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# DROYLSDEN


DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH



REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1968



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URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health

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

ALUN BENNETT DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

Assistant Medical Officer

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

VERNON K. HALLOWS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

DENNIS BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

I. HOLMES, M.A.P.H.I. (To April)

F. YOUD, M.A.P.H.I. (From October)

Technical Assistant/Smoke Control Officer

W. HARRISON (To April)

J. DOYLE (From September)

Technical Assistant/Offices & Shops &c.

D. PARKEY

Clerical Staff

Mrs. R. Marshall

Mrs. B. Lee

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the health of the district for the year 1968 and I incorporate a report by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This year the format of the report has been changed though the contents are, generally speaking, similar to those in previous years. The estimated mid-year population for 1968 showed a slight increase, thus reversing the downward trend of recent years. The adjusted birth rate (17) showed a slight drop and is now almost equal to the national average (16.9). This year the still birth rate has dropped and at 14 per thousand total births equals the national figure. The infant mortality rate has also dropped but is still above the national average figure and the neo-natal death rate is again high compared with the national figures. However, one must take care in interpreting figures over a short period with a population the size of Droylsden, which, statistically speaking, is rather small. It is better to consider the average figures over a number of years in these circumstances as shown in tables 1 and 2.

You will note that table 4 is somewhat different this year due to the fact that the Registrar General has introduced the new abbreviated classification of causes of death which has 50 headings as opposed to the old classification which had 36. This brings it into line with the international abbreviated list but means that a direct comparison between the causes of death in 1968 cannot be made with the 1967 list. Once again the highest number of deaths occurred in the group of heart diseases, particularly ischaemic heart diseases which roughly corresponds with the previous classification of coronary disease, and angina. Also once again cancer of the lung and bronchus was the largest individual cause of death from cancer. Measles accounted for the bulk of the notifications of infectious diseases in Droylsden but one wonders which of the infectious diseases will take its place when the immunisation campaign against measles has really got under way.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year and the incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis continues to decline. Details regarding the environmental services are dealt with in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and on behalf of my predecessors Dr. Eric Foster, who left to become Deputy County Medical Officer of Health for Shropshire, and Dr. Alan Simpson who came back to hold the fort pending the appointment of Dr. Foster's successor, I would like to thank Mr. Hallows and his staff for their assistance and support during the year and also my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their continued help and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient servant,

ALUN B. DAVIES.

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 mainly a dormitory. There are large numbers of retail trades within the district.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district		1,245 acres
Population - 1951 (Census)	26,381	(12,873 males 14,008 females)
- 1961 (Census)	25,461	(12,291 males 13,170 females)
- 1968	25,380	
Private dwellings - 1951 (Census)	8,253	
- 1961 (Census)	8,667	
- 1968	8,782	
Rateable Value		£673,185
Sum represented by 1d rate		£ 2,62½
General rate - 1968		13/10d. in £.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS - NUMBERS

	Males	Females	Totals
<u>Live Births</u>			
Legitimate	208	185	393
Illegitimate	13	18	31
Totals	221	203	424
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	6
<u>Deaths</u>			
All ages - Totals	154	128	282

BIRTHS AND DEATHS - RATES

	England & Wales 1968 Rates	1968	1967
Estimated Population		25,380	25,340
Births:			
Comparability Factor		1.02	1.02
Live - total		424(221)	435(217)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population		16.7	17.2
Adjusted Rate	16.9	17.0	17.5
Illegitimate live - total		31(13)	23(11)
- % of total live		7.3	5.2
Stillbirths:			
Total		6(4)	10(7)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	14	14	22
Live and Stillbirths - Total		430(225)	445(224)
Deaths:			
Comparability Factor		1.25	1.26
Total		282(154)	287(144)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population		11.1	11.3
Adjusted Rate	11.9	13.9	14.2
Infants: Total		9(4)	10(5)

The figures in brackets ( ) represent males



MORTALITY RATES

	England & Wales 1968 Rates	1968	1967
<b>Infant Mortality:</b>			
Deaths per 1,000 live births	18.3	21	23.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		18.8	23.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		32.2	Nil
Male deaths per 1,000 male births		18.0	23.0
Female deaths per 1,000 female births		24.5	22.9
<b>Neo-natal Mortality:</b>			
Deaths under 4 weeks: Total -		7 (3)	8 (5)
Rate per 1,000 live births	12.4	17	18
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality:</b>			
Deaths under 1 week Total -		7 (3)	6 (3)
Rate per 1,000 live births	10.6	17	14
<b>Peri-natal Mortality:</b>			
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week		13(7)	16(10)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	24.7	30	35.9
<b>Maternal Mortality:</b>			
Deaths (including Abortion): Total		Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	0.24	Nil	2.25
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>			
Primary Notification			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.220	0.12	0.19
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.045	0.08	0.07
Deaths:			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.030	Nil	0.04
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.013	Nil	Nil
<b>Cancer:</b>			
Deaths: Per 1,000 population	2.32	1.81	2.57
Deaths: (Lung, Bronchus)		15(12)	15(14)
Deaths: All forms incl. Leukaemia)		46(37)	65(33)

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 death was 46, giving a Death Rate of 1.81 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths dropped by almost one third of the 1967 figure.

The age groupings and separation into sexes are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	3	4
45 - 54	4	3	7
55 - 64	12	5	17
65 - 74	8	5	13
Over 75	2	3	5

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

1957 - 45	1963 - 42
1958 - 44	1964 - 61
1959 - 59	1965 - 54
1960 - 53	1966 - 55
1961 - 53	1967 - 65
1962 - 50	1968 - 46

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1968 was the 20th year without a notified case of Diphtheria.

Of the remaining 24 types of Notifiable Disease, only 7 were notified as occurring within the district area.

132 children under 15 contracted measles, as did a youth of 18, making a total of 133 notifications.

10 notifications of Dysentery were received and 4 of Food Poisoning.

A small number of food poisonings, admittedly, but the first for 4 years.

25 notifications of Infective Jaundice arrived. Another increase and the largest yearly total since notifications were required in 1963. All were very mild cases.

There were some 12 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Whooping Cough, and 5, unfortunately, of Tuberculosis - 3 respiratory and 2 other sites.

363 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and the following positive results were recorded -

Sonnei	34
Coli 0127	1
Coli 0128	1
Coli 055	2
Typhi-Murium	4
Cl. Welchii	2
Salmonella Braenderup	29

## 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. 6.00 p.m.

M I D W I V E S

The following midwives practise within the district area:

Mrs. M.B. D'Arcy 33 Gorsefields, Droylsden	370 3552
Mrs. Clamp, 67 Dunkirk Street, Droylsden	370 5207
Mrs. E. Ernest, 263 Newmarket Road, Ashton - under - Lyne	330 5894
Mrs. G. Griffiths, Flat No.1, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton - under - Lyne	330 2452
Mrs. Rainey Flat No.5, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton - under - Lyne	330 1629

DISTRICT NURSES

Mrs. E. Campbell, 49 Quebec Street, Oldham	620 6551
Miss Clements, 204 Lumb Lane, Audenshaw	370 2900
Mrs. M. Williams, 12 Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden	370 2513
Mr. Wright, 6 Warwick Road, Audenshaw	370 2900

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

B I R T H S

&

D E A T H S

&

D I S E A S E S

S T A T I S T I C A L   T A B L E S



TABLE ONE

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	Average 5 years 1963/7
<u>Live Births</u>							
Number	424	435	446	450	453	452	447
Rate per 1000 population	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.52
<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>							
Number	282	287	293	298	303	257	287
Rate per 1000 population	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	10.0	11.28
<u>Still Births</u>							
Number	6	10	11	6	9	11	9.4
Rate per 1000 population	14.0	22.0	24.1	13.2	19.5	23.8	20.52
<u>Maternal Mortality</u>							
Number of deaths	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.4
Rate per 1000 Births	-	2.25	-	-	2.16	-	0.88
<u>Infant Mortality (Total)</u>							
Number of deaths	9	10	7	9	13	14	10.6
Rate per 1000 Live Births	21.0	23.0	15.7	20.0	28.7	31.0	23.68
<u>Infant Mortality (Neo-Natal)</u>							
Number of deaths	7	8	5	6	10	11	8.0
Rate per 1000 Live Births	17.0	18.0	11.2	13.3	22.1	24.3	17.78

1968 - Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.02) - 17.0

1968 - Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.25) - 13.9



TABLE TWO  
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1946-1968

YEAR Col. 1.	Population Mid Year Estimate Col. 2.	Number of Births Col. 3.	Crude Birth rate Col. 4.	Number of Deaths Col. 5.	Crude Death rate Col. 6.	Number of Infantile deaths Col. 7.	Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Col. 8.
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
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
1954	26,350	342	13.0	249	9.4	13	38
1955	26,380	346	13.1	273	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
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
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
1967	25,340	435	17.2	287	11.3	10	23.0
1968	25,380	424	16.7	282	11.1	9	21.0

Average 5 years		1946/50	1951/55	1956/60	1961/65
9	Birth Rate	18.3	13.8	15.3	17.6
10	Death Rate	10.5	10.3	9.9	11.7
11	Infantile Mortality	34.0	31.0	18.3	28.1

TABLE THREE

INFANT DEATHS in 1968 by CAUSE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH										TOTALS		
	Under 1 day		1/7 days		1/4 weeks		1/6 mths		6/12 mths		M	F	Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
B. 4 Enteritis &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
B.42 Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
B.43 Birth Injury Difficult Labour &c.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B.44 Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
BF.48 Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTALS - All Causes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

TABLE FOUR

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 mth	1/12 mths	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
B.4 Enteritis &c.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B19(5) Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms &c.	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	2
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	2
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B22 Avitaminoses &c.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(1) Other Endocrine &c. Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B23 Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System &c	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	15	15	8
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	13
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8

TABLE FOUR, SHEET TWO

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 mth	1/12 mths	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	7	
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
B31 Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B32 Pneumonia	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	3	
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	4	
B33(2) Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B43 Birth Injury Difficult Labour &c.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE FOUR, SHEET THREE

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 mth	1/12 mths	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill- Defined Conditions	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE48 All other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	154	3	1	1	1	-	3	6	21	39	44	35
	F	128	4	1	1	-	-	4	6	6	15	32	59
TOTALS		282	7	2	2	1	-	7	12	27	54	72	94

TABLE FIVE

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS - 1968

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	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	3		2		Nil		Nil	
Case Rate per 1,000	0.12		0.08		Death rate per 1,000		Nil	

TABLE SIX

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES - 1949 to 1968

	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case rate per 1,000			Death rate per 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total
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
1967	.19	.07	.26	.04	-	.04
1968	.12	.08	.20	-	-	-
Average for 20 years	.611	.129	.74	.144	.006	.150
Average for first five year period 1949-1953	1.22	.200	1.42	.34	.012	.352
Average for last five year period 1964-1968	.259	.037	.296	.04	.008	.048

TABLE SEVEN

CANCER DEATHS 1964 - 1968

ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List	Site	Number of Registered Deaths									
		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
B.19(1)	Stomach	2	6	6	4	5	3	2	3	2	3
B.19(2)	Lung and Bronchus	15	2	12	4	15	1	14	1	12	3
B.19(3)	Breast	-	2	-	5	-	2	-	12	-	-
B.19(4)	Uterus	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	1
B.19(5)	Leukaemia	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
B.19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms &c.	16	13	11	7	17	10	17	12	12	12
TOTALS		35	26	30	24	38	17	33	32	27	19
		61		54		55		65		46	



TABLE EIGHT

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

1 9 6 8

Disease	T O T A L S	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	D E A T H S
Dysentery	10	-	1	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	25	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	7	2	2	-	1	-
Measles	133	8	19	18	17	21	45	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -Pulmonary	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-Non-Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	190	9	20	22	22	23	60	10	10	6	3	4	1	-

TABLE NINE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1948 - 1968

YEAR	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice	Malaria	Measles	Meningitis (Acute)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Polio-myelitis (Acute)	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	Whooping Cough	TOTALS
1948	2	-	-	-	-	432	1	-	-	-	61	35	6	93	643
1949	-	-	3	-	-	255	1	-	-	2	80	28	6	67	447
1950	-	47	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	6	54	35	4	76	380
1951	-	1	1	-	-	444	-	-	2	1	37	29	7	49	581
1952	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	1	2	48	40	5	81	311
1953	-	4	-	-	-	168	1	-	-	-	23	25	5	140	378
1954	-	1	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	9	23	9	32	377
1955	-	28	2	-	-	189	1	-	-	-	34	10	3	38	315
1956	-	8	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	19	13	5	73	132
1957	-	25	7	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	8	17	1	11	571
1958	-	20	21	-	-	112	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	13	194
1959	-	13	2	-	-	155	-	-	1	-	49	9	3	10	250
1960	-	55	3	-	1	469	-	-	-	-	19	11	2	26	590
1961	-	-	-	-	-	158	2	-	-	-	21	11	-	1	197
1962	-	38	2	-	-	207	-	1	-	1	12	13	1	-	276
1963	-	3	-	4	-	270	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	15	302
1964	-	62	26	12	-	324	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	15	455
1965	-	71	-	7	-	252	1	-	9	-	11	6	-	1	358
1966	-	7	-	4	-	264	-	-	-	-	22	4	1	10	312
1967	-	13	-	23	-	165	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	11	226
1968	-	10	4	25	-	133	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	1	190



Department of Public Health,  
Market Street,  
Droylsden.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my portion of the Annual Report for 1968 - that dealing with environmental health duties and the public cleansing services.

The works necessary on the replacement of the collapsed outfall sewer did not finish until October and in consequence the Dano Pulverisation Plant completion was further delayed and not expected to be operational until April/May 1969.

The Smoke Control No.12 Order came into operation and the No.13 Order was made. Thus three-quarters of the district area became subject to Smoke Control Orders and another landmark passed.

The full complement of Inspectors enabled the Department not only to complete its 5-year Slum Clearance programme but also to define the targets for the next six years, a new programme accepted and approved by the Council.

Work in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation was continued and control more fully grasped leaving no problems unsolved.

I 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 Officer 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.

By the end of the year, however, tacit approval to the scheme for the sewerage of Littlemoss as part of Phase III of the main sewerage scheme had been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and plans will no doubt advance albeit slowly from now.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

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

Fresh Water Closets	9,600
Pail Closets	72
Houses served by Septic tanks	70
Houses served by cesspools	2

### CLEAN WATER

Supplies to the district are provided by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department and the West Pennine Water Board (which supplies the Littlemoss parish area). The water is upland surface water. 8 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and were reported as bacteriologically satisfactory. However, the heading of this paragraph is Clean Water and this should mean freedom from dirt. This has certainly not yet been achieved - too much 'sediment' and dirt particles are held in suspension still. No fluoride additions are made by the water undertakings.

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 a 'lead peroxide candle' for the recording of sulphur pollution in the air is sited within the Droylsden Cemetery grounds, and a private firm provides readings from a 'volumetric analysis instrument' to help determine the same pollution. The instruments allow some comparison of pollution and atmospheric problems by their daily and monthly recordings.

The Council despite financial problems allowed the Smoke Control programme to continue.

No.12 Order became operative on 1st September and No.13 Order was declared - ready for 1969.

Slowly, the district progresses to its goal of 100% freedom from the effects of burning coal in domestic grates.

The record of Smoke Control Orders is now:

<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	1019	7	26	1.8.1966.
11	70.0	780	3	8	1.9.1967.
12	51.0	790	3	4	1.9.1968.
13	50.0	748	-	2	1.9.1969.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Totals	943.39	5895	14	64	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	

These totals now represent 75% of the district area and 62% of the premises within the district.

## 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:

Corned Beef	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	Ice Cream	385 lbs
Cooked Ham	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Frozen Vegetables	201 pkts
Cooked Pork	54 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs	Frozen Fish	103 pkts
Ox Tongue	7 lbs	Frozen Meat	77 pkts
Mutton	55 lbs	Frozen Foods	20 pkts
Beef	92 lbs	Frozen Peas	41 lbs
Beef Kidney	5 lbs	Fruits	19 tins
Sausage	5 lbs	Vegetables	3 tins
Tinned Steak	1 lb		

There are 249 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 and chips	16
Sugar confectionery	29
Licenced premises, clubs canteens, catering &c.	48

There are also 2 food manufactories and 1 food warehouse.

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.

26 Samples of milk (of which 4 were Channel Islands milk) and 68 samples of other foods were obtained by the Assistant County Public Health Officer employed by the Lancashire County Council whilst carrying out duties within the urban district area. Adverse reports were given by the County Analyst on five of the samples as below:-

Pork Sausage	Meat content 57.5% as against recommended content of 65%. Also contained 290 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as $SO_2$ ) without declaration. The vendor was cautioned re the preservative.
Beef Sausage	Meat content 50%. Contained 100 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as $SO_2$ ) without declaration. The vendor was cautioned.
Benylin Expectorant	Not labelled with special cautionary wording. The vendor was cautioned.
Self-raising flour	One mousehair was found in the 3lb sample. No action taken in this instance.
Scone	Contained a charred spent part match 27.5 millimetres long and weighing 56 milligrams. A prosecution was instituted and a fine of £20 imposed with costs of £13. 10. Od.

Other matters dealt with informally by the Department included:-

Tinned garden peas - snail in tin

Packeted wheat flakes - larder beetle in packet.



## H O U S I N G

### Slum Clearance

Although accent is more and more strongly being placed on the improvement of existing houses, the stock of unimprovable ones must be removed as a first priority and it has been reported previously that sorrowfully the Department has not been able to maintain its proposed schedules. In 1968 the presence of a full complement of staff was in no other factor shown to such advantage as in the work connected with Clearance. Seven clearance areas involving 160 houses were declared and work completed in connection with the individual demolition of 15 other houses. This was the completion of the agreed programme from 1964 and another programme covering the six years up to and including 1974 was proposed and accepted by the Council of the Authority. Thus the end of the year saw a brighter housing future for the long suffering occupants of some of the older houses within the district.

Only 35 houses were demolished but these were on such sites as to allow forward planning of one of the largest housing projects yet considered by the Council and to ensure adequate provision for the newly agreed new Clearance programme.

### 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.	408
Number of dwellinghouses found unfit but capable of being made fit.	233
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after informal action	69
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after formal action.	97
Number of dwellinghouses closed	2
Number of dwellinghouses demolished	35

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

Informal	203
Formal	105

No court action was taken in connection with these notices.

Register of Defects

	Found	Abated within year
Accumulations of Rubbish	9	8
Bath & Sink wastepipes	3	3
Chimney stacks	4	3
Dampness	12	8
Derelict buildings	2	2
Doors, gates and frames	15	14
Drains (choked)	6	6
Drains (defective)	10	7
Eavesgutters	33	27
Fireplaces and flues	2	1
Floors	5	5
Fumes	1	1
Plasterwork	9	7
Rainwater pipes	13	12
Roofs	25	23
Walls (brickwork)	12	12
Walls (pointing and rendering)	6	3
Water supply (insufficient)	3	3
Watercloset fittings	9	9
Watercloset water supply	2	2
Windows	28	20
Yard surfaces	1	1
	<hr/> 210	<hr/> 177

Improvement of Houses

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

Standard grant applications	
Full Standard	11
Reduced Standard	Nil
Approvals granted within 1968	9
Works completed during 1968	6

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 problem occurred during the year but the general physical condition of the houses must receive more detailed attention in the coming year.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications to the Department were made in connection with these Certificates during the year.

PEST CONTROL

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

23 Council houses, 28 private houses, the swimming baths 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 re-use of other rodenticides is again necessary; particularly useful being alphachloralose against mice.

The sewer system is still being treated 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 (Incl. Council houses)	All other (Incl. Business Premises)	Totals	Agricultural
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	11	8782	1737	10,530	14
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	329	80	413	-
(b) Survey under the Act	2	217	60	279	4
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out (including reinspections)	102	2058	324	2,484	16
4. Number of properties inspected (In Sec.2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	2	189	36	227	-
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	4	162	52	218	-
5. Number of infested properties (Sec.4) treated by Local Auth.	6	351	88	445	-
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	20	365	105	490	-

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

3 complaints were investigated during the year under review. One concerning a teenager discotecque was still unresolved at the turn of the year, but no formal actions were instituted in the year.

## 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.

## STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

All installations within the district were thoroughly inspected during the year. 19 licences were issued and 2 withdrawn because of unsatisfactory conditions. Notice that more up to date equipment and site conditions would be necessary in the coming year was given to several of the retail petrol outlets. No incidents were reported in connection with the storage of this material.

## 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.

4 Schools were considered to have unsatisfactory yard surfaces.

## SWIMMING BATHS

The Droylsden Baths continued its very extensive use during 1968. The water is purified by a continuous system of filtration and purification with a turn-over period of 4 hours, and control has proved satisfactory.

47 samples of water from the main plunge and footbaths were taken during the year and only 4 were reported as unsatisfactory.

Byelaws relating to the Baths have been operative since 1st September 1967.

## FACTORIES

It is the practice to report that routine inspections of factories were made as possible during the year and this again reflects the general picture in this work.

### 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	6	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	84	40	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	-	-	-
Totals	90	46	-

### 2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	-	10	10
Defective sanitary accommodation	-	7	7
Ventilation inadequate	-	4	4

### 3. Outworkers

Trade	Number of outworkers in August list (Sect.133)
1. Making &c. of Wearing apparel	41
2. Making &c. of household linen	6
14. Making &c. of Umbrellas	26
21. Making &c. of boxes	2
29. Making &c. of Charities goods	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The number of employees in registered premises was 1122; 414 males and 708 females.

285 visits were made to the premises.

The following table shows the differentiation.

Premises	Registered		Employees
	1968	Total	
Offices	1	32	452
Retail Shops	-	125	308
Warehouses &c.	1	7	169
Catering establishments	-	23	193
Totals	2	187	1122

No accidents were reported during the year.

The following 126 contraventions were recorded.

Abstracts of Act not displayed	8
Cleansing/Decoration required	24
Clothing accommodation required	4
First Aid box defects	10
Floors or covering defects	9
Handrail defects	6
Heating defects	5
Hot water supply defects	2
Lighting defects	8
Machinery guard defects	8
Overcrowding defects	1
Roof defect	2
Thermometer required	7
Ventilation defects	5
Washbasins defects	5
Watercloset defects	3
Watercloset lighting defects	9
Watercloset ventilation defects	2
Watercloset door fastening defects	6
Wall defects	2

## CLEANSING SERVICES

### Storage of Refuse

Storage of refuse at all houses is by the use of 3½ 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 dwellinghouses 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 years is one made entirely of black plastic material, a choice that has 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, 837 dustbins were replaced. Since the start of the 'dustbin scheme', 15,038 dustbins have been replaced by the Department.

1951	-	703	1960	-	665
1952	-	636	1961	-	437
1953	-	917	1962	-	439
1954	-	856	1963	-	595
1955	-	1122	1964	-	947
1956	-	882	1965	-	955
1957	-	1109	1966	-	1151
1958	-	911	1967	-	941
1959	-	885	1968	-	837

### 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 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 moneys seem to have lost their attraction and the demand now from public and staff is for reserve labour to be available to meet the hazards 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. Neighbouring residents, however, 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 emission of dust and the difficulty in control of loose paper and small litter. The only alternative to changing the site of the tipping area is to change the appearance of the refuse, and work commenced during 1967 on the building of a pulverisation plant to change the appearance and character of the refuse.

Unfortunately, a main outfall sewer collapsed near the site of the plant in August 1967 and serious repeated floodings caused work to almost cease on the new installations. The project is thus a complete year behind its schedule.

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 necessary, and this proposal is now linked with one of the phases planned in the renewal and extension of the sewage system.

## Salvage Services

Waste board and paper are collected from shops and other business premises by a special collection vehicle.

77½ tons of Board and 27 tons of mixed paper was sent to the Board Mills.

The repeated floodings of the Depot area again caused losses of salvaged paper and prevented work in the baling store.

Tonnages baled and sold in the last six years are as follows:

1963	-	150	1966	-	103
1964	-	131	1967	-	137
1965	-	137	1968	-	104



## Statistics

Population		25,380
Estimated total weight of refuse collected		6,700 tons
Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day		14.5 cwts.
Cost of labour -	£14,671	38.0%
Cost of transport -	£15,913	41.5%
Cost of dustbins -	£ 1,546	4.0%
Cost of paper sacks -	£ 164	0.5%
Cost of plant -	£ 1,597	4.0%
Other costs -	£ 4,455	12.0%
	Total cost	£38,346
Income - collection	£ 330	
- disposal	£ 114	
- salvage	£ 350	
	Total Income	£ 794
	Net cost of Services	£37,552
Net cost per 1,000 premises		£3952.8
Net cost per 1,000 population		£1502
Net cost per ton		£ 5.64

## Removal of old Vehicles

89 Old vehicles were removed from various parts of the district to the Cleansing Depot. All the vehicles were later removed by local scrap contractors and destroyed.



