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BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1971

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December 1971

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PUBLIC ANALYST:

G.H.Baker, F.R.I.C., M.Inst.M.

Market Place,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1971.

This was a Census year, and the figures from it show that the population of Ashton-under-Lyne at the time of the Census was 48,865, an increase of 1,000 over the estimated population for 1970. Over recent years the estimated population given to us by the Registrar General has tended to show a decrease, whereas in fact the general impression gained was that if anything, the population was steady or even increasing. Thus the Census figures tended to confirm our suspicions.

There were 671 deaths in the year, a decrease of 90 over the previous year, and the number of births was up by almost 70.

In my introductory letter to last year's report, I commented on the fact that the infant mortality rate was just about double the national average. I am pleased to report that this year the infant mortality rate is below the national average, and is in fact probably the lowest it has ever been in Ashton. Whilst it is dangerous to make assumptions from statistics based on comparatively small populations, the figures for the surrounding area in the South-East Lancashire Area (Health Division 17) are also 17 per thousand live-births, which suggests that there probably is a real improvement. It is quite likely that next year the figure will be up again but the general trend by averaging periods of two or three years at a time suggests that the infant mortality rate is falling.

During the year there were 230 cases of measles notified and 13 cases of infective hepatitis. Unfortunately the figure for tuberculosis notifications was still rather high and there were twice as many cases of tuberculosis notified in 1971 as were notified in 1970. There has been a tendency to cut down on services provided by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit throughout the country, but it would appear from those figures that there is still a need in this part of Lancashire for the services of the Unit, both in conducting factory surveys and open sessions for the general public. Whilst the figures were not very high, one would wish to see them decreasing rather than increasing. You will find in the tables which follow, the statistics for the infectious diseases, and for deaths classified under the Registrar-General's abridged list of causes. These are self-explanatory.

1971 was again a year in which "change" was very much in the air. In previous reports I have commented on the proposed set-up of the new Social Services Department and steps were well in hand for this by the end of 1971. At the time of writing this letter, the services have already been in being for some months.

During the year, however, information became available in connection with the reorganisation of Local Government and the National Health Services and from the information which we now have available, it seems likely that this will be almost the last report of a Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector for your Borough. In 1974 the post of Medical Officer of Health ceases to become a statutory appointment and although there is likely to be some connection between the new Local Authority and a Medical Officer in the new area Health Board, the form which this link will take is not yet clearly defined.

The work of the Department and officers between now and 1974 is likely to be increasingly taken up with the preparation for the new set-up and no doubt by the time the last of these annual reports is prepared, most of the reorganisation and preparation will be completed, ready for the new authority to take over in 1974.

Finally, I would like to thank the Committee for their support during the year and particularly to thank Mr. Houldsworth and the staff of the Health Department for the tremendous amount of work that they have completed during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

ALUN B. DAVIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)			4,146		
Population:-			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Census 1961	...	...	23,901	26,264	50,165
At Census 1971	...	...			48,865
Estimated mid-1971	...	...			48,620
Number of inhabited houses:-					
At Census 1961	...	...			16,870
Estimated at end of 1971		...			17,498
General Rate for 1971 (in the £)		...			88½p
Rateable Value	...	...		£1,729,615	
Sum represented by a 1p rate		...		£16,650	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Ashton-under-Lyne is situated in the County of Lancashire at the foot of the Pennines. Its highest point is 903 feet and its lowest 325 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town is situated between 330 and 340 feet above sea level.

Since the decline in the cotton industry, the town has attracted a wider range of industries and whilst the textile industry is still important, it has been surpassed by engineering in its many forms. Examples of this diversification include:- leather tanning; flour milling; plastic foam manufacture; rubber pressing; timber merchants; biscuit manufacture and ticket printing.

6.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1971, with the comparable figure for 1970:-

	1971	1970
ESTIMATED POPULATION	48,620	47,880
Comparability factor (a) births ...	1.08	1.08
(b) deaths ...	0.99	0.99
Births (a) live ...	863	796
(b) still ...	13	13
Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population ...	17.7	16.6
Birth-rate as adjusted by factor ...	19.1	17.9
Deaths	671	761
Crude death-rate per 1,000 population ...	13.8	15.9
Death-rate as adjusted by factor ...	13.7	15.7
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) ...	15	29
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17	36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate ... live births	15	36
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	41	39
Male infantile mortality rate ...	31	22
Female infantile mortality rate ...	12	20
Perinatal mortality:		
$\frac{\text{Stillbirth and first-week deaths}}{\text{Total live and stillbirths}} \times 1,000$	29	36
Stillbirth: rate per 1,000 total births ...	15	16
Maternal Mortality:		
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	-	-
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births ...	-	-

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS

Ashton-u- Lyne M.B. Pop'n mid- year 1971 48,620	Live-births		Deaths All causes		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total		Neo-natal	
	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg'd	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg'd	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd	Rate per 1,000 live births
1971	863	17.7*	671	13.8*	13	15.0	Nil	Nil	15	17.0	12	14.0
1970	796	16.6*	761	15.9*	13	16.0	Nil	Nil	29	36.0	22	28.0
1969	864	17.9*	738	15.3*	14	16.0	1	1.35	22	25.0	17	20.0
1968	863	17.9*	659	13.6*	21	24.0	Nil	Nil	23	27.0	15	17.0
1967	870	17.7*	672	13.7*	16	18.0	Nil	Nil	29	33.0	17	20.0
1967-1971 Average 5 years		17.6		14.5		17.8		.27		27.6		19.8

*Adjusted - live-birth rate (comparability factor 1.08) = 19.1 per 1,000
 - death rate (comparability factor 0.99) = 13.7 per 1,000

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY1935 - 1971

Year	Birth-Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1935-39	12.7	14.7	65.0
1940-44	16.0	15.0	54.0
1945-49	18.5	14.3	43.0
1950-54	15.1	14.1	37.0
1955-59	15.2	14.3	26.2
1960-64	16.9	15.1	27.0
1965-69	17.1	13.9	27.6

Year	Population Mid-Year Est.	No. of births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	No. of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1967	49,050	870	17.7	672	13.7	29	33)			
1968	48,280	863	17.9	659	13.6	23	27)			
1969	48,180	864	17.9	738	15.3	22	25)	17.6	14.5	27.6
1970	47,880	796	16.6	761	15.9	29	36)			
1971	48,620	863	17.7	671	13.8	15	17)			

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 and over	M	F	Total 1971
B4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
B6(2)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B19(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
B19(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	1	1
B19(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	8	13	6	2
B19(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	6	9	13	19
B19(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	11	6	24	5	29
B19(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	7	7
B19(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	6	6
B19(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
B19(10)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4
B19(11)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	9	14	5	17	19	36
B20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	4	2	6
B21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3
B23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B46(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B46(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	8	5	13
B26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	4	4	5	9
B27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3	6
B28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	42	42	46	86	62	148
B29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	21	17	18	35

TABLE IV
CAUSES OF DEATH 1970 and 1971

No.	Cause of Death	1970	1971
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	3
B6(2)	Other tuberculoseis	1	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	3	1
B19(1)	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	3	1
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	3	2
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	20	19
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm of intestine	19	22
B19(6)	Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus	39	29
B19(7)	Malignant neoplasm of breast	11	7
B19(8)	Malignant neoplasm of uterus	10	6
B19(9)	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	3	2
B19(10)	Leukaemia	5	4
B19(11)	Other malignant neoplasms including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	29	36
B20	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	2	6
B21	Diabetes mellitus	5	3
B46(1)	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3	-
B23	Anaemias	6	1
B46(3)	Mental disorders	1	1
B46(4)	Multiple sclerosis	3	-
B46(5)	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	10	13
E26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	18	9
B27	Hypertensive disease	13	6
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	150	148
B29	Other forms of heart disease	44	35
B30	Cerebro-vascular disease	112	109
B46(6)	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	26

B31	Influenza	...	9	2
B32	Pneumonia	...	81	64
B33(1)	Bronchitis, emphysema	...	51	39
B33(2)	Asthma	...	-	1
B46(7)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	10	5
B34	Peptic ulcer	...	5	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	...	6	4
B37	Cirrhosis of the liver	...	2	3
B46(8)	Other diseases of the digestive system	...	8	6
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	2	2
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	1	2
B46(9)	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	...	4	3
I46(10)	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	...	1	1
B46(11)	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	...	2	2
B42	Congenital anomalies	...	3	5
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	...	5	6
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	13	3
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	...	14	6
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	...	6	3
BE48	All other accidents	...	8	13
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	...	2	4
BE50	All other external causes	...	2	1
			<u>761</u>	<u>671</u>

TABLE V
INFANT DEATHS
AGES AND CAUSES

CAUSES	AGE AT DEATH					
	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and less than 6 months		6 months and less than 12 months	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
B4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-
B32 Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-
B42 Congenital anomalies	2	1	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	4	2	-	-	-	-
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	1	-	-	-	-
	8	4	2	-	1	-

TABLE VI

CANCER DEATHSThree-year moving average (1951-1970)

Year	Cancer of stomach	Lung and Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Sites	Total
1951	23	16	8	5	54	106
1952	21	17	7	6	53	104
1953	23	19	10	7	51	110
1954	22	17	7	6	49	101
1955	26	19	10	4	49	108
1956	25	21	9	6	53	114
1957	23	23	9	8	53	116
1958	20	25	11	8	57	121
1959	17	22	15	8	55	117
1960	22	24	15	6	55	122
1961	23	23	13	5	53	117
1962	21	24	10	4	58	117
1963	20	27	9	5	56	117
1964	20	31	9	4	54	118
1965	18	28	9	4	54	113
1966	15	30	8	4	61	118
1967	13	28	8	6	60	115
1968	15	30	9	6	62	122
1969	17	31	10	7	59	124
1970	20	31	9	6	63	129
	404	486	195	115	1109	2309

TABLE VII

CANCER DEATHS (1947-1971)

Table showing trends (sexes separated) from all groups, with Lung and Bronchus groups separated.

Year	Total cancer deaths	MALES				FEMALES		
		All Groups	Lung & Bronchus	% (3) of (2)	3 year moving average of (3)	All groups	Lung & Bronchus	% (7) of (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1947	74	34	7	21	6.0	40	3	8
1948	97	43	4	9	8.3	54	4	7
1949	98	57	14	25	10.0	41	3	7
1950	106	50	12	24	13.0	56	1	2
1951	97	56	13	23	14.3	41	2	5
1952	117	64	18	28	15.3	53	1	2
1953	105	47	15	32	16.3	58	3	5
1954	115	57	16	28	14.7	58	3	5
1955	99	54	13	24	17.0	45	-	-
1956	116	66	22	33	19.6	50	2	4
1957	135	77	24	31	20.0	58	3	5
1958	110	59	14	24	20.0	51	5	10
1959	127	68	22	32	17.0	59	7	12
1960	121	52	15	29	19.7	69	3	4
1961	119	64	22	34	20.7	55	2	4
1962	117	64	25	39	22.0	53	2	4
1963	126	61	19	31	22.6	65	3	4
1964	118	60	24	40	24.0	58	7	12
1965	121	71	29	41	23.3	50	6	12
1966	108	57	17	30	26.3	51	2	4
1967	132	73	33	45	26.3	59	3	5
1968	116	69	29	42	28.3	47	2	4
1969	116	62	23	37	28.3	54	1	2
1970	142	76	33	43	26.6	66	6	9
1971	128	66	24	37		62	5	8
	2860	1507	487	32		1353	79	6

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 336 notifications in 1971 of infectious diseases, and 509 the previous year.

Table VIII (pages 18 and 19) gives the secular trend for the last 30 years.

Table IX (page 20) analyses the cases notified by age and condition.

TABLE VIII

INFECTIOUS
NOTIFICATIONS

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	8	4	4	3	3	-	1	2	1	3	1	1
Scarlet Fever	86	98	63	41	27	26	131	265	103	102	116	91
Whooping Cough	39	197	69	34	175	48	236	54	223	88	139	255
Diphtheria	42	61	60	64	25	11	19	4	6	3	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	5	8	10	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	3
Measles	521	355	419	233	136	696	439	461	281	855	422	427
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	8	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2
Pulm. Tuberculosis	49	43	48	56	57	48	48	45	43	53	74	55
Non. Pulm. Tuberculosis	27	22	15	18	11	20	12	19	12	11	17	15
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	914	956	742	501	516	902	952	930	734	1179	813	908

TABLE VIII

DISEASES

1942 - 1971

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	2	3	4	2	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
86	69	35	49	75	51	29	37	31	20	29	33	30	23	36	26	9	3
97	72	95	113	99	12	28	13	31	50	41	2	4	56	36	8	13	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	122	33	297	39	10	367	31	97	10	265	44	8	208	47	27	9	15
182	1059	21	922	166	756	157	739	147	729	638	176	387	291	346	88	442	230
1	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	8	5	2	12	1	4	2	7	-	14	7	4	1	8	1	1	12
55	51	31	53	42	15	20	49	40	30	36	16	13	21	21	30	14	25
14	4	3	1	12	3	1	3	9	5	8	4	3	4	6	3	4	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	42	156	78	24	15	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
519	1470	290	1492	466	893	628	929	376	855	1053	295	492	763	584	207	509	336

TABLE IX
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1971
AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

	Total cases at all ages	AGE GROUP ANALYSIS										Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from district					
		Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44			45 to 64	65 and over	Age unknown		
Smallpox)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever)																		
Paratyphoid Fever)																		
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	25	4	4	4	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	15	-	3	3	2	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Measles	230	12	34	34	39	37	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic)																		
Non-Paralytic)																		
Acute Encephalitis: Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	12	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Pulmonary T.B.	25	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	21
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	13	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy)																		
Leptospirosis)																		
Tetanus)																		
Yellow Fever)																		
	336	17	41	41	45	38	94	13	24	6	9	3	-	-	-	-	4	40

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 37 new cases of tuberculosis notified, 25 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary. Of the 25 pulmonary cases, 12 were males and 13 females. This is an increase on the previous year's figures.

Comprehensive medical care is provided by the Chest Clinic under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician from persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Careful investigation into living conditions, family history, workplace and contacts of the patient is carried out by the health visitors attached to the Chest Clinic. Whilst the work of these nurses is closely associated with the treatment of the patient, they are particularly concerned with preventive measures. These include arranging for contacts of the case to attend the Chest Clinic for B.C.G. inoculations and chest X-ray, and to secure information about the possible source of the disease amongst the circle of contacts.

In conjunction with the Health Department of the particular district, the Health Visitor is instrumental in securing attention to environmental defects which might hinder the patient's recovery.

The following Table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register over the last ten years:-

TABLE X

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1962	272	36
1963	229	39
1964	216	37
1965	182	27
1966	154	25
1967	136	24
1968	133	28
1969	128	26
1970	105	25
1971	114	31

The classification of cases on the register at 31st December 1971 was:-

Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total Respiratory and Non-respiratory		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
66	48	114	14	17	31	80	65	145

The Housing Committee of the Borough gives special consideration to recommendations for re-housing in cases of tuberculosis. The object of these recommendations is to provide a standard of housing where the risks of direct infection from one member of the family to another are minimised and particularly to safeguard young children from possible exposure to infection.

TABLE XI

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1971

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
25 - 34	2	3	2	4	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	12	13	5	7	2	1	-	1
	25		12		3		1	
	37				4			
	Case rate per 1,000				Death rate per 1,000			
	0.50		0.24		0.06		0.02	
	0.74				0.08			

TABLE XII

TUBERCULOSISIncidence and Death Rates Annually 1952 - 1971

Year	Incidence			Deaths		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1952	1.62	0.37	1.99	0.33	0.04	0.37
1953	1.22	0.33	1.55	0.24	0.04	0.28
1954	1.11	0.28	1.39	0.22	0.00	0.22
1955	0.99	0.08	1.07	0.33	0.00	0.33
1956	0.60	0.05	0.65	0.19	0.02	0.21
1957	1.03	0.02	1.05	0.12	0.00	0.12
1958	0.83	0.23	1.06	0.17	0.02	0.19
1959	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.12	0.02	0.14
1960	0.39	0.02	0.41	0.12	0.00	0.12
1961	0.98	0.06	1.04	0.16	0.00	0.16
1962	0.80	0.18	0.98	0.12	0.02	0.14
1963	0.60	0.10	0.70	0.10	0.00	0.10
1964	0.72	0.16	0.88	0.08	0.00	0.08
1965	0.32	0.08	0.40	0.10	0.02	0.12
1966	0.26	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
1967	0.42	0.08	0.50	0.02	0.00	0.02
1968	0.42	0.12	0.54	0.02	0.00	0.02
1969	0.60	0.06	0.66	0.02	0.02	0.04
1970	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.06	0.02	0.08
1971	0.50	0.24	0.74	0.06	0.02	0.08
Average for 20 years	0.70	0.13	0.83	0.13	0.01	0.14
Average for first 5-year period 1952-1956	1.11	0.22	1.33	0.26	0.02	0.28
Average for last 5-year period 1967-1971	0.44	0.12	0.56	0.04	0.01	0.05

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

A. General Hospital.

The Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital is controlled and administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, acting through the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee.

The Hospital admits medical and surgical cases. There is an out-patient department and a maternity department, maternity beds and an ante-natal clinic.

B. Infectious Diseases.

The area is served by Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital. The Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury, would take any cases of smallpox.

C. Tuberculosis Services.

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, is now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, though certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the domain of the Local Health Authority's Medical Officer (the Divisional Medical Officer of Health for Health Division No.17). The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows:-

Mondays (X-ray only)	...	...	2.00 p.m.
Tuesdays	...	...	1.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	...	...	9.30 a.m.
Fridays	...	...	9.30 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month (appointment only)	...	...	5.30 p.m.

A clinic for children only is held Friday afternoons from 1.30 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The Lancashire County Council are the Local Health Authority for the Ashton-under-Lyne area, and they have set up a Divisional Scheme for Administration covering the whole of the County of Lancashire.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the five constituent districts in Health Division No.17, which is comprised as follows:-

Ashton-under-Lyne Borough;
Mossley Borough;
Audenshaw Urban District;
Denton Urban District;
Droylsden Urban District.

The services which are provided by the Lancashire County Council with effect from July 5th 1948, are as follows:-

1. Maternity and Child Welfare
2. School Medical Service
3. Midwifery
4. Health Visiting
5. Home Nursing
6. Vaccination and Immunisation
7. Ambulance Service
8. Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
9. Domestic help.
10. Mental Health
11. Health Education

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council, acting through their Divisional Health Committee No.17.

A brief resumé of the above services as available to residents in Ashton-under-Lyne follows, the items being listed in the order as shown above:-

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

	(Crickets Lane	... Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
	(Richmond House, York Place	... Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Child Health	(Ormonde Street	... Wednesdays 2.0 p.m.
Clinics	(Hurst Community Centre	... Mondays, 2.0 p.m.
	(Methodist Sunday School,	... Tuesdays 2.0 p.m.
	(Oldham Road	
Ante-Natal	(Crickets Lane	) Alternate Fridays,
Clinics	(Richmond House, York Place	) 2.0 p.m.
Speech Therapy,	Crickets Lane	*Thursdays

2. School Medical Service

The School Clinic at Crickets Lane is open throughout the week and provides the following clinics:-

Minor Ailments	Dental*
Ophthalmic*	Chiropody*
	Orthopaedic*

* Denotes by appointment only.

3. Health Visitors (Cricket Lane Clinic).

Miss Cleary	Mrs. Gagen
Mrs. Allott	Mrs. Munro
Miss Naden	Mrs. Vega

4. School Nurses

Mrs. Cumberland
Mrs. Dawson
Mrs. Murphy

5. Midwives

The following are the names and addresses of the Midwives practising in Ashton-under-Lyne :-

Mrs. M. Crompton, Lime Bank, Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne	...	Tel: 330 5070
Mrs. M. Tattersall, 2 Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne	...	Tel: 330 2086
Mrs. O. Davies, 6 Hampson Place, Ashton-under-Lyne	...	Tel. 330 4269
Mrs. Brownley, 88 Melbourne Street North, Ashton-under-Lyne	...	Tel: 330 4330
Mrs. S. Broadhurst, 91 Hamilton Street, Stalybridge	...	Tel: 338 2674

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICESEmbodying the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the
Year 1971

Public Health Department,
Market Place,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1971.

Happily there were no staff changes during the year, so that work was able to proceed without interruption.

In the training sector, your choice of a University training scheme for Student Public Health Inspectors was amply justified by the attainment of Mr. Kenneth Hodgson, who obtained a first class honours degree in Environmental Sciences at Salford University. Alderman Gleave and I were privileged to attend the degree presentation ceremony as your representatives.

After the unsuccessful attempt to appoint an additional student during 1970, our efforts were successful in 1971, and Mr. Peter Goodwin was appointed. He entered Salford University at the commencement of the academic year on a three-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science.

The principal matter affecting the well-being of the residents of Ashton undoubtedly is, and will be for many years, housing. Whilst our record for the clearance of unfit properties is very good, there is still a great deal of work to be done.

Much has been heard about the improvement of houses and of environmental improvement associated therewith, by the promotion of "General Improvement Areas". Very little has been heard of the time-consuming survey work, the large amount of administrative work and delays in implementation occasioned by the need to obtain agreement amongst all the property owners in a designated area. Action to introduce such areas in Ashton would be ill-advised at the present time, since the staff needed to implement such schemes would be the same as are required to deal with the more important work of slum clearance. By all means encourage the improvement of houses through the medium of Improvement and Standard Grants to those householders who wish to improve their home standards and try to persuade those who are not so enthusiastic of the value of those grants, both in terms of improved amenity within the home and increased value of their property, but let the removal of unfit and obsolete dwellings be the prime concern.

Another vital factor in the achievement of an acceptable living environment is the control of atmospheric pollution. The promotion of Smoke Control Areas, which exercise is only half completed, is now producing tangible results. Buildings are being cleaned of a century of grime, plants grow more readily in the town centre, and home decorations last longer. The effect on the population's health cannot be assessed, but it must be beneficial.

All the other matters reported in the following pages have their important places in the promotion of a wholesome environment in which to live, but I have made special reference to housing and atmospheric pollution because of the publication in November of the Local Government Bill. This was an event which overshadowed all others during the year, finalising the pattern of local government for the foreseeable future.

Because of the very tight time schedule leading to the creation of the new local authorities and the tremendous amount of preparation work needed, there may be a tendency to curtail or slow down progressive work. In my opinion it is imperative that the tempo of work of slum clearance and promotion of Smoke Control Areas should be accelerated as much as is possible during the period up to April 1974 for the benefit of the residents of the town, because there may well be an initial slack period after that date, coupled with the necessity to apportion available finance over a much larger area.

With your support this will be the aim of your Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the department during 1972 and 1973.

Once again I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, to colleagues from other departments, but principally to the staff of the department for their support and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

H. HOULDSWORTH

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT ON SLUM CLEARANCE

Since the first post-war clearance area was declared in 1955, 3447 properties have been demolished or are now vacant and awaiting demolition. Apart from properties which were subsequently made the subject of Clearance Orders, they have either been acquired by agreement or included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have been confirmed.

1. Areas included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders and not yet cleared:-

	<u>No. of properties</u>
Oldham Road No.1 (1970) ... 75/83 Oldham Road 2/8 Newman Street 5/7 Blandford St.	11
Alderley Street (1970) ... 11/21 Alderley Street	6
Cavendish Street No.1 (1970) ... 214/226 Cavendish Street	7
Wellington Clough (1970) ... 1/29 Wellington Clough	15
Burlington Street No.1 (1970) ... 12/18 Burlington Street 15/23 Newman Street	9
Burlington Street No.2 (1970) ... 26/42 Burlington Street 228/240 Cavendish Street 39/47 Newman Street	21
Burlington Street No.3 (1970) ... 68/98 Burlington Street 192/200 Portland Street 53/91 Newman Street 155 Bentinck Street	41
Newman Street No.1 (1970) ... 10/20 Newman Street 21/25 Blandford Street	9
Grosvenor Street No.1 (1971) ... 45/65 Grosvenor Street 138/144 Victoria Street 146 Victoria St./ 2 Cecil St. 4/18 Cecil Street	24

Dean Street No.1 (1971)	...	27
3, 5, 9, 17/25 and 29 Dean Street		
6/10, 14/16 Blandford Street		
93/95 Oldham Road		
Blandford Street No.1 (1971)	...	38
57/85 Blandford St.		
157/165 Bentinck Street		
22/44, 48/52, 54 Newman Street		
Whitelands (1971)	...	5
14/16 Whitelands		
103/107 Whitelands Road		
Carr Street (1971)	...	6
10/20 Carr Street		
Dean Street No.2 (1971)	...	11
36/46 Blandford Street		
43/47 and 51 Dean Street		
Katherine Street No.1 (1971)	...	9
228/248 Katherine Street		
Store at rear of 230/232 Katherine St.		

2. The following areas are being purchased by agreement:-

South Street (1971)	...	5
20/28 South Street		
Kelvin Street (1971)	...	3
223/227 Kelvin Street		
Dunkerley Street (1971)	...	13
2/10 Dunkerley Street		
263/273 Oldham Road		
156/158 Taunton Road		

3. Areas included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have not yet been confirmed:-

Katherine Street No.2 (1971)	...	13
292/298, 302/304, 312 and 316/322		
St.Peter's Street (1971)	...	5
1/9 St.Peter's Street		
Hope Street 1971	...	15
153/175, 179 Hope Street		
64/68 Alderley Street		

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the position insofar as properties affected by clearance procedure are concerned:-

Number of unfit properties included in Clearance Areas since 1955	...	2729
Number of unfit properties dealt with as individually unfit, i.e. Demolition or Closing Orders	...	179
Number of unfit properties included in the Medical Officer of Health's Certificates of Unfitness (these properties were owned by the Council or were temporary pre-fabricated bungalows	...	190
Number of properties not unfit for habitation but included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders to secure comprehensive development.	...	348
Number of properties not unfit for habitation but included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have yet to be confirmed	...	1
	Total	<u>3447</u>

		<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
1.	No. of new houses erected during the year		
	i) by the Local Authority	...	16 60
	ii) by other local authorities	...	- -
	iii) by other bodies or persons	...	108 -
2.	Total number of Council-owned dwellings at end of year	...	6138
3.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-		
	a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1555
	b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	2169
	c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	...	969
4.	No. of houses included in Clearance Areas	...	275
5.	Individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	...	16
6.	Houses demolished	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u> <u>Persons</u> <u>Families</u>
	A. In Clearance Areas:-		
	i) Houses unfit for human habitation	321)	
	ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-)	274 105
	iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2) Housing Act 1957	6)	
	B. Not in Clearance Areas:-		
	iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1) of the Housing Act 1957	3)	
	v) Local Authority-owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-)	13 7
	vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-)	
	vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-)	
7.	Unfit houses closed:-		
	a) Under Secs.16(4),17(1),35(1), Housing Act 1957	2)	
	b) Under Secs.17(3),26, Housing Act 1957	-)	- -
	c) Parts of buildings closed under Sec.18, Housing Act 1957	-)	

34.

8. Unfit Houses made fit:

(i) By owner after informal action by local authority	83
(ii) After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, H.A., 1957	
(a) by owner	...
(b) by local authority	...
(iii) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	559
(iv) After modification of a clearance order under S.24, Housing Act 1961	...
(v) After determination of a demolition order under S.24, Housing Act 1957	...

9. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u>
...	1	4

10. Housing Act 1969 - Improvement Grants etc.

No. of dwellings or other bds. affected in schemes.

Action during the year:-

	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>
i) Submitted by private individuals to L.A.	36	4
ii) Approved by local authority	13	-
iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
iv) Approved by Ministry	-	-
v) Work completed	7	-
vi) Additional separate dwellings incl. in (v)	-	-

11. Housing Acts 1961, 1964 and 1969 - Standard Grants.

i) Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to:		
(a) full standard	...	172
(b) reduced standard	...	-
ii) Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to:		
(a) reduced standard	...	-
(b) full standard	...	140
(c) higher standard	...	13
iii) Work completed - full standard	...	138
- higher standard	...	14

12. Rent Act 1957.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	1
No. of certificates issued	...	1
No. of undertakings accepted	...	1
No. of cancellations	...	-
No. of visits made in relation thereto	...	2

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

For the past 24 years, the Council has operated a waste-water closet conversion scheme. Initially a fixed grant of £5 was paid. This was raised to £10 in 1958 and 50% of the reasonable cost in 1960. As a result of this last increase, it has become our policy to take statutory action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 in all cases of reported defective waste-water closets.

At the time of the inauguration of the scheme there were over 10,000 waste-water closets in use in the town. At the present time it is estimated that there are approximately 700 existing. That number will be reduced significantly by slum clearance during the next two years, so that it should be possible to get rid of the remainder by conversion during the same period.

During the year, 84 waste-water closets were abolished under the scheme, but it is estimated that a further 222 were abolished by reason of improvement grants and property demolitions.

CLEAN AIR.

Industrial Premises

92 observations on various chimneys were carried out for possible contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.

Industry generally continues to co-operate very well in the prevention of atmospheric pollution and complaints are relatively few. Occasional lapses on the part of the firms are usually quickly rectified as the result of personal intervention by your Inspectors.

I am pleased to report that it was not found necessary to take any legal action during the year.

Domestic Premises.

Smoke Control Order No.13 was confirmed on the 19th May 1971, to come into operation on the 1st December 1971, bringing a further 68 properties and 135 acres under control.

By the end of the year a total of 11,060 premises and 3,105 acres had been included in smoke control areas, which represented 55.44% of the premises and 74.88% of the acreage of the town.

Atmospheric Pollution.

In the report for 1970 I stated that at the end of the year the threatened shortage of solid smokeless fuels had become a reality.

With the advent of the new year, it became necessary to suspend the smoke control orders which had been made prior to 1964 and which were based on open fires. This regrettable state of affairs had several effects:-

- 1) it slowed down the promotion of new orders;
- 2) it led to an increase in pollution levels, in spite of a mild winter;
- 3) it persuaded a lot of people to change from solid fuel heating to gas and electricity;
- 4) it produced complaints of non-availability of solid smokeless fuels, at the same time as complaints were received of pollution by coal burning from householders who burned gas or electricity.

Stability was quickly achieved with the coming of summer and assurances were given by the solid fuel industry that such a situation could not arise again.

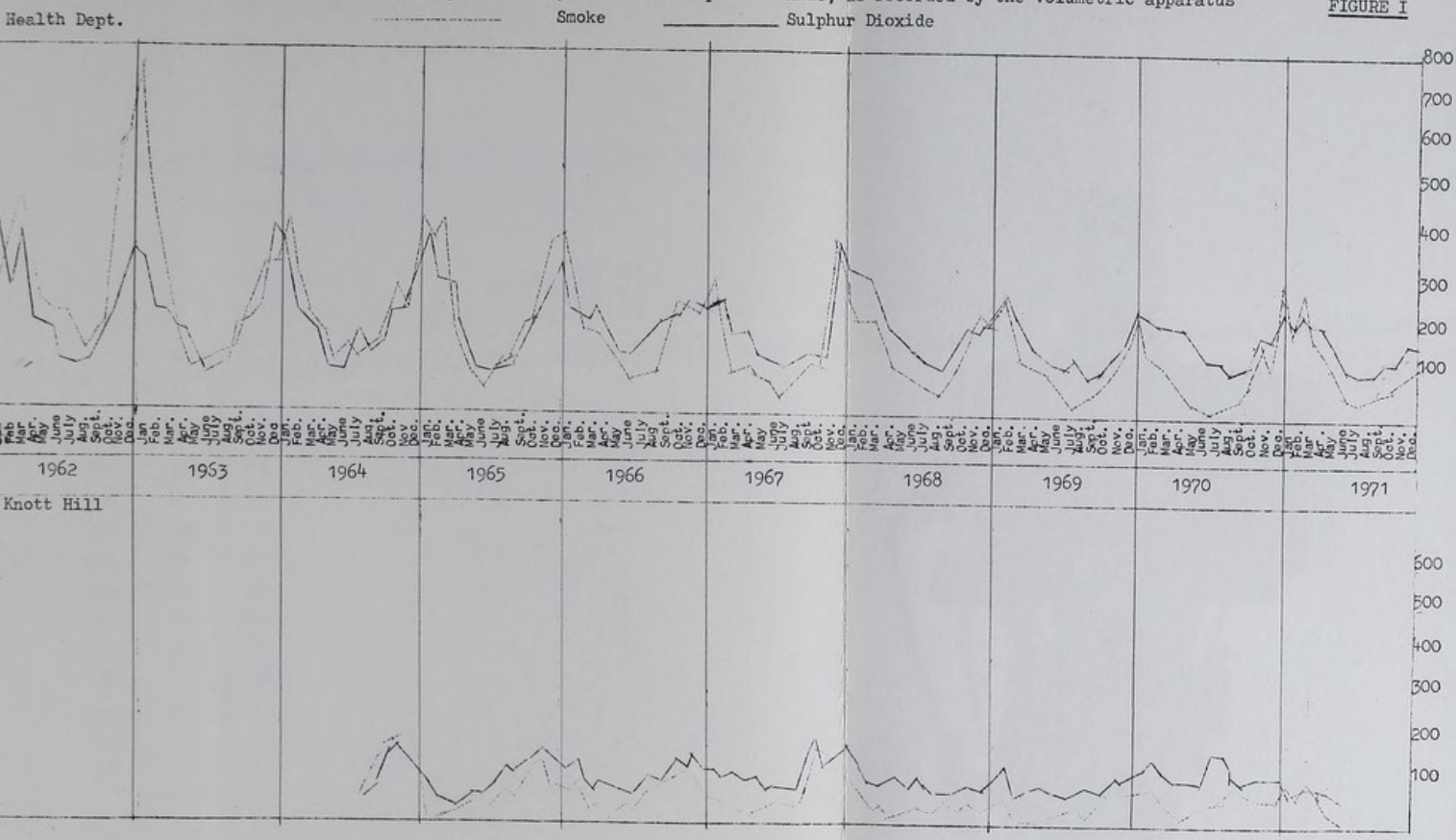
At the end of the year, indications were that supplies of solid smokeless fuels should be adequate for the winter.

Unfortunately it was necessary to remove the volumetric recording unit from Knott Hill at the end of June, at the request of the West Pennine Water Board. So for the last time I wish to record my thanks to Mr. Baron, Bailiff at Knott Hill, for his willing assistance over the past seven years in maintaining the unit.

I produce details of the measurements of atmospheric pollution. Fig.1 depicts graphically the position over the past ten years, both for smoke and SO_2 . Fig.2 shows the monthly averages for smoke and SO_2 in 1971. Fig.3 shows a comparison of winter and summer averages for smoke and SO_2 over a ten year period.

Graph showing the monthly average levels of pollution by Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, as recorded by the volumetric apparatus Health Dept.

FIGURE I



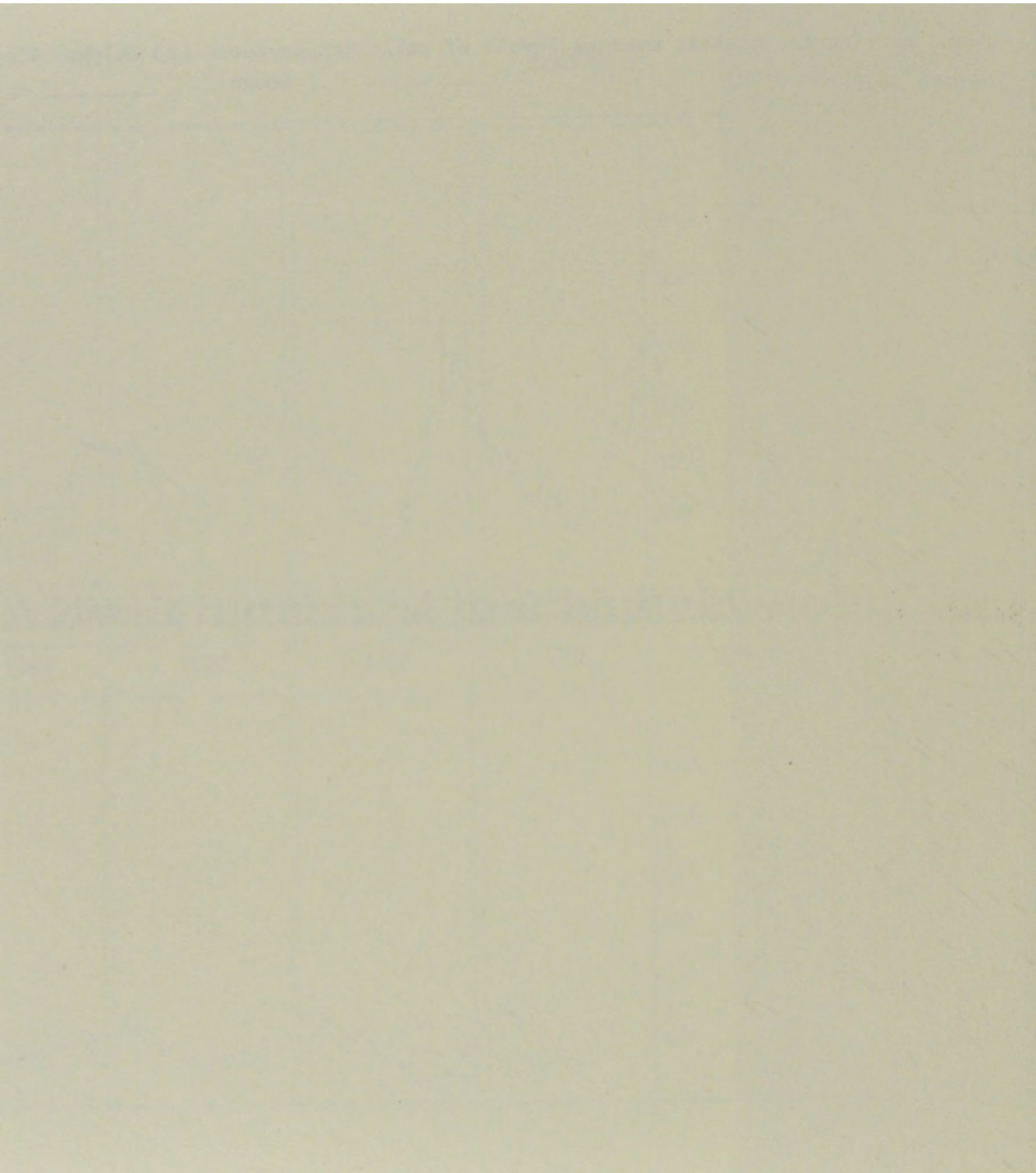


Fig.3

WINTER AND SUMMER AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDEexpressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.

	SMOKE				SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
	Health Dept.		Knott Hill		Health Dept.		Knott Hill	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1961	383	178	-	-	270	83	-	-
1962	421	190	-	-	303	143	-	-
1963	385	123	-	-	259	135	-	-
1964	331	129	-	-	288	127	-	-
1965	337	120	151	51	333	141	150	87
1966	224	110	97	44	236	155	141	99
1967	233	83	118	41	266	132	145	99
1968	193	88	80	38	214	135	127	105
1969	188	67	49	22	222	129	99	80
1970	144	61	71	26	210	107	101	88
1971	151	65	-	-	185	121	-	-

Fig. 2

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS INSTRUMENTS

		C O N C E N T R A T I O N S									
		S M O K E			S U L P H U R D I O X I D E						
		Concentration Microgrms. per cu.m.			Concentration Microgrms. per cu.m						
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest					
	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.			
Jan.	183	461	375	82	21	216	79	395	168	124	40
Feb.	279	59	1728	62	13	250	87	746	155	118	65
Mar.	155	90	524	60	40	224	96	497	139	109	56
Apr.	119	57	312	23	6	203	93	316	167	99	51
May	75	30	148	24	6	146	90	261	168	76	51
June	38	16	54	18	7	93	71	129	104	63	53
July	34	-	71	17	-	74	-	118	-	46	-
Aug.	41	-	102	17	-	89	-	141	-	52	-
Sept.	81	-	323	27	-	118	-	325	-	67	-
Oct.	57	-	130	22	-	106	-	158	-	60	-
Nov.	129	-	451	27	-	160	-	458	-	90	-
Dec.	102	-	251	40	-	155	-	388	-	68	-
	108	-				153	-				

H.D. = Health Department
K.H. = Knott Hill

The information supplied in this section summarises the work of your Inspectors in safeguarding the food supplied to the public.

Milk Supply

Action taken with regard to the administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

i) No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of:-

(a) Pasteurising plant	...	-
(b) Sterilising plant	...	-
(c) Ultra heat treatment plant	...	-
(d) Pre-packed milk	...	115
(e) Untreated milk	...	13

ii) By virtue of the above, number of dealers at end of year authorised to deal in milk of the following designations:-

(a) Untreated	...	13
(b) Pasteurised	...	62
(c) Sterilised	...	115
(d) Ultra heat treated	...	32

2. Action taken by the local authority in relation to samples taken in the district:

i) Samples for biological examination:-

Total number of samples submitted ... 31

Results:	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>No Result</u>
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(b) Brucellosis - ring test	1	30	-
(c) Brucellosis - culture test	1	-	-
(d) Brucellosis - biological test	-	-	-

ii) Samples for statutory tests:-

	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Void</u>
Raw Milk:				
(a) Methylene blue test	-	-	-	-
Heat treated milk:				
(b) Methylene blue test only	3	1	2	-
(c) Meth. Blue test)	38	32	4	2
(d) Phosphatase test)		38	-	-
(e) Turbidity test	16	16	-	-
(f) Colony Count test	9	9	-	-

40.

Ice Cream

4 samples of ice cream were forwarded for Methylene Blue test and were reported upon as follows:-

Grade 1	...	3
Grade 2	...	1

Food and Drugs Sampling.

During the year, 143 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Details of these samples are as follows:-

Formal samples:

Milks	...	...	3
Ice cream	...	...	3
Pork sausage		...	1

Informal samples:

Tinned fish	...	...	9
Pork sausage	...	...	7
Beef sausage	...	...	7
Cheese and cheese spreads		...	6
Butter	...	...	6
Potted meats	...	...	6
Beef paste	...	...	3
Ham & Bacon...	...	...	5
Soft drinks...	...	...	5
Cake decorations	...	...	5
Cereals	...	...	5
Fish spreads	...	...	4
Brawn	...	...	4
Medicines	...	...	3
Medicinal tablets	...	...	3
Margarine	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	3
Lemon cheese	...	...	3
Tinned steak	...	...	3
Cream cakes	...	...	3
Christmas puddings	...	...	2
Baby foods	...	...	2
Tinned corned beef	...	...	2
Wines	...	...	2

One each of the following:

Tinned meat; sugarless jelly; ice lolly syrup; sage & onion stuffing; pork pie; cheese & onion pie; tea; potato crisps; currants; tinned soup; pancake mix; bread; buttered scone; coleslaw; yoghurt; savoury ducks; ham sausage; German sausage; sweet & sour sauce mix; onions with white sauce; marmalade; marmalade mix; tinned butter beans; brown bread mix; condensed milk; black puddings; jellied veal; carrot juice; slimming pills; tin pork goulash; raspberry syrup; beetroot & onion salad.

Below are the particulars of the samples found upon analysis to have been adulterated or below standard:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Adulteration</u>	<u>Action taken.</u>
Pork sausage	Contained undeclared preservative	Manufacturer warned
Butter	Contained excessive water	Further sample to be taken
Potted meat	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer interviewed
Potted meat	(1) Deficient in meat) (2) Incorrectly labelled)	Further sample to be taken
Potted meat	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer interviewed
Beef sausage	Contained undeclared preservative	Vendor warned
Pork sausage	Deficient in meat	Formal sample taken.
"Rutivite" tablets	Exaggerated claim	Manufacturer contacted
"Vegetex" tablets	Exaggerated claim	Manufacturer contacted
Pork sausage	Deficient in meat	Prosecution
Pork sausage	Excessive fat content) (Deficient in total meat))	
Pork sausage meat	Excessive fat content) (Deficient in total meat))	Formal samples to be taken.
Potted brawn	Deficient in meat)	
Slimming pills	Contained vegetable purgative drugs	Vendor to be interviewed
Bread	Contained mice droppings	Court case pending.

Pesticide Residues in Food.

The report on the second year of the 'National Scheme to Determine the Extent of Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs' was published during the year, three years after the exercise.

The findings were very similar to those of the first year and showed that whilst the number of foods found to contain residues was sufficient to warrant further surveys being carried out, the quantities in which they were present in those foods were not so significant as to warrant any action being taken.

Of particular interest was the testing of a large number of samples of food for the presence of mercury residues and the fact that none was found in any of them.

Whilst the report is reassuring, constant monitoring of foods must be maintained, for there is no doubt that insect eradication on a massive scale must be carried out if the production of food, world-wide, is to be increased.

During the year, 20 samples were examined, consisting of:-
eggs 2; celery 2; spring onions 2; spring cabbage 2; lettuce 2; apples 2; and 1 each of the following:- ham; butter; lard; leeks; radishes; beef dripping; tomatoes; cauliflower.

All the samples were free from residues.

Food Hygiene.

Over the years in these reports I have made repeated references to the need for high standards of personal hygiene and the adoption of hygienic practices in the preparation and sale of food.

By the vigilance of your inspectors and the constant pressure on owners of food businesses, standards are improving. There are, however, two important factors which militate against the attainment of very high standards of hygiene. One is the fact that any person may open any type of food shop, catering establishment or food preparing premise without reference to the local health department and subject only to planning permission and bye-law approval. Secondly that, in general, members of the public accept mal-practices and inferior standards in such premises without complaint.

If the Government could be persuaded to give local authorities powers to control the opening of all types of food premises and to close unsatisfactory ones, and if the public would refuse to patronise unsatisfactory premises or at least complain about them, the attainment of higher standards would be facilitated.

In the meantime we shall continue to maintain surveillance over the 660 food premises in the town, to which 1628 visits were made during the year.

The foods listed below were surrendered by local tradespeople and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

	Cwts.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Lbs.
Tinned goods - meats	12.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$			
- others	1.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13.	107.
Tea	...	...	-	10.	0.
Soft drinks -(contained cyclamates)	...	...	-	2.	21.
Poultry	...	...	-	2.	20.
Potatoes	...	...	-	2.	0.
Fresh meat	...	...	-	1.	49.
Fresh fish	...	...	-	-	14.
Liver	...	...	-	-	10
Cheese	...	...	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulses	...	...	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles	...	...	-	-	10.
Misc. foods (including bread, butter etc.)	...	...	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curry dishes	...	...	-	-	8.
Frozen foods (meat, veg., fish, fruit etc.)	...	...	-	3.	69.
sold by weight				1.	16. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other foods not sold by weight:					
240 eggs					
4 pints cream					
78 meat pies					
25 galls vegetable oil					
Frozen foods:					
242 chickens				26	cakes and fruit pies
2 turkeys				404	assorted ices
15 galls ice cream				4	cases fruit squash

Meat Inspection

The throughput of pigs at the slaughterhouse once again has shown an increase on the previous year of 14.94%.

No. of animals (pigs) killed and inspected ...	118,088
Total weight of meat and offal destroyed as being unfit for human consumption ...	67 tons 14 cwts.106 lbs.

The increase in the throughput of pigs over the recent years is an indicator of the success of the company concerned. From 35,883 in 1965, the annual number of pigs slaughtered has risen to 118,088 in 1971. Whilst the company obviously has not reached its expansion peak, the physical limitations imposed by the size of the premises were beginning to be felt.

Carcases and Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuberculosis	Other than Tuberculosis			Total
		Inflamm. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other conditions	
Whole carcasses condemned	1	206	2	60	269
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2209	15,234	13,671	3,877	34,991

Details of Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuberculosis	Inflammatory	Parasitic	Other Diseases
Heads and Tongues	2,092	-	-	-
Pairs of lungs	-	14,481	-	-
Livers	-	-	13,671	-
Plucks	-	413	-	-

ANIMALS.

There are 3 licensed Animal Boarding Establishments and 6 licensed shops under the Pet Animals Act and 1 licensed Riding School in the town, all of which are kept under regular surveillance.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

For the third year in succession, there is little activity to report under this head. Happily there have been no further outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, and Swine Fever has virtually been eradicated. Fowl Pest continues to cause trouble, but the effects are not so far-reaching as in larger animals, probably because it is possible to build up flocks of birds very quickly.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

23 new premises were registered during the year, all of which received a general inspection, and 90% of existing registered premises were re-visited.

One prosecution only was necessary for contravention of the welfare provisions of the Act.

Only 6 accidents were reported during the year, all of which were of a minor nature, involving falls and cuts. Investigations were carried out in all cases, but no contraventions of the Act or negligence on the part of the principals were found.

In all, 833 visits were made to registered premises.

An analysis of contraventions found is given below:

Section	No. of Contraventions Found		Section	No. of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	39	12	Clothing accommodation	11
6	Temperature	22	13	Sitting facilities	1
7	Ventilation	7	15	Eating facilities	4
8	Lighting	4	16	Floors, passages, stairs	11
9.	Sanitary conveniences	8	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	1
10	Washing facilities	5	24	First-aid	16
				Other matters	6
				Total	135

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during 1971	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	3	127	115
Retail shops	12	337	325
Wholesale shops, warehouses	6	23	23
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	2	103	94
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	23	592	557

RODENT CONTROL

45.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Our comprehensive service for the control of rats and mice once again functioned satisfactorily.

Whilst the rat and mouse populations are being contained, the demolition of properties and major sewer construction works are leading to an increase in the number of surface infestations being reported, which gives the impression of increased infestation. These, however, are very easily dealt with.

It has been found that the use of Warfarin brings little success, but alphachloralose has been and is being used to good effect.

Much could be done to assist us in this very important work if householders, shopkeepers, food manufacturers and warehouses would make it more difficult for these pests to obtain food by (1) better storage arrangements; (2) not leaving loose food in situations easily accessible to them; (3) not throwing waste food into yards and passages; (4) in the case of large food premises, regular rotation of stock, and (5) by notifying this office immediately on sighting the first rat or mouse, instead of feeding them for several weeks, thereby allowing the numbers to increase.

In addition to the two annual sewer treatments which in themselves necessitated the baiting of approximately 1,000 manholes on each occasion, it was necessary to carry out extensive treatments of (a) the whole northern bank of the River Tame and land adjoining the canal from Clarence Street to Guide Bridge; (b) the two sewage treatment works, and (c) the Corporation's tip.

Details of work at domestic and business premises were as follows:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	20,219	28
2. No. of properties inspected following complaint	623	7
a) No. infested by rats	141	6
b) No. infested by mice	482	1
3. No. of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than complaint	307	2
a) No. infested by rats	32	1
b) No. infested by mice	65	-
4. No. of properties treated	720	8
5. No. of treatments carried out	764	27

DISINFESTATION

The arrangement whereby the Department undertook the disinfection of Corporation-owned houses and the houses and furniture of applicants, prior to removal into Corporation houses, appeared to operate satisfactorily.

During the year, 45 Corporation and 15 privately owned houses were treated for the eradication of insect pests.

Furniture and bedding only	...	25
Business premises	...	9

The service provided for dealing with wasps' nests and swarms of bees obviously had become well known, and a large number of calls for assistance were received from householders.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. There has been filtration of all supplies with Chlorination at the Brushes and Yeoman Hey filterhouses and Ozonisation at Knott Hill.

The West Pennine Water Board samples water from the various supplies each week and the details below relate to the supplies which serve Ashton.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Bacteriological examinations	142	136	6

Except for a few isolated cases, domestic water supplies are received from the town's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Corporation Baths have the following bathing accommodation:-

1 large swimming bath 100 ft. x 40 ft. = 110,000 galls.
 35 slipper baths - 22 gents. and 13 ladies
 Sauna Baths.

The swimming bath is purified by "Bell's" Filtration Plant, having a three-hourly turnover. The pumps extract 15,000 galls. of water from the top and a similar amount from the bottom hourly.

Chlorination is maintained constantly at 0.5 parts/million throughout the bath. Tests are taken several times daily to maintain an alkalinity of 200 parts per million, with a PH of 7.8, giving perfect filtration.

Warm showers are provided to enable each bather to wash under fresh, clean, running water before entering the swimming bath.

The private slipper baths are fitted with unlimited supplies of hot and cold water.

The Sauna Bath continues to attract large numbers of the adult members of the public of both sexes and has proved beneficial to them, both from the remedial as well as the physical fitness aspect, and has proved a worth-while replacement of the Zotofoam type of bath.

The attendances at the baths during the year 1971 were as follows:

Swimming Baths	...	86,088
Private slipper baths	...	38,235
Sauna Bath	...	15,375
		<u>139,698</u>

A Municipal Launderette is in operation with six end-loading washing machines, taking 26 lbs. of washing, and three self-balancing hydro's for drying. Each person is allocated his or her own machine, along with a sink with unlimited hot water for woollens etc.

Attendance at Launderette 1971	...	8,289
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I am indebted to Mr.D.Grogan, M.Inst.B.M., the Baths Manager, for kindly supplying me with much information and his co-operation in matters connected with the general arrangements.

4 samples of water from the Public Baths and 2 samples from the swimming pool at Waterloo Council School were taken during the year by officers of the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1971 BY
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

		<u>No. of</u> <u>visits</u>
GENERAL SANITATION		
Accumulations	...	544
Animals etc.	...	22
Ashbins	...	5
Caravans	...	12
Conversions	...	310
Dirty houses	...	26
Drainage	...	698
Drain tests: Smoke	...	17
Colour	...	170
Interviews with owners etc.	...	310
" " contractors	...	63
Offensive smells	...	54
Passages etc.	...	8
Piggeries	...	20
Places of Entertainment	...	2
Public Conveniences	...	13
Refuse tips	...	10
Schools	...	2
Swimming Baths	...	6
Water supply	...	58
Miscellaneous	...	683
INFECTIOUS DISEASE		
Enquiries into cases	...	58
Revisits	...	22
Visits to contacts	...	35
Disinfections	...	2
SHOPS ACT 1950		
Closing hours	...	7
VERMINOUS PREMISES		
No. inspected	...	91
Revisits	...	10
Disinfestations	...	23
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT		
Visits	...	48
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT		
Visits to premises	...	827
Visits re accidents	...	6

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Rats and mice	...	394
Pigeons	...	37
Wasps and bees	...	11
Other infestations	...	94

CLEAN AIR ACT

Smoke Observations - industrial...		92
- domestic	...	-
Smoke Control Areas:		
Advisory visits	...	534*
Visits to conversions	...	656*
Survey visits	...	1741*
*Technical Officer's visits		

HOUSING

Public Health Act: No. of houses inspected		1555
Revisits	...	614
Housing Act: No. of houses inspected	...	575
Revisits	...	168
Overcrowding: No. of houses inspected	...	6
Rent Act 1957: No. of houses inspected	...	2
Small Dwellings Acq. Act: No. inspected	...	262
Revisits	...	181
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	30
Revisits	...	80
Miscellaneous housing visits	...	332

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses and/or Confectioners	...	171
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens, food preparing premises	...	265
Licensed premises, clubs	...	49
Dairies, milk purveyors, milk shops	...	27
Fishmongers etc.	...	37
Fried fish shops	...	36
Grocers	...	239
Greengrocers	...	90
Sweet shops, minerals, ice cream makers and vendors	...	33
Markets	...	8
Meat shops, stores, stalls	...	175
Slaughterhouses	...	451
Tripe shops	...	2
Others	...	45

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, one burial was undertaken by the department.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937Part I

A. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	251	222	5	-
Factories without mechanical power	6	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act, including works of buildings and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises	20	-	1	-
Total	277	222	6	-

B. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective (Sec.7)	5	5	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-

Part VIII

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	Sec.133(1)(c) No. of outworkers	Sec.134 No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
Wearing apparel	7	-
Household linen	6	-
Umbrellas etc.	2	-
Total	15	-

