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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

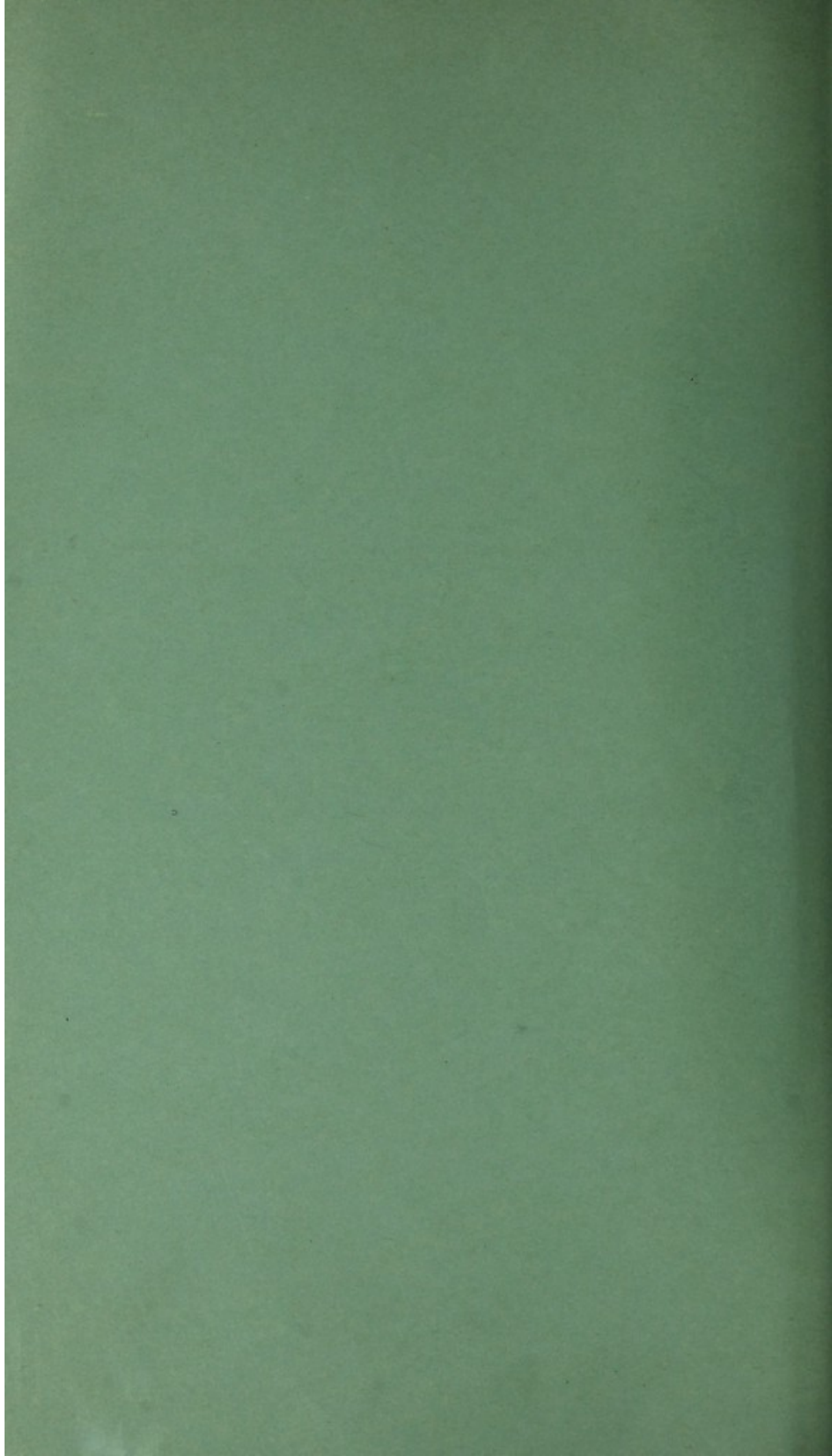
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1963



BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor F.I. Airey, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1963/64

Alderman G. Quinn, Chairman
Alderman Mrs. V. B. Dickinson, J.P., Deputy Chairman
Councillor M. Baker, J.P.
Councillor P. J. Cooke
Councillor W. A. Fletcher
Councillor C. H. Lear
Councillor P. J. Lynch
Councillor J. B. Makin
Councillor Mrs. M. F. McVittie, J.P.
Councillor S. Pepperman
Councillor J. Phythian

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

T. S. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 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., to May 1963

D. Fogg, Assoc. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. from August 1963

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

MEMBER OF BOARD

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor J. J. Murphy, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman J. J. Murphy, J.P.
Members: Alderman Mrs. V. B. Duggan, J.P., Deputy Chairman
Councillor M. Baker, J.P.
Councillor E. J. Cooke
Councillor W. A. Fitzgerald
Councillor G. H. Lacey
Councillor P. J. Lynch
Councillor J. B. Mahon
Councillor Mrs. M. P. McEvoy, J.P.
Councillor S. Peggiman
Councillor J. Peggiman

Town Clerk - C. A. Cross, M.A., LL.B., B.P.A., Barrister-at-Law
Officers of the Public Health Department

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. S. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.F.H.
Principal Medical Officer, Health Office, Police
Station, Ballinacorney, Telephone 4025.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. Wheeler, B.Sc., M.A., F.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. H. H. M.A., F.H.I., (in May 1961)
D. Pegg, B.Sc., M.A., F.H.I., (from August 1961)

ASSISTANT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. H. H. M.A., F.H.I.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

P. A. Duggan

SWISS CONTROL OFFICER

J. Pegg

SENIOR CLERK

J. Mahon

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Mrs. M. Young

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1963 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

There has been no marked change in the population as compared with last year but it must be borne in mind that the number of residents at the Prestwich Hospital has reduced by 450 at the end of last year. This reduction, of course, has taken place over the last four or five years but it does mean that the population, excluding the Hospital, has increased at the same time. The birth rate has reduced slightly as has the death rate also as compared with the previous year.

Another pleasing factor in 1963 was the reduction in infant deaths, as can be seen from the table on page 4. Every endeavour must be made to continue this trend. Mention must be made of the fact that last year there was no maternal death and if the previous years are taken into account it will be seen that only one such death has occurred in the past six years. This reflects great credit on the midwifery service, whether at hospital or at home.

Your attention is again drawn to the four major causes of death, namely, those due to cancer, cerebral vascular disturbances, coronary diseases and other heart diseases, not to mention the scourge of the North - deaths from bronchitis.

During the year the town had a larger than usual number of cases of measles but otherwise there was little in the way of infectious disease. It is pleasing to report that the number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis again dropped during the year from 11 to 6.

The attention of all parents is drawn to the fact that during 1963 only 44 out of 462 children born during the year were protected against poliomyelitis. Why must we wait until there is an outbreak of this disease to stir up the consciences of parents to do their duty to their children?

Similarly, only 122 children born during the year were protected against diphtheria. How many of us can remember the high death rate and large numbers of cases of this terrible disease? Let us urge continually the necessity for parents to have their children fully protected. It only costs a little time and effort on the part of the parents.

Although progress in making the town free from smoke was considerably increased during 1963, a change of policy announced by the Ministry at the end of the year could slow down the Council's programme for establishing smoke control areas throughout the district. I sincerely hope that the Council will keep on with its intention to make Prestwich completely smokeless. Otherwise it could happen that Prestwich will be the only place in the surrounding areas still not free from smoke by the target date of 1974.

During the last seven years the work and administration of the Health Department has increased greatly as a result of the spate of new legislation and byelaws. All this has fully extended the staff of the department and unless the department is strengthened, then all the necessary work cannot be carried out. Thus, one important aspect is the supervision of all food premises in order to maintain high standards of food hygiene. There are approximately 300 food premises of one type and another and they should be visited at least quarterly, but it will be noticed that last year the public health staff could only make 63 visits to these premises.

The co-operation which exists between the Divisional Health Office and the various departments of your Council is excellent, especially in connection with the personal health and welfare services provided to all ages in the community.

There is a great need for the Council to provide very many more single unit dwellings for elderly persons who are now living in premises far too large for their needs or living in difficult conditions.

Part of the year was under the guidance of your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr.C.H.T.Wade, to whom many thanks must be recorded for his work over the previous years.

May I express my thanks to the members of the Council, senior officials of the staff and the Health Department for their initial help on my arrival last year as your new Medical Officer.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T.S. JONES,

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-1963 34,160
1961 census 34,191

Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at end of 1963: 10,545

Rateable value 1963/64: £1,052,531

Sum represented by a penny rate: £4,150

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	432	220	212	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated
births:	Illegitimate	30	17	13	home population mid-1963:
		462	237	225	Crude ... 13.5
					Adjusted ... 14.5
Stillbirths:					
	Legitimate	5	2	3	Rate per 1,000 (live and
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	still) births ... 10.7
Deaths:		531	259	272	Death rate per 1,000 estimated
					home population mid-1963:
					Crude ... 15.5
					Adjusted ... 12.1

When a death occurs in 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 34,160 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(2,650 approx.) = 31,510

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:
Total deaths (all forms) - 357 (381 in 1962)
Crude 11.3 (10.33 in 1962), adjusted 8.8 (8.1 in 1962)

Prestwich M.B.	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal mortality		Infant Mortality					
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal		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
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births		
Year														
1963	462	13.5*	531	15.5*	5	10.7	Nil	Nil	4	8.7	4	8.7	9	19.3
1962	470	13.8	570	16.7	8	16.7	1	2.09	8	17.0	6	12.3	13	27.2
1961	422	12.4	550	15.9	8	18.6	Nil	Nil	4	9.5	2	4.7	9	20.9
1960	447	13.4	533	16.0	10	21.9	Nil	Nil	8	17.9	7	15.7	16	35.0
1959	458	13.7	551	16.4	10	21.4	Nil	Nil	3	6.6	1	2.2	11	23.5
1958	437	13.0	521	15.5	7	15.8	Nil	Nil	8	18.3	8	18.3	-	-
Average, 5 years 1958- 1962		13.3		16.1		18.9		0.42		13.9		10.6		

*Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor = 1.07 = 14.5 per thousand
(death rate comparability factor = 0.78 = 12.1 per thousand)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1962

There were 531 deaths in the district during the year. Twenty-eight per cent of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition, 17.5% were due to coronary heart disease and 14.3% were due to disease of the blood vessels of the brain, thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 59.8%.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 16% of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 11.5% of the deaths.

Details of causes of death during 1963 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1962:-

	1963		1962	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	2	1
Syphilitic disease	1	1	3	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
<u>Cancers</u>				
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	7	7
" " lung, bronchus	18	1	24	-
" " breast	-	12	-	7
" " uterus	-	4	-	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	17	14	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	-
Diabetes	-	7	-	2
<u>Blood vessels of brain</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	40	31	60
<u>Coronary heart disease</u>				
Coronary disease, angina	57	36	65	27
<u>Heart and circulatory system</u>				
Hypertension with heart disease	7	9	4	6
Other heart disease	43	73	56	87
Other circulatory disease	7	10	4	8
<u>Respiratory system</u>				
Influenza	2	-	2	6
Pneumonia	13	14	5	12
Bronchitis	18	13	21	5
Other disease of respiratory system	-	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenal	2	-	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	4	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-
Congenital malformations	3	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	23	15	26
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	2	7	3
Suicide	2	2	2	1
Pregnancy and childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1
	259	272	272	298
Totals:	531		570	
	1963		1962	
Deaths from cancers	85		83	
Deaths from diseases of the blood vessels of the brain	76		91	
Deaths from coronary heart disease	93		92	
Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system	149		165	
Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system	61		53	

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

1963 - 174 deaths (81 males and 93 females)
1962 - 189 deaths (82 males and 107 females)

Deaths at all ages

<u>Age at death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 4 weeks	3	1
4 weeks & under 1 year	-	-
1-	-	-
5-	1	1
15-	1	1
25-	3	1
35-	5	8
45-	31	19
55-	58	39
65-	85	72
75 and over	72	130
	<u>259</u>	<u>272</u> Total: 531

359 deaths (67.6%) 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>
Prematurity	Male	1 day
Adrenal haemorrhage	Male	1 day
Respiratory distress syndrome	Male	4 days
Atelectasis of lungs,) prematurity)	Female	3 days

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 notifications for 1963 showed a considerable increase on those for 1962 (525 against 281) and this was due to an outbreak of measles in the early part of the year, the comparable figures being 458 against 214. The numbers of scarlet fever and whooping cough notifications showed little change from those of the previous year, the respective numbers being scarlet fever 6 against 5, and whooping cough 4 against 1.

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

During the year under review there were two minor outbreaks of dysentery. One was an isolated case involving a woman of thirty and the other, which involved four elderly female patients, occurred in the Prestwich Hospital and was dealt with by the hospital authorities. The cases were of a slight nature only and all concerned made a satisfactory recovery.

There were two outbreaks of food poisoning involving 39 persons. The first case occurred in Prestwich Hospital and 34 female patients were affected. All had eaten the same food and following the submission of faeces specimens *Salmonella* Glostrup was isolated. Despite a full investigation it was not possible to ascertain the source of the infection. The duration of the illness period was from two to five days - most cases being three to four days, and all concerned made a satisfactory recovery.

The first intimation of the second case which involved five persons in two families was when a new-born baby admitted to hospital because of prematurity went off its feeds and submission of faeces specimens revealed the presence of *Salmonella* Newport. A follow-up of the family disclosed that the mother, grandmother and two siblings were all infected with the same organism. The other two cases involved in this outbreak, were a second new-born baby cross infected in the hospital, and the baby's mother infected after the child had been discharged from hospital. From investigations made it would appear that the mother of the index case was probably the first to be infected and that the baby was infected from birth. A full investigation failed to reveal the source of the infection but all concerned made a satisfactory recovery.

During the course of the enquiries made into this case it was ascertained that another family had been in close contact with the infected persons and consequently were a risk. The husband was employed as a baker, working for a large firm in a neighbouring authority. I therefore decided that in order to prevent the spread of the food poisoning organism this man should be excluded from his place of employment until he was proved free from infection. Subsequently a claim was received from him for loss of wages because of this, and as a person suffering pecuniary loss in complying with a request to discontinue his work under s.41 of the Public Health Act 1961, his claim as confirmed by his employers was allowed by this Council.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1963

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	None
Whooping cough	4	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	None
Measles	458	17	32	51	79	60	214	2	1	2	-	-	None
Dysentery	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	None
Acute pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	None
Acute polio- myelitis para- lytic	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Food poisoning	39	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	17	17	None
Acute encephal- itis (type not stated)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	None
Tuberculosis Respiratory	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	2
Non-respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	None
	525	18	32	51	83	62	218	4	5	10	22	20	2

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Lancashire County Council, vaccinations against Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria Immunisations were carried out in the district during the year. Details of these are appended hereunder.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Salk Vaccine (2 injections)

Born prior to 1933	1933-42	1943-48	1949-58	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
5	1	1	2	1	2	3	39	

In addition 25 third reinforcement injections were given to persons in the above age groups. No fourth reinforcement injections were given.

Oral Vaccine (3 doses of 3 drops)

17	18	12	19	8	10	55	242	44
----	----	----	----	---	----	----	-----	----

In addition 123 reinforcement doses after Salk Vaccine and 464 other reinforcement doses were given to persons in the above age groups.

Diphtheria Immunisation

- Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1963:-

Year of birth							
1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958-1954	1953-1949	1948 or earlier
122	202	15	2	2	10	3	-

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1963, i.e., subsequent to complete course.

Year of birth

<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958-1954</u>	<u>1953-1949</u>	<u>1948 or earlier</u>
	1	5	149	4	117	122	1

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.63.

122 351 360 400 382 1620 2016 309

There were no cases of Polio-myelitis or Diphtheria during the year.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

21st August, 1964.

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 sixth Annual Report on the work of environmental health carried out during the year 1963.

An all-out effort was made throughout the year to establish more smoke controlled areas to keep up to date with the Council's programme set out in detail with a map further on in this report. The work of the department was indeed fully extended both on the clerical and the inspectorial sides in dealing with grants and the inspection of heating appliances. This fact is borne out by the number of inspections made, namely 1974, and the number of applications for grant which amounted to 717.

I am pleased that this side of the work is now showing good results. Prestwich is undoubtedly cleaner by the establishment of smoke control areas and this is confirmed by the pollution figures set out in this report which have shown a remarkable reduction since 1st November, 1963, when a total of seven areas involving 3175 premises and covering 734 acres have been operative. The measurement of pollution in the Borough has been carried out continuously for the last seven years and these records are now proving to be invaluable.

Having a small staff with such a variety of duties to carry out, concentration on smoke control has meant that work in other fields has had to suffer. The number of visits to food premises is well down this year, also the number of milk, water and ice cream samples taken. Only four small clearance areas were represented in 1963.

Over the past few years the addition of new legislation has increased the work of the department and in view of pending legislation in regard to housing, shops and offices, food hygiene and other matters, serious thought will have to be given to increasing the mobility and efficiency of the department.

About 500 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, referred to in the report.

The Rodent Operator has again been fully occupied in investigating complaints of rodent infestations and other pests. Treatments were carried out on 324 properties and 1146 visits were made.

I was indeed sorry to lose the services of my Deputy, Mr. J. Holt, who had been with me for over four years, and Mr. J. Voyce, Additional Public Health Inspector, who joined the department as a student in 1958. Both had given most valuable and efficient service with this authority.

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.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION
OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL

1. The powers and duties of the Council as to the administration and enforcement of Acts of Parliament, orders, regulations and byelaws, so far as the same relate to public health and to unhealthy dwellings and dwellings unfit for human habitation except in so far as such powers and duties are delegated.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the powers and duties of the Council under the Shops Act, Petroleum Acts, Factory Acts, Rent Restriction Acts, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, Slaughter of Animals Acts, the Explosives Acts, the Pet Animals Act 1951, the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951, the Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act 1959, the Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations 1959, the Home Safety Act 1961, the Consumer Protection Act 1961, and Part II of the Housing Act 1961.
3. The provision, control and maintenance of public conveniences.
4. The powers and duties of the Council under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1959, as delegated to the Council by the Lancashire County Council.
5. The powers and duties of the Council under the Clean Air Act 1956, except in so far as they fall within the province of the Plans and Development Committee.

POWERS AND DUTIES NOT SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION.

1. The service of notices under sections 39, 75 and 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 (as to drainage, dustbins, statutory nuisances).
2. The issue of licences under section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.
3. The issue, refusal or cancellation of certificates of disrepair under section 1 of the First Schedule of the Rent Act 1957.
4. The approval of expenditure under section 12(1) of the Clean Air Act 1956 on works of adaptation.
5. The approval of payment of claims under the Clean Air Act 1956 for grants in respect of the adaptation of fireplaces in private dwellings and issue of certificates that the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

This Committee meets at 7 p.m. on Tuesday in the first week following the Council meeting.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Most of the area is supplied with water by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. The Heywood and Middleton Water Board supplies Simister and Heywood Old Road areas.

During the year ten samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, seven being reported upon as satisfactory and three as unsatisfactory. Of the unsatisfactory results two were obtained from the Heywood and Middleton Water Boards and one from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. These unsatisfactory results were due to disturbance of deposits in the pipes following maintenance works, and by bursts in the water main. Follow up samples were taken and proved to be quite satisfactory.

Two samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and proved satisfactory, the amount of lead contained being less than 0.1 parts per million.

A sample of the water supplied from a deep well to a farm in Simister was submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. Reports showed that the water was satisfactory in all respects.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

With the exception of the semi-rural area of Simister 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, washhand basins and washing machines since the sewage works was built. The Council agreed to the extension and improvement of these works in three stages, the first two of which were completed by the end of 1961 and the final stage was completed during the year under review. These works are now comparable with any modern sewage works of their size in the country and the effluent which discharges into the River Irwell complies with the standard laid down by the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Boards. Routine samples of the effluent taken by the Rivers Pollution Board's officers have satisfied their requirements.

A similar project on a much smaller scale was completed in the Simister area where a certain amount of redevelopment is taking place. The previously overloaded and obsolete small disposal units in the area were demolished and a new works constructed. Properties previously drained to the Council's septic tank and filter in Simister Lane were connected to the new foul sewer. A new pumping station to replace the previous small disposal works off Droughts Lane was constructed and now pumps the sewage from that area to the new treatment plant.

Now that the scheme is in operation, sewage from properties along Simister Lane between the new bungalows near Corday Lane and the "Same Yet" Inn, 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, are being treated by the new sewage treatment plant.

The Council shared the cost of conversion from pail closets to the 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.

Middens	None
Closets attached to middens	None
Pail closets	42
Fresh water closets	11667
Waste water closets	5
Movable dustbins	11410
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

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

A service is given for the liberation of certain 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.

A great deal of trouble is continually being experienced in connection with obstructed drains and sewers. The Public Health Act 1961 has enabled the department to deal more quickly with these matters and a special Emergency Powers Committee has been set up to meet when required. The following powers and duties of this Committee are not subject to confirmation of the Borough Council:-

Section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936 (maintenance of public sewers), and under sections 17(2) (stopped up drains), 18 (repair of drains and private sewers) and 26 (defective premises prejudicial to health) of the Public Health Act 1961.

The general public appear to have the impression that if any of their private drains or sewers become defective, the Council should immediately clear them free of charge. This is far from true and indeed the legal position in many cases has proved to be quite complicated. Most of these difficulties, however, are resolved through mutual agreement with the persons concerned after a careful explanation of the position from a legal point of view.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

1. Refuse disposal.

The Council operate a full scale system of controlled tipping 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 and Autumn.

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 Council maintain a regular seven day collection of refuse from all houses in the Borough with the exception of an outlying area in Heywood Old Road where, by arrangement, the refuse is collected by Middleton Corporation.

The seven day collection in Prestwich is mainly due to the inauguration of a bonus scheme for the collectors which was adopted by the Council and came into force on 1st April 1963. Also the introduction of two compressor type vehicles in the collection fleet which now comprises three Dennis side loaders and two Dennis Paxit Mark III compression type vehicles.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Borough is fairly well catered for in respect of public conveniences, there being a total of five situated in various parts of the town, including St. Mary's Park and Playing Field.

During the year there have been several outbreaks of vandalism but these have fortunately been of a minor nature.

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 municipal dustbin 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 s.75 of the Public Health Act 1936 have only been served in five instances this year and no bins have had to be provided in default of the notices. 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. In Council owned property bins are replaced free of charge.

MORTUARY SERVICE.

The department's specially designed van, apart from routine health department work, was used for the conveyance of dead bodies to the Prestwich Hospital mortuary at the request of the police, where post mortem examination was required. During the year six female and 12 male bodies were removed to the mortuary.

SMOKE CONTROL.

This has now become a very important aspect of our work in environmental health in Prestwich which is in a "black" area. Since 1956 when the Clean Air Act came into operation, this Council have shown considerable interest in using the powers set out in the Act to create smoke control areas and thus reduce the degree of pollution in the atmosphere which is considerably high in this district.

As a result of the seven areas now in operation, the general public have come to accept smoke control as one of the revolutionary changes of the twentieth century. Many people are becoming more conscious of the new trends in domestic heating, including various forms of central heating which are now in fashion. From a public health point of view this is a good thing, as people are anticipating smoke control by the adaptation and renewal of appliances to burn smokeless fuels which include gas, oil and electricity before the district in which they live becomes legally smoke controlled.

People of this age expect to turn on a switch or tap in order to provide heating instead of having to carry fuel to an appliance with all the extra work involved in cleaning and dusting. As people accept clean water and clean food as of right to-day so the new generation will accept clean air and its resulting improvements in health tomorrow.

The smoke control programme has been kept to schedule in 1963 when three large areas came into operation. It is, however, very disheartening to learn that as a result of change of policy at the Ministry, the progress towards cleaner air is likely to be considerably reduced in future years owing to the greater difficulty involved by the local authority in creating new areas from a technical and administrative point of view and also from the increased costs which will have to be made to provide better appliances. I feel that progressive local authorities in this field have been badly let down through no fault of their own and those authorities who have been sitting on the fence will be saying "we told you so".

This is too important a problem from the public health point of view to drop altogether, particularly as Prestwich has now covered over a third of the Borough, taking in over 3,000 premises. It is hoped, however, that the Council will continue to support our efforts towards cleaner air in 1964 despite the new difficulties and increased costs.

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation have helped considerably in giving advice to the general public on all matters relating to smoke control. Their mobile exhibition unit with appliances under fire visited various areas in the town during the month of May.

In all 25 notices were served under s.12(2) of the Clean Air Act 1956 in connection with the adaptation of appliances to comply with smoke control orders. Several warning letters were sent to occupiers where smoke emissions were observed in operative zones.

Eight applications from persons in receipt of National Assistance for the full payment of grant towards adaptations were granted, the total amount being £85. A charitable institution also received a full grant from the Council, who have been most generous in their attitude towards these cases.

The Council agreed to re-apply for membership of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution Joint Scheme No.2.

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 Society for Clean Air. The Medical Officer of Health also serves on the Manchester and District Clean Air Council.

Following this section of the report are details of the Council's smoke control programme, a map of the areas, a table showing a comparison of our programme with that of neighbouring authorities and other relevant statistical information.

SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

1960-1974

No.	Smoke Control Area Title	Proposed date of Operation	Approx.No. of Private Dwellings	No. of Council houses	Total
<u>1st PHASE - ENDING 1965</u>					
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

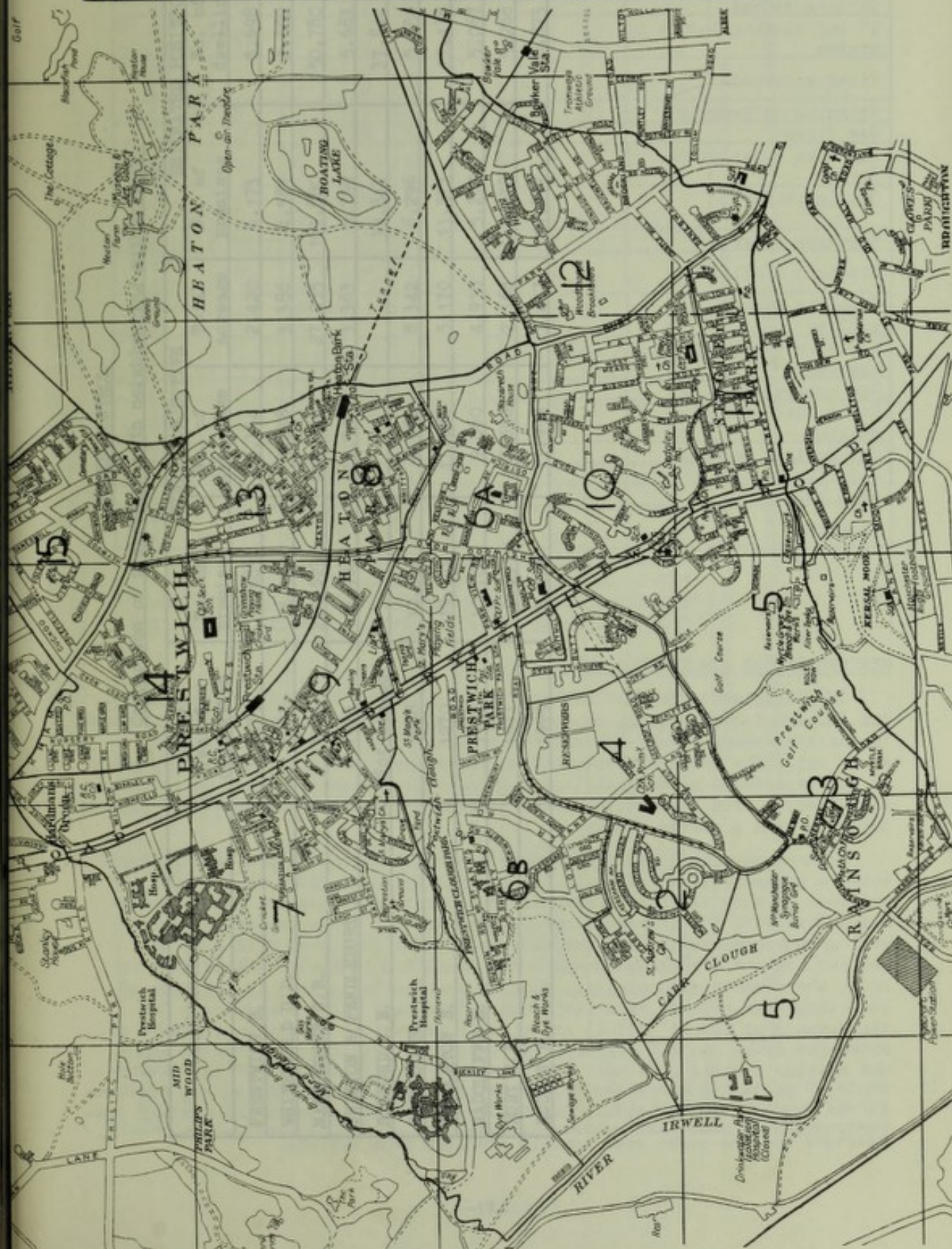
Total number of dwellings - 10,354 approx.

" " " 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



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
ECLES B.	1969	15,428	13,998	3,417	11,807	10,873	3,165

ADAPTATIONS IN SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - STATISTICAL DETAILS

	Area							Totals
	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6A	No.6B	
Acreage	21	42	1.2	85	305	103	177	734.2
No. of Council houses	-	354	**15	-	117	503	3	992
No. of private houses	*120	146	-	498	496	75	740	2075
No. of claims for grant	-	93	-	307	328	49	449	1226
Inset open fires	-	104	-	248	c121 313	c703 50	259	c824 974
Inset open fires with u/fl. primary air supply	-	5	-	52	30	12	54	153
Heating stoves	-	2	-	7	12	1	18	40
3" bar spacing bottom grates	-	1	-	22	c5 28	1	28	c5 80
Tiled surrounds	-	3	-	10	c4 84	c305 7		c309 124
Trimming of hearths	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	12
Gas fires	-	1	-	32	68	6	124	231
Gas/coke inset open fires	-	-	-	16	1	-	32	49
Gas ignition	-	17	-	55	c185 156	c300 16	87	c485 331
Electric fires	-	35	-	111	96	12	71	325
Electric kindlers	-	-	-	-	52	c203 14	108	c203 174
Electric socket outlets	-	-	-	-	4	c300 3	19	c300 26
Electric central heating	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Gas central heating	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Solid fuel central heating	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	9
Oil central heating	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Paraffin heaters	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wash boilers	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Cookers	-	2	-	-	1	c14 -	1	c14 4

*Denotes private estate (built after 1956)

**Denotes Council flats (built after 1956)

c Denotes adaptations carried out in Council houses.

% of appliances installed using non-solid fuels = 20%

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 1957. The results obtained from these instruments are sent every month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and can be compared with results from other authorities published by that Department in a monthly bulletin and a yearly summary.

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. It is recognised that with the introduction of smoke control areas, smoke pollution will grow progressively less and sulphur dioxide pollution will also be reduced, but to a smaller extent. The smoke/S.O₂ ratio is always high in areas where smoke predominates, such as residential areas. At the time of compiling this report, this ratio has fallen well below the average for the seven year period 1957-63 and clearly shows that mainly as a result of extensive smoke control measures in Prestwich the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide have been considerably reduced. Details of the measurements of pollution since the apparatus was installed in 1957 at two stations in the Borough are set out in the following tables and show the monthly concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide, the smoke/S.O₂ ratio, the yearly averages and the seven year monthly averages from 1957-63.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
SITE - MANCHESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS, PUMP HOUSE, BUTTERSTILE LANE

Month	7 yr. ave. 1957-63	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
		Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.
January	Smoke	475	0.88	-	-	578	1.17	690	0.78	470	1.12	390	0.95	351	0.85	370	0.79
	S.O ₂	538	-	-	-	496	-	884	-	418	-	412	-	415	-	601	-
February	Smoke	301	0.96	-	-	314	1.21	380	0.93	390	1.11	260	0.92	147	0.74	313	0.80
	S.O ₂	315	-	-	-	259	-	407	-	352	-	283	-	200	-	390	-
March	Smoke	257	0.94	-	-	320	0.94	230	0.91	210	0.97	260	0.89	289	0.92	233	0.99
	S.O ₂	275	-	-	-	340	-	252	-	217	-	294	-	313	-	236	-
April	Smoke	216	0.89	-	-	230	0.95	223	1.00	200	0.87	230	0.80	-	-	198	0.87
	S.O ₂	242	-	-	-	241	-	224	-	231	-	289	-	-	-	227	-
May	Smoke	152	0.90	210	2.76	168	0.84	158	0.81	150	0.76	124	0.72	-	-	102	0.60
	S.O ₂	169	-	76	-	201	-	194	-	197	-	173	-	-	-	171	-
June	Smoke	102	0.77	166	2.02	171	0.99	81	0.59	60	0.44	77	0.51	-	-	56	0.48
	S.O ₂	133	-	82	-	172	-	137	-	137	-	152	-	-	-	116	-
July	Smoke	105	0.88	163	2.51	152	0.99	77	0.53	70	0.58	67	0.63	-	-	98	0.77
	S.O ₂	120	-	65	-	154	-	146	-	120	-	106	-	-	-	127	-
August	Smoke	97	0.82	175	1.80	87	0.84	61	0.53	110	0.75	65	0.54	-	-	85	0.66
	S.O ₂	119	-	97	-	104	-	115	-	146	-	121	-	-	-	129	-
September	Smoke	166	0.93	203	1.47	137	0.96	200	0.96	170	0.86	131	0.70	-	-	155	0.78
	S.O ₂	179	-	138	-	143	-	208	-	198	-	187	-	-	-	198	-
October	Smoke	259	1.14	388	1.46	278	1.11	240	0.98	280	1.13	209	0.93	-	-	158	1.23
	S.O ₂	228	-	266	-	250	-	246	-	249	-	226	-	-	-	129	-
November	Smoke	424	1.13	431	1.40	828	1.20	374	1.16	370	1.05	347	1.02	371	1.05	246	0.98
	S.O ₂	374	-	308	-	690	-	322	-	354	-	341	-	354	-	250	-
December	Smoke	509	1.01	469	1.31	617	1.10	320	1.04	600	1.15	732	0.85	463	0.90	365	0.90
	S.O ₂	505	-	357	-	560	-	308	-	522	-	866	-	515	-	404	-
Yearly average	Smoke	255	0.96	253	1.84	323	1.03	253	0.85	257	0.90	241	0.79	324	0.89	198	0.82
	S.O ₂	266	-	174	-	301	-	287	-	262	-	288	-	360	-	248	-

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

From 1st November, 1963 - Seven Smoke Control Areas in operation, covering 734 acres, 3067 houses and 108 other premises.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
SITE - HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TOWN HALL

Month	7 yr. ave.	1957	1958	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	1957-63	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.	Ave. Rat.
January	Smoke S.O ₂	589 1.47 400	615 1.30 474	750 0.99 760	560 1.26 446	390 1.75 223	464 2.22 209	647 1.59 408	387 1.45 267
February	Smoke S.O ₂	377 1.34 281	353 1.21 293	440 0.94 469	430 1.78 242	320 1.65 194	241 1.18 204	352 1.49 237	259 1.13 230
March	Smoke S.O ₂	340 1.42 240	388 1.46 266	290 1.18 246	220 1.67 132	290 1.15 252	536 1.83 293	244 1.09 223	177 0.89 198
April	Smoke S.O ₂	233 1.17 199	299 1.18 253	274 1.11 246	190 2.04 93	210 0.88 240	159 0.78 204	192 0.88 218	108 0.69 156
May	Smoke S.O ₂	165 1.09 152	208 1.09 190	163 0.79 206	170 1.56 109	109 0.70 156	144 0.89 161	110 0.72 152	72 0.46 156
June	Smoke S.O ₂	123 1.01 122	174 2.12 82	96 0.72 134	80 1.00 80	94 0.72 131	121 0.83 145	79 0.59 134	69 0.53 129
July	Smoke S.O ₂	118 0.95 124	166 2.10 79	89 0.66 135	110 0.98 112	95 0.86 111	98 0.85 116	109 0.66 166	41 0.37 111
August	Smoke S.O ₂	128 1.00 128	216 1.88 115	71 0.60 118	150 1.09 137	91 0.77 118	99 0.88 112	103 0.70 147	
September	Smoke S.O ₂	203 1.15 176	220 1.56 141	211 0.99 214	230 1.30 177	171 1.06 162	195 1.37 142	183 0.75 243	
October	Smoke S.O ₂	345 1.45 237	421 1.50 280	266 1.05 254	310 1.42 218	252 1.02 247	331 1.65 201	209 1.11 188	
November	Smoke S.O ₂	403 1.26 320	483 1.49 325	432 1.26 342	410 1.31 312	358 1.39 257	433 1.74 249	272 1.19 229	
December	Smoke S.O ₂	527 1.41 374	497 1.29 384	370 1.22 303	560 1.68 334	792 1.45 546	569 1.86 306	449 1.62 277	
Yearly average	Smoke S.O ₂	296 1.23 229	363 1.85 210	288 0.96 273	285 1.42 199	264 1.12 220	283 1.34 195	246 1.03 219	

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

The houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up. Any 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.

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

There was only one case of bug infestation during the year. The premises were fumigated by gammexane and afterwards successfully treated with liquids and powders containing 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 situated 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 their steam disinfection station.

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 infestations:-

	<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	4	3	4	4	15
Minor	45	141	2	2	190
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	22
Minor	52	44	Nil	1	97

The Rodent Operator made 1146 visits investigating and treating infestations. Regular treatments were carried out at Prestwich Hospital. 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.

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS.

A sewer treatment was carried out mainly in the Simister area between 23rd August and 29th October, 1963. No test baiting was carried out; the manholes baited included ones which in the past had shown signs of infestation. The bait used was sausage rusk and the poison was fluoroacetamide.

No. of manholes treated - 130

No. of manholes showing takes - 12 partial and 6 complete

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE RODENT CONTROL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and myself were again appointed to serve on this Committee.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS INCLUDING RE-VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORATE IN 1963

Drains - tested or examined	116	Smoke observations	134
found defective	78	Smoke control areas -	115
reconstructed	10	survey	864
work in progress	54	adaptations	1110
Public sewers	106	Food hygiene regulations	-
Houses -		Shops - bakehouses	3
re impr.& standard grants	38	butchers	4
certificate of disrepair	6	confectioners	1
dirty conditions	18	sugar confectioners	7
verminous	44	grocers	28
Housing Acts - clearance areas	169	greengrocers	19
Closing orders	3	preserved foods	-
Overcrowding	-	restaurants	-
Housing inspections	18	snack bars	1
Public Health Acts	394	reg.for ice cream	6
Disinfection	10	Septic tanks	7
Disinfestation	8	Tenancy inspections	7
Explosives Act	-	Tips	9
Factories - Mechanical power	2	Refuse accumulations	109
" non "	12	Unsound food	17
Building operations	9	Waste food boiling plants	9
Hackney carriages	9	Notices served - preliminary	109
Housing applications	16	statutory	82
Infectious disease	179	Shops Act 1950 - inspections	65
Outworkers	7	Reg. of Jewish traders	2
Petroleum Act	16	Other matters -	
Pet Animals Act	-	Hairdressers	4
Piggeries	9	Burial of Dead (National	1
Public conveniences	48	Asst.B.)	
Rodent control	68	Schools	2
Sampling - milk	22	Hawkers of food	1
water	33	Caravans	1
ice cream	2	Noise abatement	17
other foods	7	Water supplies	25
		Provision of dustbins	38
		Miscellaneous	310

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The local authority owns 1790 houses. Of the remainder the most prevalent type are semi-detached houses approximately between five and 40 years' old. Older terraced type property exists in parts of the district but in general housing conditions are reasonably good. Certain statistical information abstracted from the 1961 census figures, set out below, bear out this fact as it can be seen that the number of houses without exclusive use of the main sanitary arrangement is quite small compared with the figure for the whole of the County. It is hoped that full advantage can be taken to improve the relatively small number of houses without these amenities when the new Housing Bill comes into operation in 1964.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

772 houses or 7.41% (30.6%) without exclusive use of all four arrangements*
615 " " 5.9% (29.6%) without fixed bath
156 " " 1.5% (8.14%) without w.c. in or attached to the building
346 " " 3.32% (20.9%) without exclusive use of hot tap in building

(Figures in brackets denote average figure for whole of county.)

*Denotes fixed bath, hot tap, inside w.c., cold tap.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 470, comprising 260 tenants, 150 sub-tenants and 60 owner/occupiers. Approximately 30% of the applicants require one bedroom dwellings, 40% require two bedroom dwellings and 30% require three or more bedroom dwellings.

During the year 16 houses and 28 flats were erected by the local authority, and 52 houses and 48 flats by private builders. At the end of the year the local authority had 20 old people's bungalows and a Warden's house, and private builders 75 dwellings under construction. The old people's dwellings have since been completed and are now tenanted with a full-time Warden in residence.

At the present time the Council are contemplating the erection of 11 bungalows on the "Redcliffe" site and 40 bungalows on the Kingswood Road site.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

In comparison with many other authorities, Prestwich is fortunate in now having only a relatively small number of sub-standard houses. Most of these have been included in the Council's newly revised three phase slum clearance programme which aims to deal with 161 houses in 15 small areas within the next three years.

Since 1955, when the Council submitted their proposals to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for dealing with houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and liable for demolition, the following clearance areas, including 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 compiling this report all but a few people have been rehoused from the Longfield and Clayton Street areas. These two areas are included in a large redevelopment area near the new town centre. This matter was the subject of a recent Public Inquiry. If confirmed the Council, in conjunction with a large development company, intends to provide a traffic-free shopping precinct with adjacent car park, library, clinic and civic hall.

<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
	<u>Totals: 146</u>

The Council's clearance programme is set out overleaf.

PROPOSED REVISED SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME - DECEMBER 1963

PHASE 1 - Coloured RED on Map

(* All the houses in this group and in Areas Nos. 6 & 7 in Phase 2 have now been represented.)

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

PHASE 2 - Coloured BLUE on Map

*Area No.6	27,29,31,33,35,37,39,41,43 & 45 Rectory Lane	10 dwellinghouses
*Area No.7	1,2,3,4, & 5 Bowman Terrace & 2 Bowman Street	6 dwellinghouses
Area No.8	1,2,3, & 4 Flashfields	4 dwellinghouses
Area No.9	2,4,6,8 & 10 Sharp Street	5 dwellinghouses
	12,14,16,18,20,22,24 & 26 Sharp Street	8 dwellinghouses
	11,13,15,17,19 & 21 Sharp Street	6 dwellinghouses
	2,4,6,8,10,12,14 & 16 Chapel Street	8 dwellinghouses
Area No.10	18,20,22 & 24 Rectory Lane	4 dwellinghouses
	26 & 28 Rectory Lane	2 dwellinghouses
	3,5,7 & 9 Greenhill	4 dwellinghouses
Area No.11	42,44 & 46 Simister Lane (garage & store adjacent No.46)	3 dwellinghouses
	48,50,52,54,56 & 58 Simister Lane (one disused house adjoining No.48 - no number)	1 garage & store 6 dwellinghouses 1 dwellinghouse
Area No.12	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)
	1 Sherbourne Street (house and fish & chip shop)	1 dwellinghouse & shop
	3,5,7,9 & 11 Sherbourne Street	5 dwellinghouses
	Totals	<u>99 dwellinghouses</u> 2 lock-up shops 1 dwellinghouse & shop <u>1 garage & store</u>

PHASE 3 - Coloured YELLOW on Map

Area No.13	2,4,6,8 & 10 James Street	5 dwellinghouses
Area No.14	10-38 Clifton Road	15 dwellinghouses
Area No.15	1-5 Roll Row Cottages	5 dwellinghouses
Total		25 dwellinghouses

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 - 9
 9 Greenhill

HOUSING STATISTICS 1963.

- (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) ... 281
 (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ... 932
 (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) ... 240
 (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 ... 154

(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	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under s.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Not in clearance areas:</u>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under s.17(1) Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families</u>
(3) <u>Unfit houses closed</u>			
(1) Under ss.16(4),17(1),35(1) of Housing Act 1957	2	7	2
(2) Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
(4) <u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied</u>			
	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By local authority</u>	
(1) After informal action by local authority	101	-	
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	57	None	
(b) Ss9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	None	None	
(3) Under s.24 Housing Act 1957	-	-	
(5) <u>Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957)</u>			
	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings con- tained in col.(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) <u>Purchase of houses by agreement</u>			
	<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) <u>Housing Act 1949 and Housing(Financial Provisions)Act 1958 - Improvement grants,etc.</u>			
	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	
Action during year	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	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>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
Action during year:	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	26
(b) Applications approved by local authority	26
(c) Work completed	27*
(d) Remarks: * one application submitted 1962 - work completed 1963.	

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.

Several 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 1936.

Details of notices served:

Section 45 - Defects to w.c's	- 5
" 75 - Provision of dustbins	- 5
" 93 - Housing defects	- 17*
" 39 - Defective drainage etc.	- 17

*In connection with one of these notices, work was carried out in default of the owner which amounted to £275.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1961.

Details of notices served:

Section 15 - Maintenance of public sewers	- Notices in respect of three notices
" 17 - Stopped up drains	- Two notices
" 26 - Defective premises	- Two notices

RENT ACT 1957.

During the year two applications were received for certificates of disrepair, bringing the total number of applications received since the implementation of the Rent Act to 139. Two undertakings were received and accepted in respect of these applications.

SECTION F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

In view of work in other directions fewer visits were made to food premises in 1963, although an intensive check was made of people hawking food in the Borough, especially ice cream. As a result several new registrations were granted and the standard of vehicles generally improved. The following list gives 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	...
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	...
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	...
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	...
Bakers and/or confectioners	...
Fried fish shops	...
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	...
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	...
Others	...
	283

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS.

There are now 25 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.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.63</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 & provisions	(Rivers Board & General Powers) Act 1938	1	
18			
<u>Sale of ice cream:</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	do.	25	}
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 in 1963. A total of 160 samples was obtained, consisting of 103 samples of milk (10 of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and 57 others comprising:-

1 toasted egg rusks	3 flour confectionery
2 dripping	1 self raising flour
3 pork sausages	2 beef sausages
1 lard	1 soup, canned
3 double cream	1 barley
1 sago	1 sugar
1 fruit curd	3 compound codeine tablets B.P.
1 boric acid lint B.P.C.	1 cough mixture
1 dried full cream milk	1 sweets
1 plain flour	1 sponge pudding mixture
1 mixed pickles	1 travel sickness tablets
2 vinegar	2 ice cream
2 fish, canned	1 sauce
1 liquid paraffin emulsion	1 dried fruit
1 calomine lotion B.P.	1 ground arrowroot
1 coffee	1 baking powder
1 hydrogen peroxide solution B.P.	1 Epsom salts B.P.
1 marmalade	1 milk, condensed,full cream, unsweetened
2 mixed spice	2 dusting powder
2 vitamin C tablets	1 fruit canned
1 vegetables dried	

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 beef sausages	Contained 325 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide)without declaration.	Vendor cautioned
1 sago	Consisted of tapioca	Taken from Home for the Aged. Warden informed and stock examined.
1 brown sugar	Contained a shafer beetle	Taken from Home for the Aged. Warden informed and stock examined.
1 sweets	Vitamin C content only 38 Mgm./oz. 40 mgm./oz.declared on label	Manufacturers communicated with.
1 formal milk	Contained 1.0 international units penicillin per ml.	Farmer interviewed and Milk Production Officer informed.
1 formal milk	Contained 1.2 international units penicillin per ml.	Same farmer.
1 double cream	Sample had stale slightly putrifactive taint when received. Otherwise genuine.	Dairy interviewed and cautioned.
1 informal milk	Contained .1 international units antibiotic or other bacteriostat per ml.	Farmer interviewed and Milk Marketing Board informed.

1 informal milk	Contained .1 international units antibiotic or other bacteriostat per ml.	Farmer interviewed and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 informal milk	Contained .1 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy interviewed and Milk Marketing Board informed.

Condemned Food 1963

Tins/Jars etc.

Vegetable soup	2	Cheeseburgers	7
Beans	39	Chocolate sponge puddings	2
Broccoli	4	Chocolate eclairs	10
Cauliflower	24	Cream sponge cake	7
Mixed vegetables	13	Puff pastry	44
Peas	21	Yorkshire puddings	10
Peas and carrots	3	Cod	15
Potato chips	7	Fish dinners	4
Spinach	21	Fish and chips	5
Tomatoes	4	Fish fingers	35
Apricots	2	Fish cakes	11
Grapefruit	4	Fish steaks	8
Grapefruit syrup	1	Haddock	7
Oranges and peaches	1	Herrings	4
Orange marmalade	1	Kippers	11
Peaches	55	Pilchards in tomato sauce	1
Pears	2	Plaice fillets	31
Pineapple cubes	6	Prawns	1
Evaporated milk	2	Salmon	4
		Sardines	1

	<u>Tins</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Beefburgers	29	10	8
Beef dinners	7	5	4
Beef in gravy	4	1	4
Beef sausages	4	1	8
Beef slices	4	1	0
Beef stew	5	2	8
Beef sticks	4	1	8
Chicken	37	20	12
Chicken pies	5	3	0
Cooked ham	14	190	12
Corned beef	8	42	0
Gammon	1	11	0
Pork	8	13	11
Steak & kidney pies	12	5	0
Steak & kidney pudding	1	8	8
Steaklets	14	6	0
Steak puddings	2	2	0
Hind quarter of beef bullock (badly affected with bone taint)		158	0

The above foodstuffs were all surrendered voluntarily to the department by the food dealers concerned.

MEAT SUPPLY.

There are no registered slaughterhouses in the district. There is one attached to the Prestwich Hospital which is used on occasions. Two slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year. Butchers obtain their meat from Bury or Manchester abattoirs.

MILK SUPPLY.

All milk supplies in the Borough have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 103 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 Adult-erations, etc., on pages 29 and 30.

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 undertaken by the Lancashire County Council.

SAMPLING.

(1) Milk. 12 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	6	6	Nil
Sterilised	2	2	Nil
Tuberculin tested	2	2	Nil
" " pasteurised	2	2	Nil

(2) Ice cream. Two 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 - 2

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 28 Jewish traders registered under s.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. 6 new registrations were granted during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) 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.

Annual licences were granted to 22 firms for the keeping of petroleum to which the Petroleum Acts apply, and to three firms for cellulose solution.

GAME ACT, 1831

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

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

Only one licensed hackney carriage plying for hire in the district. One hackney carriage driver's licence was issued during the year.

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	
Parking on grass verges	December 1957
Deposit of Litter	May 1956
Building Byelaws - Thermal Insulation	2nd August 1960
Hairdressers & Barbers	16th September, 1963
*Byelaws repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
/ Operative from 1st January, 1964.	

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, 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 s.128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is given below.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1963 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)
(1) Factories in which ss.1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	3	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority.	51	26	3	-
(3) Other premises in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	4	-	-
Total	63	33	3	-

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)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	2	2	-	-	-
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	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-	-

OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.



