

[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Droylsden U.D.C.

Contributors

Droylsden (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1969

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DROYLSDEN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1969



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health

ALUN BENNETT DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

PETER LEE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from October)

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

DENIS BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

F. YOUNG, M.A.P.H.I. (to October)

Technical Assistant/Smoke Control Officer

J. DOYLE

Technical Assistant/Offices & Shops, etc.

D. PARKEY

Student Public Health Inspector

H. STATHAM

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 1969 and within this I incorporate a report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the environmental services.

The estimated mid year population from 1969 has again shown a slight decrease thus reversing the slight rise of last year. It should be pointed out that these figures are those supplied by the Registrar General and are only estimates. We shall have to wait till the next census report following the 1971 census to know the accuracy of these estimates. The adjusted birth rate has shown a slight rise and it continues slightly above the national average but the still birth rate has again increased (20) per thousand total births. However, if table (1) is consulted it will be seen that this is fairly near the 5 year average for Droylsden and that when considering a fairly small statistical population it is possible for quite large fluctuations in the rate to appear although there is a very slight difference in the actual numbers of still births. The infant mortality rate for the year is 21 per thousand live births and although this is somewhat above the national average (18) it is almost exactly equal to the average for the North West Region.

Once again there are slight differences in the Registrar Generals classification on deaths in that the sub group of cancers has been increased from 6 to 11 so as to give slightly more detail. It is interesting to see in table 7 the great preponderance of cancers of the lung and bronchus which account for almost half of the male cancer deaths over the past 5 years. It is also interesting to note that the number of deaths from this cause in females has stayed fairly steady over the period. It has been fairly well established that there is a strong link between cigarette smoking and the incidents of lung cancer, but there is a period of delay between the onset of smoking and the onset of lung cancer. If this is the case we might see an increase in the figures for female deaths from cancer of the lung within the next few years as it is mainly since the last war that the numbers of women smokers has increased. The overall number of deaths which occurred in Droylsden increased and one wonders to what extent this was due to the wave of Flu cases which hit the country during the Winter of 1969/70. The number of pneumonia deaths increased slightly and there were only two deaths actually attributable to Influenza, but it is almost certain that this might have been a contributory factor to some of the other deaths, particularly in the elderly. The number of Measles notifications dropped, but it is too early at this stage to say as to what extent this has been influenced by the immunisation programme which has recently been started. I would again draw your attention to the number of deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease, most of which consisted of coronary thrombosis cases and this, together with other heart conditions, accounted for almost a third of all the deaths. There were three new notifications of Tuberculosis but the case incidents continue the downward trend of the past 20 years. During the year there were no deaths attributable to this disease.

I would like to take this opportunity of extending my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help throughout the year and to Mr. Hallows the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman and members of the Council, your obedient servant,

A. B. DAVIES

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 Linehurst 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)	26,881	(12,873 males 14,008 females)
- 1961 (Census)	25,461	(12,291 males 13,170 females)
- 1969	25,250	
Private dwellings - 1951 (Census)	8,253	
- 1961 (Census)	8,667	
- 1969	8,778	
Rateable Value		£673,414
Sum represented by ld. rate		£ 2,674
General rate - 1969		14/4d. in £.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS - NUMBERS

<u>Live Births</u>	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	196	216	412
Illegitimate	11	11	22
Totals	207	227	434
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	2	2
Totals	2	7	9
<u>Deaths</u>			
All ages - Totals	207	134	341

BIRTHS AND DEATHS - RATES

	England & Wales 1969 Rates	1969	1968
Estimated Population		25,250	25,380
Births:			
Comparability Factor		1.02	1.02
Live - total		434(207)	424(221)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population	16.3	17.2	16.7
Adjusted Rate		17.5	17.0
Illegitimate live - total		22(11)	31(13)
- % of total live		5.0	7.3
Stillbirths:			
Total		9(2)	6(4)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	13	20	14
Live and Stillbirths - Total		443(209)	430(225)
Deaths:			
Comparability Factor		1.24	1.25
Total		341(207)	282(154)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population	11.9	13.5	11.1
Adjusted Rate		16.7	13.9
Infants: Total		9(5)	9(4)

The figures in brackets () represent males

MORTALITY RATES

	England & Wales 1969 Rates	1969	1968
Infant Mortality:			
Deaths per 1,000 live births	18	21	21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		17	18.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		91	32.2
Male deaths per 1,000 male births		24.0	18.0
Female deaths per 1,000 female births		17.6	24.5
Neo-natal Mortality:			
Deaths under 4 weeks: Total -		6(3)	7(3)
Rate per 1,000 live births	12	14	17
Early neo-natal Mortality:			
Deaths under 1 week Total -		5(3)	7(3)
Rate per 1,000 live births	10	12	17
Peri-natal Mortality:			
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week		14(5)	13(7)
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	23	32	30
Maternal Mortality:			
Deaths (including Abortion): Total		Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	0.19	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis:			
Primary Notification			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.198	0.079	0.12
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.051	0.04	0.03
Deaths:			
Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.022	Nil	Nil
Non-Respiratory - Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.015	Nil	Nil
Cancer:			
Deaths: Per 1,000 population	2.35	2.4	1.81
Deaths: (Lung, Bronchus)		24(22)	15(12)
Deaths: All forms incl. Leukaemia		62(45)	46(37)

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 62, giving a Death Rate of 2.4 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths is back almost to the 1967 figure.

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	3	1	4
45 - 54	4	2	6
55 - 64	18	4	22
65 - 74	15	5	20
Over 75	4	5	9

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

1958 - 44	1964 - 61
1959 - 59	1965 - 54
1960 - 53	1966 - 55
1961 - 53	1967 - 65
1962 - 50	1968 - 46
1963 - 42	1969 - 62

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The full list of Notifiable Diseases is as follows:

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Acute Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Acute Encephalitis	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Acute Meningitis	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

7 of this list of diseases were reported in the district during 1969.

92 children (90 of whom were under 10 years old) contracted Measles - the lowest total for 15 years.

54 positive notifications of Dysentery were received in the year - the largest number since 1965.

There were 14 notifications of Infective Jaundice, 9 cases between the ages of 5 and 15 years and 5 cases between the ages 25-55 years. A reduction on 1968 numbers.

5 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported - the smallest number for 6 years.

4 cases of Food Poisoning again occurred - the same number as in 1968. Two were probably the result of holidays in Spain again but no guess could be made as to the origin of the other two cases.

2 young adults contracted Respiratory Tuberculosis and a female of 61 years contracted a Non-Pulmonary type. At least there was 1 case less than 1968.

The seventh disease notified was Acute Meningitis. 1 case occurred in a child - the first case for 4 years.

The total of 173 notifications for the year was the lowest for 13 years - since 1956 in fact (a year when Measles seemed to disappear for a season).

645 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and the positive results recorded were as under. The increase in the number of specimens was due to dysentery control in the two Day Nurseries within the district.

Shigella Sonnei	152
Salmonella Typhi-Murium	35
Salmonella Enteritidis	11
Salmonella Braenderup	7
E. Coli 026	3
E. Coli 086	1
E. Coli 0114	1

H O S P I T A L S

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.

DAY NURSERIES

Two Day Nurseries still operate within the District:

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

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:-

Mondays (X-rays only)	2.00 p.m.
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.

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

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. K. Nash, 56 Walter Street, Manchester, 18.	370 6053

D I S T R I C T N U R S E S

The following nurses are in attendance inside the district area:

Miss Clements, 204 Lumb Lane, Audenshaw	370 2925
Mrs. J. Heard, Flat 3, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton under Lyne	330 4412
Miss M. Radcliffe, 4 Copley Avenue, Copley Estate, Stalybridge	
Mrs. D. Taylor, Carberry Cottage, Alt Hill Lane, Ashton under Lyne.	330 2812
Mrs. M. Williams, 12 Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden	370 3513
Mr. Wright, 6 Warwick Road, Audenshaw	370 2900

B I R T H S

&

D E A T H S

&

D I S E A S E S

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE ONE

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	Average 5 years 1964/68
<u>Live Births</u>							
Number	434	424	435	446	450	453	441
Rate per 1000 population	17.2	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.3
<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>							
Number	341	282	287	293	298	303	292
Rate per 1000 population	13.5	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.5
<u>Still Births</u>							
Number	9	6	10	11	6	9	8.4
Rate per 1000 population	20.0	14.0	22.0	24.1	13.2	19.5	18.56
<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	9	10	7	9	13	9.6
Rate per 1000 live births	20.7	21.0	23.0	15.7	20.0	28.7	21.7
<u>Infant Mortality (Neo-Natal)</u>							
Number of deaths	5	7	8	5	6	10	7.2
Rate per 1000 live births	12.0	17.0	18.0	11.2	13.3	22.1	16.3

1969 - Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.02) - 17.5

1969 - Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.24) - 13.5

TABLE TWO

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1946-1969

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
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
1946	24,800	535	21.5	250	10.0	21	39
1947	25,160	572	22.7	264	11.2	17	29
1948	27,290	469	17.1	267	9.7	16	34
1949	26,580	409	15.4	233	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	230	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
1969	25,250	434	17.2	341	13.5	9	21.0

Col.	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	23.1

TABLE THREE

INFANT DEATHS in 1969 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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
B.4 Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
B.32 Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B.42 Congenital Anomalies	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3
B.43 Birth Injury Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B.44 Other causes of Peri-Natal Mortality	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
TOTALS - All Causes	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	5	4	9

TABLE FOUR

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969

[illegible]

TABLE FOUR, SHEET TWO

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 month	1/12 mths	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
B32 Pneumonia	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
	F	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B46(8) Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 etc.	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
BE48 All other Accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
BE49 Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	

TABLE FOUR, SHEET THREE

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 month	1/12 mths	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
BE 50 All other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	207	3	2	1	1	2	2	5	20	58	69	44
	F	134	3	1	1	1	-	-	4	9	20	42	53
TOTALS		341	6	3	2	2	2	2	9	29	78	111	97

TABLE FIVE

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS - 1969

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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2		1		Nil		Nil	
Case Rate per 1,000	0.079		0.04		Death Rate per 1,000		Nil	

TABLE SIX
TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES - 1950 to 1969

	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case rate per 1,000			Death rate per 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Total
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	-	-	-
1969	.079	.04	.19	-	-	-
Average for 20 years	.563	.119	.682	.121	.005	.126
Average for first five year period 1950-1954	1.18	.224	1.404	.28	.006	.286
Average for last five year period 1965-1969	.159	.045	.204	.03	-	.03

TABLE SEVEN

CANCER DEATHS 1965 - 1969

ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List	Site	Number of Registered Deaths									
		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
B.19(1)	Buccal Cavity etc.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B.19(2)	Oesophagus	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
B.19(3)	Stomach	4	2	2	3	2	3	5	3	6	4
B.19(4)	Intestine	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19(5)	Larynx	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
B.19(6)	Lung, Bronchus	22	2	12	3	14	1	15	1	12	4
B.19(7)	Breast	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	5
B.19(8)	Uterus	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	4
B.19(9)	Prostate	1	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
B.19(10)	Leukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
B.19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	11	4	9	11	13	10	13	10	10	7
	TOTALS	45	17	27	19	33	32	38	17	30	24
		62		46		65		55		54	

TABLE EIGHT

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

1 9 6 9

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	54	1	3	9	15	7	8	5	-	-	5	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	2	1	-	-
Measles	92	2	11	13	12	10	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	173	3	14	23	27	21	57	12	2	3	7	4	-	-

TABLE NINE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1949 - 1969

TOTALS	447 380 581 311 378 377 315 132 571 194 250 590 197 276 302 455 358 312 226 190 173
Whooping Cough	67 76 49 81 140 32 38 73 11 13 10 26 1 - 15 15 1 10 11 1 -
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	6 4 7 5 5 9 3 5 1 - 3 2 - 1 - - - 1 2 2 1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	28 35 29 40 25 23 10 13 17 9 9 11 11 13 8 9 6 4 5 3 2
Scarlet Fever	80 54 37 48 23 9 34 19 8 - 49 19 21 12 2 6 11 22 7 12 5
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	2 6 1 2 - - - 3 - 3 - - - 1 - - - - - - -
Paratyphoid Fever	- - 2 1 - - - - - - 1 - - - - - 6 - - - -
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	- - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 - - - - - - -
Meningitis (Acute)	1 - - - 1 - 1 2 - - - - 2 - - - 1 - - - 1
Measles	255 149 444 124 168 299 189 3 496 112 155 469 158 207 270 324 252 264 165 133 92
Malaria	- - - - - - - - - - - 1 - - - - - - - - -
Infective Jaundice	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 12 7 4 23 25 14
Food Poisoning	3 - 1 - - - 2 1 7 21 2 3 - 2 - 26 - - - 4 4
Dysentery	- 47 1 - 4 1 28 8 25 20 13 55 - 38 3 62 71 7 13 10 54
Diphtheria	- -
YEAR	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969

Department of Public Health,
Market Street,
Droylsden.

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

I have pleasure in presenting my portion of the Annual Report for 1969 - that dealing with environmental health duties and the public cleansing services.

The "Dano" household refuse pulverisation plant became operative just before the summer of the year and the heartaches of the constructional period passed behind forever. Now appeared the operational problems of training and development of aptitudes of the Depot staff - for before the end of the first six months, the foreman plant operative had changed and it had become necessary to instal a Technical Assistant in charge of the Cleansing Activities. Turnover of staff and shortage of staff have appeared as serious problems. The plant once started each day, continues to operate for the whole of that day, and the continuity of motion provides an obstacle for the labour available within the Depot. The shortage of adequate reserve labour looms large in present day requirements.

The slum clearance programme remained on its even keel; all areas being inspected and represented. Only one portion diverted from the original intentions. An inquiry was held into the intended Clearance Order and the Order was not granted. The consequences of this particular decision from an Inspector of the Ministry will become difficult to live with in the future.

No new Smoke Control Order was made but agreement in principle to declare No. 14 Order in 1970 was reached. Only 3 Orders will be required to make the district "smokeless" and the Department looks forward to that day - despite alleged fuel shortages.

A noise nuisance complaint resulted in Court proceedings being taken to control the noise from a "Beat Club". But the Court was not satisfied with the presentation of the case by the Council and dismissed the application on the grounds of "insufficient evidence". The "Beat Club" however went out of existence and peace returned to that area.

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

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 sewage 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.

Approval to the scheme for the sewerage of Littlemoss as part of Phase III of the main sewerage scheme has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and plans will no doubt advance albeit slowly.

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. 26 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors of which 2 were reported as bacteriologically unsatisfactory. 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 for 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.

No. 13 Order became operative on 1st September but No. 14 Order was delayed until 1970 with a possible operative date of September 1971.

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	1,019	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
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Totals	<u>943.39</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>64</u>	

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:

Sirloin Steak	126 lbs.
Shoulder Steak	92 lbs.
Boiled Ham	20 lbs.
Chicken Fillets	82½ lbs.
Bottled Plums	30 lbs.
Ice Cream Products	12 lbs.

There are 241 premises retailing food within the district and the various categories (according to the principal commodity sold) are given below:

General Grocery	82
Greengrocery	23
Fishmongers	3
Butchers	26
Bakers/Confectioners	18
Fried Fish and chips	14
Sugar confectionery	29
Licenced premises, clubs canteens, catering &c.	46

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.

41 samples of milk (of which 8 were Channel Islands milk) and 46 samples of other foods were obtained by the Assistant County Public Health Officers employed by the Lancashire County Council whilst carrying out duties within the urban district area. Adverse reports were given by the County Analyst on two of the samples as below:-

Informal milk	Contained 10 thin splashes of silica of diameters up to 2 millimetres (total weight 0.5 milligrams) and stained with iron. Material inert but unsightly. Dairy was cautioned.
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Canned Grapefruit	Contained a large number of cluster crystals of the glycoside naringin which is natural to grapefruit. Complainant was informed.
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Other matters dealt with informally by the Department included:-

Tinned Ham	-	solder in tin
Bread	-	slices stained
Bottled Milk	-	cap inside bottle
Packeted tea	-	mouldy
Tinned apples	-	piece of wood in tin
Packeted rice	-	mouldy

H O U S I N G

Slum Clearance

The slum clearance programme, bought up to date in 1968, continued satisfactorily. The houses enumerated in the printed schedules were inspected and represented and were included in Compulsory Purchase Orders. One small group met with failure however. The group comprised only 7 houses and the Council decided to seek a Demolition Order. This was refused after a local public inquiry and individual closing orders were made on 6 of the houses. A total of 81 houses were inspected and represented as unfit during the year.

66 houses were demolished during the year and 103 new units of accommodation taken into service by the Housing Department.

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 tables show 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	214
Number of dwellinghouses found unfit but capable of being made fit	114
Number of dwellinghouses closed	1
Number of dwellinghouses demolished	66

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

Informal	115
Formal	55

No court action was taken in connection with these notices.

Register of Defects

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated within year</u>
Accumulations of Rubbish	5	5
Bath & sink wastepipes	4	4
Dampness	27	27
Derelict buildings	2	2
Doors, gates and frames	6	5
Drains (choked)	8	8
Drains (defective)	7	7
Eavesgutters	18	17
Fireplaces and flues	4	3
Floors	6	4
Plasterwork	11	9
Rainwater pipes	5	5
Roofs	19	15
Walls (brickwork)	13	12
Walls (pointing and rendering)	8	6
Water supply (insufficient)	5	5
Watercloset fittings	14	14
Watercloset water supply	4	4
Windows	41	35
Yard surfaces	3	3
	<u>210</u>	<u>190</u>

Improvement of Houses

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

Standard grant applications	
Full Standard	15
Reduced Standard	Nil
Approvals granted within 1969	13
Works completed during 1969	8

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 received more serious attention and a demolition order was made on one of the larger houses which incorporated 9 flatlets.

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.

9 Council houses, 14 Private houses, 2 schools, 5 workplaces 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 Auth- ority	Dwelling -houses (inc. Council houses)	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Totals	Agri- cultural
1.	Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	11	8,778	1,729	10518	14
2.	Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
	(a) Notification	3	283	69	355	-
	(b) Survey under the Act	2	209	30	241	4
	(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total inspections carried out (including reinspections)	92	2,026	204	2412	16
4.	Number of properties inspected (In Sec.2) which were found to be infested by:					
	(a) Rats - Major	-	-	-	-	-
	- Minor	2	158	35	195	-
	(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
	- Minor	3	147	40	190	-
5.	Number of infested properties (Sec.4) treated by Local Auth.	5	305	75	385	-
6.	Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	16	328	95	439	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

4 complaints were investigated during the year under review. One concerning a teenager discotecque finally led to Court proceedings but no Abatement Notice was granted. The case was dismissed because of "lack of evidence". This decision was given at the second hearing of the summons and on this occasion the main complainant did not appear in Court. The end of the year saw the closure of the discotecque, however, and the end of the complaints.

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. 16 licences were issued. 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 "happen" 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 to be very extensively used.

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.

34 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	4	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	84	36	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council	-	-	-
Totals	90	40	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Referred by H. M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	-	1	1
Defective sanitary accommodation	-	6	6

3. Outworkers

Trade	Number of outworkers in August list (Sect.133)
1. Making &c. of Wearing apparel	16
2. Making &c. of household linen	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The number of employees in registered premises was 1,306; 472 males and 834 females.

250 visits were made to the premises.

The following table shows the differentiation.

Premises	Registered		Employees
	1969	Total	
Offices	1	49	499
Retail Shops	4	118	380
Warehouses etc.	1	9	231
Catering establishments	-	28	196
Totals	6	204	1,306

3 non-fatal accidents were reported during the year - although 2 did cause rather serious injuries and were peculiar in circumstance - but no legal actions were necessary.

The following 129 contraventions were recorded.

Abstracts of Act not displayed	5
Cleansing/Decoration required	19
Clothing accommodation required	5
Drinking water defects	3
First Aid box defects	12
Floors or covering defects	13
Handrail defects	3
Heating defects	4
Hoist defects	2
Hot water supply defects	6
Lighting defects	10
Machinery guard defects	9
Thermometer required	6
Ventilation defects	11
Washbasins defects	3
Watercloset defects and deficiencies	9
Watercloset ventilation defects	2
Watercloset door fastening defects	4
Watercloset door marking defects	2
Watercloset lighting defects	1

CLEANSING SERVICES

Storage of Refuse

Storage of refuse at all houses is by the use of $3\frac{1}{4}$ 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, 773 dustbins were replaced. Since the start of the 'dustbin scheme' 15,811 dustbins have been replaced by the Department.

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 end of the month of May saw the coming into operation of the "Dano" refuse pulverisation plant at the Ash Road Depot. All household refuse collected by the ashbinmen now passes through this plant (that is, subject to the availability of labour to operate the plant) before tipping on the tipping area behind the Depot. Thus the appearance of the refuse is now changed and material for tipping without disgust to the eye is available.

The site of the tipping area is a natural valley along the bottom half of which flows a small watercourse. To ensure a full tipping life for the 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 linked with the next phase of the sewerage system renewal scheme to be undertaken.

Levelling and compaction of the tipped refuse is carried out by a wheeled hydraulic shovel/loader vehicle.

Salvage Services

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

42.3 tons of Board and 101.75 tons of mixed paper was sent to the Board Mills.

Only mixed paper will be baled now that the new baling machine is in operation.

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

1964 - 131	1967 - 137
1965 - 137	1968 - 104
1966 - 103	1969 - 144

Statistics

Population	25,250
Estimated total weight of refuse collected	6,700 tons
Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day	14.5 cwts.

Cost of Labour	£17,809	38.0%
Cost of Transport	£18,064	38.5%
Cost of Dustbins	£1,500	3.0%
Cost of Paper Sacks	£234	0.5%
Cost of Plant	£4,043	8.5%
Other costs	£5,336	11.5%

Total Cost	£46,986
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Income - collection	£210
- disposal	£578
- salvage	£2,058

Total Income	£2,846
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Net cost of Services	£44,140
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Net cost per 1,000 premises	£4,904
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Net cost per 1,000 population	£1,748
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Net cost per ton	£6.6
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Civic Amenities Act

58 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.

1 successful prosecution for abandoning refuse was undertaken during the year.

