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I

DROYLSDEN

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1966

PROCESSED

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1966

URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M. B. E.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor R. Talbot, A.M.I.E.D., M.R.S.H.

Members

Councillor R. Ellis

Councillor A. G. English

Councillor F. Hilson, M. R. S. H.

Councillor G. James

Councillor G. Sedden

Councillor R. Talbot, A.M.I.E.D., M.R.S.H.

Councillor J. Tomkinson

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health

ERIC FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D(Obst) R.C.O.G.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J. H. McP. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer

PAULINE BLOCKEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

VERNON K. HALLOWS, MAPHI, MRSH, MRIPHH.

Professional Staff

ALLAN C. WOODS, MAPHI.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
(From 1st April to 31st December 1966)

I. HOLMES, MAPHI.
Assistant Public Health Inspector
(From 1st December, 1966)

W. HARRISON
Technical Assistant Smoke Control Officer

R.C. BENT
Technical Assistant (Offices & Shops &c.)
(To 31st July, 1966)

I. HOLMES, Inter.Dip.PHIEB.
Student
(To 30th November 1966)

Clerical Staff

Mrs. C. Hill

Mrs. M. Connor.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Droylsden Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health of the District for the year 1966, and I incorporate a report by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Although the presentation of the report differs from that of previous years, the information contained is in the same form as in recent reports.

There was a further small decrease in the estimated population of the district, continuing the trend of the past ten years. The adjusted birthrate, 17.9, was fractionally lower than in 1965, but this rate is slightly above the national rate, which has shown a distinct downward trend since 1964. Both infant mortality and neo-natal death rates were again lower and at present the rates compare favourably with national figures. The adjusted death rate was rather lower than that for 1965. The chief causes of death were once again cancer, diseases of the heart and blood vessels and respiratory diseases. There were ten deaths attributable to accidents, of which only two involved motor vehicles.

Notifications of infectious disease numbered 312, of which 264 were cases of measles. Considerable attention is being given at present to the development of a vaccine which could be used generally to give children protection against this disease.

Table VI illustrates clearly the decline in importance of tuberculosis in the last 20 years, both in regard to the number of cases notified and the number of deaths due to the disease.

In spite of staff shortages, progress was made in smoke control and slum clearance and a satisfactory standard of service to the public was maintained by the Department.

I should like to extend my thanks to the Members of the Health Committee for their continued help and encouragement throughout the year, and to Mr. Hallows, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff for their assistance and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,
Your obedient servant,

ERIC FOSTER

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is sited East-North-East of the city centre of Manchester, and separates that City from the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. Apart from the parish of Littlemoss (added to the Urban District on the dissolution of the Rural District of Limehurst in 1954), the district is almost entirely developed. Littlemoss lies within the Greater Manchester Green Belt area. There are still representatives of the cotton spinning, cotton weaving, cloth finishing, cloth dyeing, engineering, upholstery, and plastics industries within the district. A high percentage of the population follow occupations in adjoining boroughs and the district slowly progresses towards being a dormitory. There are large numbers of retail trades within the district.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district	1,245 acres
Population - 1951 (Census)	26,881 (12,873 males 14,008 females)
- 1961 (Census)	25,461 (12,291 males 13,170 females)
- Mid 1966 (Estimated)	25,420
Private dwellings - 1951 (Census)	8,253
- 1961 (Census)	8,667
Rateable Value	£.645,347.
Sum represented by 1d rate	£.2,548.9.
General rate - 1966	12/7d in £.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Males	Females	Totals
<u>Live Births</u>			
Legitimate	235	189	424
Illegitimate	10	12	22
Totals	245	201	446
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Totals	8	3	11
<u>Deaths</u>			
Totals	176	117	293

VITAL STATISTICS

	England & Wales 1966 Rates	1966	1965
Estimated Population		25,420	25,550
Births:			
Comparability Factor		1.02	1.02
Live - total		446 (245)	450 (221)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population		17.5	17.6
Adjusted Rate	17.7	17.9	18.0
Illegitimate live - total		22 (10)	27 (14)
- % of total live		4.93	6.0
Stillbirths:			
Total		11 (8)	6 (2)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	15.4	24.1	13.2
Live and Stillbirths: Total		457 (253)	456 (223)
Deaths:			
Comparability Factor		1.23	1.25
Total		293 (176)	298 (145)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population		11.5	11.7
Adjusted Rate	11.7	14.2	14.6
Infants: Total		7 (3)	9 (2)
Infant Mortality:			
Deaths per 1,000 live births	19.0	15.7	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		16.5	21.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil	Nil
Male deaths per 1,000 male births		12.2	9.0
Female deaths per 1,000 female births		19.9	31.0
Neo-natal Mortality:			
Deaths under 4 weeks: Total		5 (3)	6 (1)
Rate per 1,000 live births	12.9	11.2	13.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality:			
Deaths under 1 week: Total		4 (2)	6 (1)
Rate per 1,000 live births	11.1	9.0	13.3
Peri-natal Mortality:			
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week		15 (10)	12 (3)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	26.3	32.8	26.3
Maternal Mortality:			
Deaths (including Abortion): Total		Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths		Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis:			
Primary Notification:			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.		0.156	0.25
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.		0.039	Nil
Deaths:			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.		0.12	Nil
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.		Nil	Nil
Cancer:			
Deaths: (All forms incl. Leukaemia)		55 (38)	54 (30)
Deaths: Per 1,000 population		2.16	2.11
Deaths: (Lung, Bronchus)		16 (15)	16 (12)

The figures in brackets () represent Males.

C A N C E R

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of the death was 55, giving a death rate of 2.16 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's figure was 54.

The age groupings and separation into sexes are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	1
25 - 34	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	1
45 - 54	5	4	9
55 - 64	17	5	22
65 - 74	6	5	11
Over 75	8	3	11

The number of cases where cancer was entered as a cause of death in each of the last twelve years was as follows:

1955 - 52	1961 - 53
1956 - 48	1962 - 50
1957 - 45	1963 - 42
1958 - 44	1964 - 61
1959 - 59	1965 - 54
1960 - 53	1966 - 55

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1966 was the 18th year without a notified case of Diphtheria.

No case of poliomyelitis was recorded, and erysipelas and meningococcal infection returned to their Nil state too.

No food poisoning was notified and only 7 cases of dysentery were confirmed.

264 children contracted measles during the year; 10 were notified as suffering from Whooping Cough; and 22 were infected with Scarlet Fever (the largest number of Scarlet Fever notifications since 1959).

4 cases of Infectious Hepatitis occurred.

During the year 4 schools were disinfected as precautionary measures.

185 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for typhoid and dysentery groups, and 10 for food poisoning groups.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, is administered by the Regional Hospital Board. The domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts within the district area comes within the domain of the Divisional Medical Officer for Health Division No.17.

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows:

Tuesdays	1.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	9.30 a.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

A clinic for children only is held on Friday afternoon from 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.

Also the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in every month for old patients and by appointment only. 6.0 p.m.

M I D W I V E S

The following midwives practise within the district area:

Mrs. M. B. D'Arcy, 33 Gorseyfields, Droylsden	DRO 3552
Mrs. E. Ernest, 263 Newmarket Road, Ashton - under - Lyne.	ASH 5894
Mrs. G. Griffiths, Flat No. 1, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton - under - Lyne.	ASH 2452
Mrs. H. C. Whitehead, 67 Scott Road, Droylsden.	DRO 1006

DISTRICT NURSES

The following are the District Nurses working within the district:

Mrs. D. M. Chapman, 23 Aldwyn Park Road, Audenshaw	DRO 3300
Miss M. N. Pownell, 15 Hallworth Avenue, Audenshaw	DRO 3458
Miss E. Turner, 13 Somerset Road, Droylsden	DRO 4216
Mrs. M. Williams, 12 Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden	DRO 3513

DAY NURSERIES

Two Day Nurseries still operate within the District:

Droylsden No. 3	Greenside Lane.
Droylsden No. 4	Fold Street

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals of any type within the District.

The Manchester Regional Hospital Board controls all the hospitals which might serve the Droylsden area. These include all the Manchester General Hospitals and the Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne which are controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee of the same Regional Board.

Droylsden residents can, and do, use the Ashton and the Manchester General Hospitals.

The Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital takes all cases of infectious disease that may arise within the District.

Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital within its area would be used for cases of such diseases as Smallpox, should they arise.

OTHER SERVICES

Droylsden is one of the six constituent authorities within Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council, which is the Local Health Authority for the area, and which provides and administers the following services through the No. 17 Divisional Health Committee.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare
2. School Medical Services
3. Midwifery
4. Health Visiting
5. Home Nursing
6. Vaccination and Immunisation
7. Ambulance Services
8. Prevention of illness - Care and Aftercare
9. Domestic Help
10. Mental Health
11. Health Education and propaganda

Year	Population	Deaths	Infants 5 years					Total
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	
1900	2,000	100	10.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	11.0
1901	2,050	105	10.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	11.6
1902	2,100	110	10.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	12.3
1903	2,150	115	10.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	13.0
1904	2,200	120	11.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	13.6
1905	2,250	125	11.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	14.2
1906	2,300	130	11.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	14.9
1907	2,350	135	11.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	15.6
1908	2,400	140	12.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	16.2
1909	2,450	145	12.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	16.8
1910	2,500	150	12.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	17.5

BIRTHS

DEATHS

&

DISEASES

&

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

YEAR	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	Number Registered	Rates per 1,000 population	Number Registered	Rates per 1,000 population	Number Registered	Rates per 1,000 population	Number Registered	Rates per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths Registered	Rates per 1,000 live Births	Number of Deaths Registered	Rates per 1,000 live Births
1966	446	17.5	293	11.5	11	24.1	Nil	Nil	7	15.7	5	11.2
1965	450	17.6	298	11.7	6	13.2	Nil	Nil	9	20.0	6	13.3
1964	453	17.7	303	11.9	9	19.5	1	2.16	13	28.7	10	22.1
1963	452	17.6	257	10.0	11	23.8	Nil	Nil	14	31.0	11	24.3
1962	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.1	1	2.14	8	17.4	6	13.0
1961	437	17.1	345	13.5	9	20.2	1	2.24	19	43.5	13	29.7
Average 5 years 1961 - 1965	450	17.6	297	11.7	8.6	18.7	0.6	1.30	12.6	28.1	9.2	20.5

1966 Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.02) = 17.9

1966 Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.23) = 14.2

TABLE II

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1946 - 1966

YEAR	Population Mid-year Estimate	Number of Births	Crude Birth rate	Number of Deaths	Crude Death rate	Number of Infantile deaths	Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000	Average 5 years		
								Birth rate	Death rate	Infantile mortality
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11
1946	24,800	535	21.5	250	10.0	21	39			
1947	25,160	572	22.7	284	11.2	17	29			
1948	27,290	469	17.1	267	9.7	16	34	18.3	10.5	34
1949	26,580	409	15.4	283	10.6	16	39			
1950	26,720	397	14.9	302	11.3	11	33			
1951	26,320	375	14.2	294	11.2	16	27			
1952	26,260	390	14.9	280	10.7	14	21			
1953	26,060	370	14.2	256	9.8	14	38	13.8	10.3	31
1954	26,350	342	13.0	249	9.4	13	38			
1955	26,380	346	13.1	278	10.5	11	32			
1956	26,390	421	16.0	273	10.3	7	17			
1957	26,310	388	14.7	257	9.8	6	15			
1958	26,290	401	15.3	256	9.7	8	20	15.3	9.9	18.3
1959	26,230	401	15.3	256	9.8	9	22.4			
1960	26,240	408	15.5	261	9.9	7	17.2			
1961	25,600	437	17.1	345	13.5	19	43.5			
1962	25,650	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.4			
1963	25,660	452	17.6	257	10.0	14	31.0	17.6	11.7	28.1
1964	25,540	453	17.7	303	11.9	13	28.7			
1965	25,550	450	17.6	298	11.7	9	20.0			
1966	25,420	446	17.5	293	11.5	7	15.7			

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Over 75
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 -	- 1	2 1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	15 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	3 -	9 1	- -	2 -
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant, Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	17 10	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	6 2	5 4	4 2
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
16. Diabetes	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	14 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	7 4	7 8
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	37 22	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	4 -	11 5	12 7	9 10
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	12 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 3	1 1	5 -	6 9

T A B L E I V

INFANT DEATHS in 1966 by CAUSE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS

C A U S E	A G E A T D E A T H										T O T A L S		
	Under 1 day		1 Day & less than 7 days		1 week & less than 4 weeks		4 weeks & less than 6 months		6 months & less than 12 months				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
23. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Totals - All Causes	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	7

T A B L E V

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods Years	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
	4		1		3		Nil	
Case Rate per 1,000	0.156		0.039		Death Rate per 1,000		0.12	

TABLE VI

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES - 1947 to 1966

	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case rate per 1,000			Death rate per 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total
1947	1.19	.27	1.46	.79	.07	.86
1948	1.28	.21	1.49	.54	.03	.57
1949	1.05	.22	1.27	.45	.03	.48
1950	1.31	.14	1.45	.52	.03	.55
1951	1.25	.26	1.51	.34	-	.34
1952	1.52	.19	1.71	.23	-	.23
1953	.96	.19	1.15	.15	-	.15
1954	.87	.34	1.21	.19	-	.19
1955	.37	.11	.48	.11	-	.11
1956	.49	.19	.68	.15	.03	.18
1957	.64	.03	.67	.04	-	.04
1958	.33	-	.33	.23	-	.23
1959	.57	.11	.68	.04	-	.04
1960	.41	.57	.98	.11	-	.11
1961	.35	-	.35	-	-	-
1962	.50	.04	.54	-	-	-
1963	.31	-	.31	.12	-	.12
1964	.58	-	.58	.04	.04	.08
1965	.25	-	.25	-	-	-
1966	.156	.039	.195	.12	-	.12
Average for 20 years	.719	.145	.864	.208	.011	.219
Average for first five year period 1947 - 1951	1.21	.22	1.43	.53	.03	.56
Average for last five year period 1962 - 1966	.359	.015	.374	.056	.008	.064

TABLE VII

CANCER DEATHS 1962 - 1966

ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List No.	Site	Number of Registered Deaths											
		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	Stomach	4	2	5	1	2	6	6	4	5	3		
11	Lung and Bronchus	12	1	12	1	15	2	12	4	15	1		
12	Breast	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	5	-	2		
13	Uterus	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	1		
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	12	7	8	16	13	11	7	17	10		
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-		
	Totals	26	24	26	16	35	26	30	24	38	17		

TABLE VIII

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

1966

Disease	Total cases all ages	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	Over 65	Total Deaths	Total cases removed to Hosp from District
Dysentery	7	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Measles	264	16	26	57	53	46	63	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	22	-	1	1	3	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	3
- NonPulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	10	-	1	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	312	17	29	60	56	52	82	8	-	-	1	6	1	3	6

TABLE IX

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1946 - 1966

YEAR	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelae	Food Poisoning	Infectious Hepatitis	Malaria	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia	Polio-myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Non-pulmonary	Whooping Cough	TOTALS
1946	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	1	23	34	8	61	151
1947	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	437	-	1	-	11	1	3	51	30	7	58	602
1948	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	12	-	-	61	35	6	93	643
1949	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	255	-	-	-	3	-	-	80	28	9	67	447
1950	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	7	2	1	54	35	4	76	380
1951	-	47	-	-	1	-	-	-	444	-	-	2	6	1	2	37	29	7	49	581
1952	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	124	-	-	1	5	2	2	48	40	5	81	311
1953	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	2	-	-	23	25	5	140	378
1954	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	2	-	1	9	23	9	32	377
1955	-	28	-	-	3	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	6	-	1	34	10	3	38	315
1956	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	4	3	1	19	13	5	73	132
1957	-	25	-	-	1	7	-	-	112	-	-	-	5	-	1	8	17	1	11	571
1958	-	20	-	-	3	21	-	-	155	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	9	-	13	194
1959	-	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	469	-	-	1	8	-	1	49	9	3	10	250
1960	-	55	-	-	1	3	-	-	158	-	-	-	5	-	1	19	11	2	26	590
1961	-	38	-	-	1	2	-	-	207	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	11	-	1	197
1962	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	270	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	13	1	-	276
1963	-	62	-	-	-	26	4	-	324	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	15	302
1964	-	71	-	-	1	-	12	-	252	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6	-	15	455
1965	-	7	-	-	1	-	7	-	264	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	4	-	1	358
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	1	10	312

Department of Public Health,
Manchester Road,
Droylsden.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Droylsden Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my portion of the Annual Report on the environmental health and public cleansing services within the District during 1966.

The Department commenced the year without assistant public health inspectors, as has been its usual plight in recent years. The Technical Assistant (Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act) had just completed an initial survey of the district when he left and this position remained vacant at the year end. By the date of this departure, however, one assistant public health inspector had been appointed and had taken up his duties, and on the 1st December, a second assistant public health inspector joined him. For the first time since January 1961, the Department had a full complement of public health inspectors. This position remained so for one month - on the last day of the year the senior assistant public health inspector left for a more lucrative post and the staff was reduced to its normal skeletal shape.

Despite staffing problems, the continually increasing programme of duties within the Department was pressed forward. No. 10 Smoke Control Order, confirmed after a local inquiry, went into operation on 1st August. No. 11 Smoke Control Order was declared to recommence the yearly programme and this was confirmed without objection or modification.

Five clearance areas were declared in furtherance of the slum clearance programme. Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of four of the areas. Objections to each of these Orders mean that Public Local Inquiries will now be necessary before Clearance can begin, but other re-housing continued satisfactorily into the new estates now coming off the 'production-line'. One Clearance Order was made in respect of the fifth clearance area.

The refuse pulverisation plant scheme received Ministerial approval on an experimental basis and by the end of the year final plans were under consideration to allow actual building operations to commence in the spring of 1967.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their considerations during the year, and express my great appreciation of the help and support given by the Medical Officers of Health and the staff of the Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

Vernon K. Hallows

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of the parish of Littlemoss, which was included in the Urban District in 1954, the whole of the district is sewered. The sewerage is conveyed to the Manchester Corporation system via a main outfall sewer at Clayton Bridge, and is treated at that Authority's disposal plant at Davyhulme. Littlemoss, a 'Green Belt' area next to the beauty spot of Daisy Nook, contains towards 200 premises, one half of which is served by septic tank installations. The other half still use pail-closets.

As the main sewerage system that now exists is itself undergoing extensive modernisation, and the parish of Littlemoss contains only a relatively small number of houses and farms sited straggily along the one through road, it appears difficult to hold any hope of an early replacement of the insanitary pails by the provision of modern drains and sewers, unless present road proposals lead to a replanning of the development of the area, and provide a fresh stimulus for the already planned drainage scheme.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The position as the end of the year was as follows:

Fresh Water Closets	9,577
Waste Water Closets	4
Pail Closets	72
Houses served by Septic tanks	76
Houses served by cesspools	2

CLEAN WATER

Supplies to the district are provided by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department and the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Joint Committee (which supplies the parish of Littlemoss). The water is upland surface water and so far as the Manchester Corporation supply is concerned mainly derived from the Longdendale Reservoirs. It is now possible to report that the water supply throughout the area is excellent in quality and quantity.

CLEAN AIR

The Council is one of the constituent member authorities of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Under the auspices of this Committee, two instruments for the recording of sulphur pollution are sited within the district. One, a lead peroxide 'candle' is within the storeyard inside the Manor Road Cemetery grounds, and the second, a volumetric analysis instrument, is sited at the Health Department offices in Manchester Road. The volumetric instrument borders a heavily trafficked road. It is hoped that the instruments will allow observation and comparison of the pollution problems by their daily and monthly recordings.

The contentious No. 10 Smoke Control Order finally became operative on 1st August, 1966.

No. 11 Smoke Control Order was declared and confirmed without modification, and the district control programme returned to its yearly step forward.

67.5 % of the district area, and 50 % of all houses within the district, are now subject to smoke control orders.

Confirmed Smoke Control Orders

<u>No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Operative</u>
1.	20.5	292	-	-	1.4.1960.
2.	134.0	836	-	3	1.6.1963.
3.	5.15	12	-	-	1.4.1961.
4.	1.65	22	-	-	1.4.1961.
5.	3.45	90	-	-	1.4.1961.
6.	7.2	103	-	-	1.4.1961.
7.	11.44	78	-	-	1.4.1961.
8.	24.0	361	-	2	1.9.1963.
9.	225.0	764	1	19	1.7.1965.
10.	340.0	1,019	7	26	1.8.1966.
11.	70.0	780	3	8	1.9.1967.
Totals	842.39	4,267	11	58	

CLEAN FOOD

There are no slaughterhouses within the district. All meat sold and used is imported from the slaughterhouses in the surrounding districts of Manchester, Ashton and Dukinfield.

The following foods were inspected at shops and warehouses during the year and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction after certification that they were unfit for human consumption:

Tinned Corned Beef	6 lbs.
Tinned Ham	116 lbs.
Ham	7 lbs.
Shoulder steak meat	104 lbs.
Mutton chops	80 lbs.
Mutton shoulders	63½ lbs.
Chicken	2½ lbs.
Plain flour	7 lbs.

There are 251 premises retailing food within the district and the various categories (according to the principal commodity sold) are given below:

General grocery	84
Greengrocery	23
Fishmongers	3
Butchers	27
Bakers/Confectioners	19
Fried fish & chips	18
Sugar confectionery	29
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, catering &c.	48

There are also 3 food manufactories and 2 food warehouses.

In general, the food traders are themselves acutely conscious of their obligations in the realm of clean food, and willingly co-operate in any requested measures, but at times they appear to be too close to their respective trades to maintain the excellence of the standards required. The "standards required" has several different meanings in practice. The provinces of each trade do not remain static. Improvements in the manner of delivery, storage and sale of foodstuffs occur and where thought necessary traders are asked to adopt such measures and practices despite the fact that the 'old ones' may still appear satisfactory. Satisfactory yesterday may not be quite good enough to-day. The lack of continuity amongst the inspectorial staff is a running-sore in the work required by the application of high standards but by concentrating on one trade at any one time progress has resulted and honour satisfied between the traders and the Department.

Licensed premises throughout the district are more attractive and convenient to their patrons now than at the beginning of the year.

There were 11 bakehouses in operation in the district at the beginning of the year. A survey revealed 256 defections from required standards amongst the 11. Within one month, 142 of these conditions had been remedied, and work was progressing satisfactorily towards curing the remainder still existing in 9 of the bakehouses. No matter the position from which this is regarded, this was a very very excellent response from the traders. 2 of the bakehouses decided to cease operation - the age of their premises had finally proved uneconomic to combat.

Each foodshop within the district complies with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960; i.e. each has facilities so that all persons handling food may keep their hands clean and each has facilities for keeping the premises and all equipment in a clean state.

42 samples of milk and 59 samples of other foods were obtained by one of the Assistant County Public Health Officers employed by the Lancashire County Council whilst carrying out duties within the district. Adverse reports were given by the Lancashire County Council Analyst on 6 of the samples as given below. Each of the incidents was dealt with informally.

Baking Powder	Available carbon dioxide only 6.6% against desired minimum of 8%.
Baking Powder	- do -
Minced beef with onion	Descriptive name not in uniform size type.
Meat with rich gravy	- do -
Tart filling	Contained approximately 1% maize not declared in list of ingredients.
Flour	Contained live caterpillars of Mediterranean Flour Moth and small amount of webbing.

Other matters dealt with informally during the year included the following:

- Mould on cellophane-packaged crumpets.
- Nail in chocolate sweet.
- Cement in milk bottle.
- Decomposed milk in milk bottle.

H O U S I N G

Maintenance of standards

A considerable portion of the activities of the Department continues to be concerned with the maintenance of standards in tenanted houses, despite the increasing number of owner/occupiers. The following table shows the numbers that may be reported but not the man-hours involved. Increasing costs of repairs increases the attrition-like nature of the duties involved.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	237
Number of dwellinghouses found unfit but capable of being made fit	152
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after informal action	81
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after formal action	45
Number of dwellinghouses closed	8
Number of dwellinghouses demolished	80

The following numbers of notices were served in connection with the repairs found necessary in the above houses:

Informal	152
Formal	46

No court action was taken in connection with these notices although several cases of 'brinkmanship' occurred. One court action was taken against an owner/occupier for allowing his house to become filthy. This resulted in a £.5.0.0d. fine and a £.2.0.0. daily penalty in default of the necessary cleansing actions. The cleansing was carried out immediately following the court action and the daily penalty not imposed.

Register of Defects

	Found	Abated within year
Accumulations of Rubbish	10	8
Bath & sink wastepipes	3	2
Dampness	1	1
Doors, gates and frames	9	9
Doorsteps and paths	3	3
Drains (Choked)	3	3
Drains (Defective)	20	20
Eavesgutters	20	15
Fireplaces and flues	23	22
Floors	11	10
Plasterwork	30	24
Rainwaterpipes	5	5
Roofs	33	30
Walls (Brickwork)	9	8
Walls (Pointing & Rendering)	5	5
Water supply (insufficient)	10	6
Watercloset fittings	9	8
Watercloset water supply	7	7
Windows	23	18
Yard surfaces	3	2
	<u>237</u>	<u>206</u>

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for grant of Certificate of Disrepair	3
Undertakings given by owners	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
Applications for cancellation of Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil

Improvement of Houses

The Authority does not consider Improvement grant applications but Standard Grants were considered as under:

Standard grant applications	
Full standard	27
Reduced standard	Nil
Approvals granted within 1966	26
Works completed during 1966	20

Slum Clearance

Five clearance areas were declared during the year. Four compulsory purchase orders were made, but objections to each of these has prevented the work of clearance from commencing. The fifth area became the subject of a clearance order at the end of the year.

The final phase of work commenced in earlier years was reached so far as 80 of the older houses were concerned - they were demolished and the sites cleared and levelled. Before the end of the year, a new housing estate had so progressed on one of the cleared sites that allocations of tenancies were under consideration.

Despite the work done, some 64 houses scheduled for consideration by the end of 1966 had not been inspected and represented and the slum-clearance scheme was falling behind its programme.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are no common lodging houses within the district. The number of other houses in multiple occupation is fortunately very very small, although the attention required is, as usual, out of proportion to the numbers involved. No serious problems occurred during the year, but this statement could not be taken as foretelling the future.

SCHOOLS

There are ten schools within the district. Small amounts of improvement works keep happening at the older schools, particularly in connection with toilet and sanitary accommodation. This must be considered fortunate, but the age of the oldest will yet prove to be combatable only by new buildings.

It is the practice to occasionally disinfect certain of the schools by aerosol spray and four schools were so treated.

Three schools required disinfestation measures because of mice.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

Nineteen licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit and other mixtures at petrol stations and workplaces. No incidents occurred during the year in connection with this storage. Re-testing of tanks over 20 years old is requested as a matter of practice.

PET ANIMALS

Three licences to keep pet shops were issued. Should any matters of controversy arise, the opinion of the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. is requested. No problems arose during the year.

PEST CONTROL

The Department provides help to residents for all manner of infestations, either by direct treatment of the premises concerned or by the supply of suitable pesticides.

30 council houses, 26 private houses, 2 business premises, and 1 Aged Persons Hostel received direct treatments against insect infestations during the year.

The rodent control work is shown in the table below. All surface infestations are first treated with Warfarin, but the increased use of other rodenticides is now becoming necessary; particularly useful being alphachloralose against mice.

The sewer system is still being treated quarterly by direct poisoning methods.

No notices were required to be served in connection with rodent control measures and no legal proceedings were necessary.

	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses (Inc. Council houses)	All other (Incl. Business premises)	Totals	Agricultural
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	11	8573	1519	10,103	15
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	2	329	56	387	-
(b) Survey under the Act	3	380	36	419	6
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out (including reinspections)	102	2026	226	2354	20
4. Number of properties inspected (In Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	1	163	22	186	-
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	2	174	30	206	-
5. Number of infested properties (Sec.4) treated by Local Auth.	3	337	52	392	-
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	14	344	57	415	-

FACTORIES

It has been the practice to report that routine inspections of factories were made as possible during the year, but this year it has seldom been possible.

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Council	6	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	84	8	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	-	-	-
Totals	90	8	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Referred by H. M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Defective sanitary accommodation	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-

3. Outworkers

Trade	Number of outworkers in August list (Sect. 133)
1. Making &c of Wearing apparel	39
2. Making &c of household linen	2
14. Making &c of Umbrellas	29
21. Making &c of boxes	1

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Three complaints were investigated during the year and each dealt with successfully without the need for any legal action.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The promising start made in 1965 on the work required by the principal Act continued from January to July. The Technical Assistant responsible for the duties left the employ of the Department on 31st July and it proved impossible to find a replacement fore the year end.

During the seven months, work progressed favourably. Some 164 visits were made to the registered premises, and 4 offices and 54 shops were generally inspected for the first time. The position at the end of the year is given below:

Premises	Registered		Employees
	1966	Total	
Offices	3	35	494
Retail shops	71	140	391
Warehouses, &c.	-	5	135
Catering establishments	4	25	201
Totals	78	205	1,221

The working conditions within the district of some 400 males and 821 females are now subject to this legislation. In the generally inspected premises the following conditions were revealed:

Abstracts of Act not displayed	38
Cleansing and/or decoration required	24
Clothing accommodation required	24
Drinking water supply required	1
First Aid box required	31
Floors defective	9
Heating required	4
Hot water supply required	4
Lighting insufficient/required	24
Meal facilities required	4
Seating facilities required	1
Soap and towels required	8
Thermometer required	25
Wash basins required	20
Waterclosets required	3
Watercloset door fasteners required	15
Ventilation required	6

No accidents were reported during the year.

To date, very few cases of reluctance to comply with the requirements of the Department have been met. In some cases, the visit of the Inspector has led to a complete re-think of the arrangements within the premises with advantages both to staff and public. Some expenditure may appear difficult to justify where the entire staff consists of one person, but no certificates of exemption for any requirement have been considered as yet, and in fact not one formal application for any exemption has been made.

CLEANSING SERVICES

Storage of Refuse

Storage of refuse at all houses is by the use of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity dustbins, of which there are some 9,800 plus in the district.

By a resolution of the District Council in April 1951 the dustbins at dwelling-houses are replaced as necessary by the Council and the cost borne by the general rate funds.

This, over a period of years, ensures standardisation of dustbins, but more important, generally results in serviceable dustbins only, being tolerated both by residents and the refuse collectors with general benefit to both.

The type of dustbin that has been supplied for the past two years is one made entirely of black plastic material, a choice that has now been substantiated by the findings reported within the Report on Refuse Storage and Collection issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

During the year, 1,151 dustbins were replaced. Since the start of the 'dustbin scheme', 13,260 dustbins have been replaced by the Department.

1951 -	703	1959 -	885
1952 -	636	1960 -	665
1953 -	917	1961 -	487
1954 -	856	1962 -	439
1955 -	1122	1963 -	595
1956 -	882	1964 -	947
1957 -	1109	1965 -	955
1958 -	911	1966 -	1151

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is carried out by three teams, each of one driver and four collectors. Since the introduction of the present method of collection, the residents of the district have enjoyed a standard weekly emptying of the dustbins. The provision of a high standard of collection is now reaping its own rewards or drawbacks depending on one's own position. The teams remain on a bin bonus scheme that had the effect of ensuring that for the majority of the year no extra labour was required to maintain the service, but the service obviously becomes that much slower during that day that a team member is absent. The residents now demand that the normal time (not day) of emptying be constant, and the refuse collectors too feel that every detail should be part of a habit. Thus, extra bonus monies have lost their attraction and the demand now from public and staff is for reserve labour to be available to meet demands of sickness and holidays, in order that every action every day of each week occurs as near as possible to the same time. And in order to maintain the present high standards of collection this position must be more and more seriously considered with each passing year.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse from the district is disposed of by controlled tipping at the central tipping area behind the Ash Road Depot. Compaction, levelling and covering of the tipped refuse is carried out by a wheeled hydraulic shovel/loader vehicle..

Because of the nearness of housing development, maximum precautions against infestations by flies or vermin are continually necessary, but all efforts made are not enough. The neighbouring residents complain about the mere presence of the tipping area and the daily sight of collection vehicles discharging their loads. And I am in agreement with the view that the simple act of tipping crude refuse is a nuisance because of the steady emission of dust and the difficulty in control of loose paper and other litter. The only alternative to changing the site of the tipping area would be to change the appearance of the refuse, and plans are in being for the installation of a refuse pulverisation plant in existing buildings. The date of operation of this plant is, however, much affected by the present shortage of capital; but the very pleasant late news of the year was the provisional approval by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the erection of a completely new plant and 1967 looks like being the starting date at least for these new works.

The main source of covering material continues to be waste sand from a local moulding works, now supplemented more and more by spot purchases of cinder and other material because of the irregularities in the delivery of the waste sand, which increase month by month unfortunately.

The site of the tipping area is a natural valley along the bottom half of which flows a small watercourse. To ensure a full life for the tipping area, and the proper recovery of the land to provide public open space for future generations, the culverting of this watercourse is a necessity, and this proposal is now linked with the renewal of the sewage system.

Costs and Statistics

Estimated total weight of refuse collected -6,630 tons

Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day-14.29 cwts

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross expenditure	25,895.	0.	0.	4,734.	0.	0.	30,629.	0.	0.
Net expenditure	25,458.	0.	0.	3,480.	0.	0.	28,938.	0.	0.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,679.	14.	0.	366.	6.	0.	3,046.	0.	0.
Net cost per 1,000 population	1,001.	9.	10.	136.	18.	0.	1,138.	7.	10.
Net cost per ton	3.	16.	9½	10.	8½		4.	7.	6.

Salvage Services

Waste board and waste papers are collected by special collection vehicle from shops and business premises. 79½ tons of board, 18½ tons of mixed papers, and 4½ tons of newsprint were sent to the Board Mills during the year. Difficulties at the Cleansing Depot resulted in the loss of a number of tons of salvaged paper in a fire in the first instance, and then by severely inclement weather.

Tonnages baled in the last 5 years are as follows:

1962 - 221	1965 - 137
1963 - 150	1966 - 103
1964 - 131	



