10	8	2
Sterilised	5	5	-
Tuberculin tested	10	6	4
" " pasteurised	1	1	-

The dairies from which the six unsatisfactory samples were obtained, together with the local authorities in the areas in which the dairies are situate, were notified of the reports received. In the case of the unsatisfactory samples of tuberculin tested milk, the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food received notification of the reports. Subsequent sampling of this milk revealed it to be satisfactory.

Nine of the above samples of tuberculin tested milk, including four which had failed to satisfy the appropriate tests, were submitted for biological examination. All were found to be free from tuberculous infection.

- (2) Ice-cream. Six samples of ice-cream were obtained from manufacturers and retailers within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination, and were reported upon as follows:-

Provisional Grade 1 - 5
" " 2 - 1

These gradings are considered satisfactory, and it was not necessary, therefore, to take further samples.

SECTION G. GENERAL.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the district used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials. Registrations are in force for three premises where filling materials are used.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Four licences were granted during the year for the keeping of a pet shop, compared with three in the previous year. Inspections were made to ensure that the premises and accommodation provided for the animals complied with the requirements of the Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Routine visits were made to shops within the Borough in connection with the various requirements of the Act, especially in regard to closing hours and half day closing.

There are 22 Jewish traders registered under section 53 of the Act who, because of their religion, do not trade on the Jewish Sabbath but are allowed to trade on Sundays until 2 p.m. 13 new registrations were granted during the year.

PETROLEUM(CONSOLIDATED)ACT, 1928
Storage of petroleum and petroleum spirit.

This local authority has adopted the Home Office Model Code of Principles of construction, and licensing conditions for the keeping of petroleum spirit under the Act. The conditions laid down are mainly to minimise the risk of fire. All new installations are inspected and have to comply with the Model Code before a licence is issued. All new storage tanks for petroleum spirit are pressure tested at 10 lbs. per square inch and must hold this pressure to be passed as satisfactory.

During the year an increasing number of new tanks have been installed at various petrol filling stations to cope with the increased demand for petrol.

Licences were granted to 21 firms for the keeping of petroleum to which the Petroleum Acts apply, and to six firms for cellulose solution, each licence being for the duration of twelve months.

GAME ACT, 1831

Two licences to deal in game were granted by the Council.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

There are two hackney carriage proprietors operating in the district and during the year the undermentioned licences were issued:-

Hackney carriage licences	2
Hackney carriage drivers' licences ..	4

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

	<u>Dated</u>
*New Streets and Building Byelaws	1926 amended in 1927 and 1931
Removal of Offensive Matter Byelaws	1st August 1947
Nuisance Byelaws	1st August 1947
Offensive Trades Byelaws	1st October 1947
Good Rule and Government Byelaws	1st April 1948
Hackney Carriage Byelaws	1st January 1949 amended 1st June 1959
Prohibiting the Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	25th January 1950
Sale of Clean Food	30th May 1950
Building Byelaws	15th June 1953
Buildings - Clean Air Act 1956	1st September 1958
Good Rule and Government Byelaws:	
Noisy conduct at Night and	December 1957
Parking on Grass Verges	
Deposit of Litter	May 1956
Building Byelaws - Thermal Insulation	2nd August 1960

*Byelaws repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories have been visited to ensure that they complied with the requirements of the Acts. There are no factories in the area that employ outworkers. Notifications were received from adjoining authorities giving the names and addresses of 14 outworkers and all of these have been visited and conditions found to be satisfactory.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Under the Factories Act 1959 (Commencement No.4) Order 1960, which became operative from 12th December, 1960, the County Council became responsible for the exercise of functions relating to means of escape in case of fire, and all certificates were handed over to the Lancashire County Fire Brigade on 12th December, 1960. The total number of certificates issued by this authority was 14.

Close co-operation has been maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories. The report required under the provisions of section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is given on page 31.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	No. on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which ss.1, 2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority.	51	24	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority(excluding out-workers' premises)	8	5	-	-
Total	63	31	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred 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	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.



