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**Borough of Glossop**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

*of the*

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

*M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.*

*and*

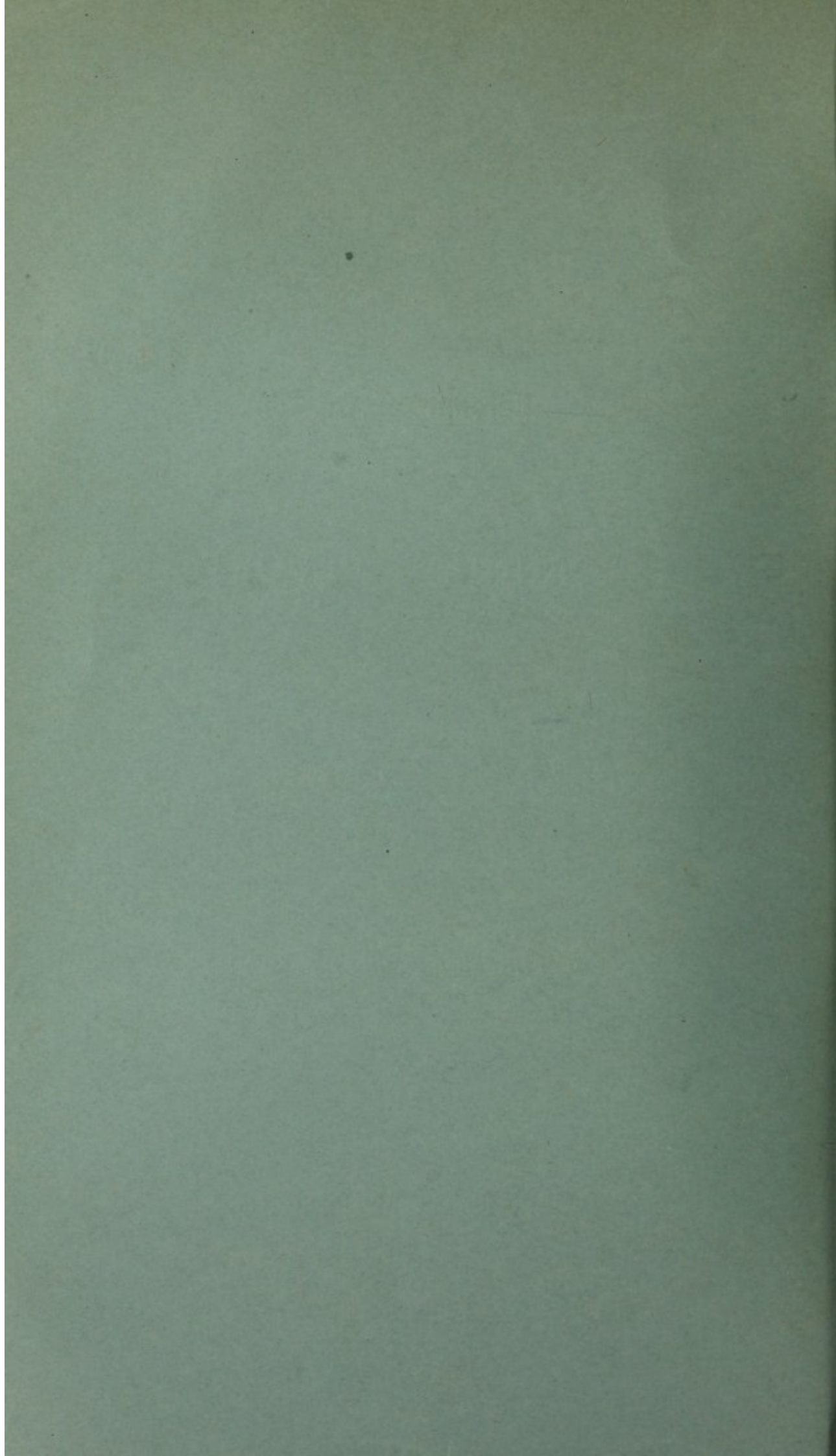
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

*E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.*

**For the Year**

**1964**

**MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP.**



HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964 - 1965

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

I.W.Higton J.P., A.R.I.B.A.

Alderman F.Gibbs (Chairman)

Councillor S.Burgess (Vice Chairman)

Alderman T.Briody-Duggan

Alderman J.G.Hurst

Councillor S.Burgess

Councillor J.Goddard

Councillor D.Hoy

Councillor P.Matthews

Councillor W.Price

Councillor Mrs.D.Singleton.

Councillor F.W.Walton

Councillor Mrs.A.Williams.

THE 1964 CONSTITUTION

1964 - 1965

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## P R E F A C E

To the Minister of Health and

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of  
Borough of Glossop.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1964.

Due to small outbreaks of dysentery, whooping cough, measles and chickenpox, the number of infectious diseases notified was the largest since 1959. There was an increase of 620 in the estimated population, an increase of .78 in the birth rate, a decrease of .35 in the death rate, and a decrease of .84 in the still birth rate. Deaths of children under one year totalled eleven, seven more than last year, giving the high infant mortality rate of 30.47, compared with the national average of 20.0.

The main causes of death in descending order were diseases of the heart and circulation with 116 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 51, and cancer with 47. The three groups accounted for 77.14 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 69.88 years for women and 63 years for men; 62.85 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 40 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

A detailed survey of unfit houses continued and a further 69 dwellings included in clearance areas were officially represented. These, together with plans for the rehousing of the occupants, will be submitted by the Council to the Ministry in due course. The final sixty-five houses on the Gladstone Street Housing Estate were completed and in addition eight houses, one flat and one shop were built on the small sites on Kershaw Street and Gladstone Street.

Forty years ago Glossop, being predominantly a cotton town, was at the mercy of sudden fluctuations of prices in world markets and often experienced industrial distress. With the decline in the cotton trade many firms were attracted by the facilities offered in the area, i.e. a reserve of labour and good sites, and several new industries were established with considerable success. The many different industries which provided both a wide variety and a high rate of employment for a vigorous and active community, ensured greater security and a better standard of living. Unfortunately, Glossop's prosperity received a temporary set-back with the closure at the end of December, 1963, of Olive and Partingtons Paper Mill which employed over six hundred people. Some senior executives of the firm were transferred to other factories of the Inveresk Group and several employees moved from the area to find work elsewhere. For the rest of those displaced every effort was made by the Borough Council to provide alternative employment by encouraging the influx of new industries into the town. That Glossop had made a good recovery from the effect of the closure was shown by the low unemployment figure of .9 per cent at the end of the year.

From the 1st October, 1964, the scheme of milk designations based on the tuberculin testing of dairy herds was changed. The success of the policy for eradicating tuberculosis from cattle has made certain that all milk comes from herds which are tuberculin tested and regularly pass the test. "Untreated" has now replaced "Tuberculin tested" as the special designation for raw milk. The special designations for heat-treated milk continue to be "Pasteurized" and "Sterilized". In August, samples of raw milk from two local farms were found to be positive on culture for the organism of Undulant Fever or Brucellosis. Restrictions were placed on the sale of the milk, unless heat treated, until the infected animals had been removed from the herds. Pasteurization of all milk supplies would entirely prevent the spread of undulant fever in milk and milk products. The delay in achieving 100 per cent heat-treatment is due to lack of pasteurization equipment, to ignorance and prejudice on the part of the general public, and to a small extent to the interference of vested interests. Undulant fever is often a serious disease and can result in months and even years of ill-health and disability.

Deaths from cancer of the lung are steadily increasing by nearly 1,000 each year and the consumption of tobacco is rising rapidly. The anti-smoking drive has so far had little result largely owing to the indifference, selfishness and apathy of older members of the community who are unwilling to set an example to the younger generation. In order to give greater publicity to the dangers of smoking and to assist in the promotion of a concentrated and organized plan of action to make known the facts about smoking and health, the Local Health Authority arranged for a Mobile Unit from the Central Council of Health Education to visit the area for one day in June. The Unit was manned by trained university graduates and equipped with film projector, tape recording instruments, films and film strips together with supporting posters and leaflets. It was stationed on the premises of West End School, the largest modern secondary school in the area, and lecture/demonstrations were given to children in their first two years of attendance. The younger children were chosen as they were less likely to be smokers and it was thought that when they were given the information they would not start this unnecessary, harmful, and wasteful habit. The headmaster and staff gave full support before, during, and after the campaign. Immediate assessment of the value of this type of propaganda is not possible but it is hoped that the beneficial result of the visit will be apparent in the future when the children in the selected age group become adult citizens.

The Glossop Home Safety Committee had an active year and again supported both the County Home Safety Competition organized by Chesterfield Rural District Council and the various National Campaigns. Special attention was paid to the younger members of the community and suitable propaganda material provided. The teachers co-operated by training teams to take part in the Junior Schools Home Safety Quiz held in May. The six competing teams had been well prepared and showed a thorough understanding of accident risk and prevention. A home safety crossword puzzle published in the local press was apparently so very difficult that it attracted only one entry. The staff of the Child Welfare Clinics furthered the cause of accident prevention by providing appropriate teaching and demonstrations for young mothers, both individually and in groups. The Committee welcomed the Children's Nightdresses Regulations which came into force on the 1st October 1964 and which require children's nightdresses to be made of material of low flammability, and were of the opinion that the regulations should be extended to include material sold in the piece.

The Local Health Authority for financial reasons curtailed the Chiropody Service on 1st January 1964, when domiciliary treatment was discontinued. This treatment which is so essential to the well-being and comfort of severely disabled old people was, however, resumed on a limited basis at the end of June. If it is considered necessary ambulance transport to the clinics may still be arranged for suitable patients subject to the usual rules applicable to the use of the County Council's Ambulance Service.

Following the outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen traced to cold meats bought in a supermarket early in May, 1964, circulars were received from the Ministry of Health requesting that certain 6lb tins of corned beef from the Argentine, produced at two establishments where unchlorinated river water was used in the cooling process, should be withdrawn from sale. All the food premises in the area were contacted and eight tins bearing the serial numbers mentioned were withheld from sale. Corned beef produced under satisfactory conditions is one of the safest of foods but once the tin is opened it becomes an ideal medium for the growth of pathogenic organisms. The hygienic handling of cold meat and the use of refrigerated display counters would give bacteria no opportunity to multiply and would reduce the risk of contamination to a minimum.

A co-ordinating committee, led by the Area Child Care Officer and consisting of representatives of all agencies concerned with the welfare of children neglected or maltreated at home, held its first meeting in November and will continue to meet at two-monthly intervals. Individual cases are considered and a combined plan of action made to prevent overlapping and duplication of effort and to ensure the optimum deployment of all available resources. It is considered that the scheme will be successful in preventing the break-up of problem families and that confusion by an excess of home visitors will be avoided.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1964.

Your obedient Servant

M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

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## P R E F A C E

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses  
of the Borough of Glossop

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The food we eat and the drink we take are subject to control and careful attention in the interests of public health, and although when referring to smoke control the Borough of Glossop is not listed in the "black" areas of the Country, the Town Council have decided to take steps to declare and seek confirmation of two smoke control areas, chiefly involving new building sites, as a start in improving the air we breathe. Industrial premises have been subject to legislation dealing with air pollution for some years and now domestic premises which emit pollution at low levels will come under control. Some there are who believe that smoke control schemes should be compulsory and not left to the choice of local authorities. There are many smokeless fuels to choose from including gas, electricity, oil and solid fuels. Owners have freedom of choice when changing to a smokeless fuel. In fact freedom of choice is considered essential to the development of smoke control in this Country.

Great strides are being made in all fields of the fuel industry. A new smokeless solid fuel is promised shortly which will have a long flame similar to bituminous coal, a low ash content, and which will be re-active and easy to light. So far no name has been given to this new fuel. Gas supplies are coming from a variety of sources such as deep-mined coal, open-cast coal, petroleum oil, naphtha and methane from the Sahara, and perhaps before long from below the North Sea. Not only are these new sources likely to produce cheaper gas but they also will provide sulphur-free and non-toxic gases. Electricity Boards and Oil Companies have also made considerable advance in supplying sources of heat at more convenient and cheaper rates.

If anyone has doubts about domestic smoke pollution in this area they should view the town from a higher level when the day's work is done at the factory or shop and when people have lit or refuelled their fires for the evening.

In my report last year I drew attention to the matter of food hygiene. The typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen in 1964 and occurrences elsewhere have emphasized the main lessons to be learned with particular reference to food at the point of production. Again I would stress that consumer resistance to unsatisfactory conditions at food retail premises is the greatest deterrent and far more effective than some hygiene regulations.

Food and drink, the air we breathe and freedom from infectious disease are not the only essentials for the general health of a nation. Physical, mental and social well-being takes into account many other considerations not least the question of noise abatement. This is receiving more attention to secure lower, or at least give more acceptable noise levels, from such things as road breakers and from industrial premises.

A new designation has been officially approved for a heat treated milk known as "Ultra Heat Treated" Milk. As the name implies the milk will be heated by a high temperature method for a short period. This particular milk will keep, it is said, for several weeks. A housekeeper will therefore be able to obtain supplies at one time in a number of containers to use as required. Looking into the future the daily bottle or bottles of milk on the door step seems to be receding and the job of the daily milk roundsman will be less essential.

Details of the work of the Health Department is described and recorded in the following papers of this report.

I thank my Committees, Colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year.

Yours obedient servant

E. DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

# SECTION A:

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at  
30th June, 1964 : 18,690.

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105; in 1964 -  
6,729 approximately.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1961),  
6,201.

Rateable Value : £449,427 1st April, 1964.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,645 (estimated 1964-65).

### LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total ... ..	187	174	361
Legitimate.. ...	178	165	343
Illegitimate ...	9	9	18
Birth Rate.. ...	19.32		
Comparability Factor ...	1.12		
Standardised Birth Rate. ...	21.63		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births ... ..	4.99		

### STILL BIRTHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total ... ..	2	2	4
Legitimate.. ...	2	2	4
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	10.96		

### DEATHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes ... ..	149	131	280
Death Rate ... ..	14.98		
Comparability Factor ...	0.92		
Standardised Death Rate ...	13.78		
Maternal Death Rate ...	-		
Deaths from Measles (All ages) ...	-	-	-
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	-	-	-
" " Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-
" " Smallpox ... ..	-	-	-
" " Influenza .. ...	-	-	-
" " Cancer (all ages) ... ..	18	31	49

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total ... ..	8	3	11
Legitimate ... ..	6	2	8
Illegitimate ... ..	2	1	3

### DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 livebirths	30.47
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	23.32
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live births	166.67

## Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.12 and 0.92 respectively for 1964. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in the age-sex constitution of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on the 1961 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January 1958, the Registrar-General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

## Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south.

## Social Conditions

Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Paper, canned goods, rope, rubber soles, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing and chemicals, etc., are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

The Manager of the Labour Exchange has very kindly supplied the following statistical information relating to the employment position in the area.

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1964 was 102 (90 men and 12 women), the highest figure being 150 (140 men and 10 women) at the February count and the lowest being 76 (68 men and 8 women) at the count taken in December.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 21 (20 men and 1 woman), the highest figure being 25 in each of the months February and April, and the lowest 16 in December.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1963 for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,659 (the estimated figure for June, 1964 is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1963 were as follows:

Order No	INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
i	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing)	52	6	58
ii	Mining and Quarrying ... )			
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>				
iii	Food, Drink & Tobacco	284	532	816
v	Metal Manufacture	117	5	122
vi	Engineering and Electrical Goods	214	13	227
vii	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	-	-	-
viii	Vehicles	16	-	16
ix	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	131	54	185
x	Textiles	1158	1032	2190
xi	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-	-	-
xii	Clothing and Footwear	124	570	694
xv	Paper, Printing and Publishing	706	252	958
iv	Chemical & Allied Industries )			
xiii	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.)	472	276	748
xiv	Timber, Furniture etc.)			
xvi	Other manufacturing industries )			
xvii	Construction	230	10	240
xviii	Gas, Electricity and Water	103	2	105
xiv	Transport and Communication	303	24	327
xx	Distributive Trades	244	308	552
xxi	Insurance, Banking and Finance	23	32	55
xxii	Professional and Scientific Services	135	452	587
xxiii	Miscellaneous Services	206	287	493
xxiv	Public Administration	227	57	286
-	Ex-Service Personnel not classified	-	-	-
-	Industry not Stated	-	-	-
Grand Total		4745	3914	8659

#### Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates.

#### Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality in the year 1964

							England and Wales	Glossop
							Rates per 1,00 population	
<b>Births:</b>								
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	19.32
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3(a)	10.96(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.								
<b>Deaths:</b>								
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	14.98
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.047	0.054
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.006	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.535	0.321
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.674	2.301
							Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	30.47
All causes under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8	22.16
All causes under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	...		22.16
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2	32.88
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births).								

## Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales. Rates per 1,000 Total(Live and Still Births).	Glossop. Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion ... ..	0.20	-
Due to Abortion ... ..	0.06	-
Total Maternal Mortality ... ..	0.25	-

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1964

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Tuberculosis non-respiratory	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	28
Coronary disease, angina	40	15
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-
Other heart disease	18	30
Other circulatory disease	8	4
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	3	5
Bronchitis	11	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
All other accidents	3	-
Suicide	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
All causes	149	131

# BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1964.

Period		Birth Rate		Death Rate		Population
1942	...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943	...	15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944	...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945	...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946	...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947	...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948	...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949	...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950	...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951	...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952	...	13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953	...	15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954	...	12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955	...	12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730
1956	...	13.87	...	18.25	...	17,590
1957	...	15.19	...	17.36	...	17,450
1958	...	16.58	...	17.96	...	17,430
1959	...	16.44	...	14.31	...	17,400
1960	...	16.03	...	14.76	...	17,340
1961	...	15.05	...	16.43	...	17,470
1962	...	17.95	...	16.11	...	17,440
1963	...	18.54	...	15.33	...	18,070
1964	...	19.32	...	14.98	...	18,690

## SECTION B:

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M.SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E.DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T.D.WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Assistant:

D.W.SIDEBOTHAM.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs.S.J.ROSS to 29.5.64.

Mrs.E.WADSWORTH from 25.5.64.

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities are available for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE BOARD

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

#### SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1964

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

GENERAL DISEASES:	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	-	3
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A)	-	3
Vincent's Organisms	-	-
Salmonella Organisms	1	245
Typhoid Organisms	-	242
Dysentery (Sonne)	87	242
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	-	-
Staphylococcus Aureus	2	2
Aerobic Spore Bearers	-	-
Specific Coliform Types	-	-
Acid Fast Bacilli	-	-
Clostridium Welchii	-	-
Occult Blood	-	-

## MILK

### Samples taken:

	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	21	19
Tuberculosis	-	-
Phosphatase Test	6	6
Turbidity Test	2	2
Brucella M.R.T.	30	21
Brucella Culture Test	<u>30</u>	<u>27</u>
	89	75

## WATER (Drinking)

### Samples taken:

	Number
Bacteriological	60
Chemical	2
Lead content	<u>-</u>
	62

## FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water);

### Samples taken:

	Number	Satisfactory
* Chemical Miscellaneous	49	41
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
	67	59

\* Taken by the County Council

The County Analyst states that 8 Canned Soft Drinks contained lead in excess of the limit laid down in the Lead in Food Regulations.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### Section 47:

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1964 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

### Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1964.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administrated as a Geriatric Unit.

### PART III

#### HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- (c) Health Visiting Service
- (d) Home Nursing Service
- (e) Ambulance Service
- (f) Domestic Help Service
- (g) Mental Health Service
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected on average every 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  days by the Borough Surveyor's Staff from approximately 7,600 dustbins and is transported by one S and D. Fore-and-Aft Tipper and one S & D 'Pakamatic'. A Ford Thames Trader Eagle collector is used for outlying bins, special collections and trade salvage. A special collection is also made from certain farms and remote dwellings.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department. There are three controlled tips.

#### Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweeper-Collector. One full-time and two part-time men are engaged on street sweeping.

#### Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated Gully Emptier.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

## SECTION C:

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER

The 6,968 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains ... ..	6943
(b) By means of stand-pipes ... ..	-
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc....	25

Number of connections made during the year:-

(a) Existing houses ... ..	3
(b) New Houses ... ..	126
(c) Common supplies to flats ... ..	14
(d) Other premises (metered supplies to trade premises)... ..	13

#### WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July 1956, has been chlorinated.

The water supply to the Glossop area was augmented by the completion of the Hurst Reservoir scheme in July, 1961. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 36,000,000 gallons and is designed to yield 500,000 gallons per day for supply together with a compensation flow of half that amount. The Hurst Reservoir also feeds a high level covered service reservoir at Whitfield holding 1,000,000 gallons. The new supply combined with that from the Swineshaw and Hadfield sources should ensure an adequate provision of water for the immediate needs of the town.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 100 yards on Kiln Lane, Hadfield, 8 yards on Talbot Road, Glossop, 50 yards on Ebenezer Street, Glossop, 431 yards on the Newshaw Lane Site, Hadfield, 62 yards on Barber Street, Padfield, 649 yards on the Higher Barn Farm Estate, Hadfield, and 3 yards on Charlestown Road, Glossop.

The total length of the water main extension was 1,303 yards.

Samples taken:-

Bacteriological	89
Chemical	2

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL

Ten of the 89 samples of water submitted to bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details are given in the table which follows. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three and a half hours. Twenty-nine samples were examined bacteriologically between the end of February and the end of October, 1964. Coliform organisms were found in two and the yeastrel agar one-day plate count at 37°C was excessive in four.

#### CHEMICAL

The full chemical analyses were made in 1964, one from the Swineshaw and one from the Hadfield supply. Both were satisfactory.

# PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department states that samples taken after overnight contact with lead service pipes gave the following lead content:-

	Lead as Pb.p.p.m.
Hurst supply ... ..	0.10
Padfield supply ... ..	0.30
Swineshaw supply ... ..	0.30

The results are considered satisfactory.

## FLUORIDE CONTENT

The fluoride content of the Glossop water supplies is 0.1 parts per million.

## WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICAL UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls	Bact. Coli type 1 per 100 mls
27.4.64.	12, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
15.7.64.	13, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	1
8.8.64.	2, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
13.10.64.	60, Chunal Lane, Glossop	Hurst	25	13
13.10.64.	School Kitchen, Pikes Ln.	Swineshaw	8	0
28.10.64.	"White House" Derbyshire Level	Private	2	1

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

The results of the two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given below

### SWINESHAW SUPPLY (28.1.64)

Appearance in 2-ft Tube	practically clear, very faintly brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH. value	8.70
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	85
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	13
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr.	0.15
Hardness Temporary	10
Hardness Permanent	25
Total	35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.23
Metals Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0.15

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of some pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

#### HADFIELD SUPPLY (28.1.64)

Appearance in 2-ft Tube	practically clear, very faintly brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH. value	9.60
	parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	75
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	12
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr.	0.15
Hardness Temporary	10
Hardness Permanent	20
Total	30
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.11
Metals	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

#### DRAINAGE

	Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses in District connected to sewers 6,932	18,582
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers 36	108
No. of connections made during the year:-	
(a) Existing houses ... .. -	
(b) New houses ... .. 168	
(c) Other premises ... .. 3	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.Cs.. 9	

Table 1 SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Agricultural Act, 1956	2
Animal Boarding Establishments	8
Bakeries	150
Caravans	5
Canning Factories	48
Carts and Vans	-
Cafes and Canteens	165
Clubs	17
Council Houses	-
Court Proceedings	1
Dairies	10
Diseases of Animals Acts	21
Factories	232
Food Poisoning	1
Food Standards and Labelling	-
Hawkers of Food	6
Houses Let in Multiple Occupation	-
Housing Acts	1052
Ice Cream	113
Infectious Diseases	369
Inns	92
Kitchen Waste	-
Litter Act	-
Market Stalls	48
Merchandise Marks Act	1
Milk Distributors	-
National Assistance Act	2
Noise Abatement	4
Offensive Trades	1
Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act	89
Outworkers	-
Overcrowding	-
Pet Animals Act	3
Piggeries	-
Preserved Food Premises	207
Private Water Supplies	17
Rag Flock Act	1
Rent Acts	1
Rodent Control (Rats & Mice)	1829
Schools	3
Shops - Butchers	212
Fried Fish	46
Other	1245
Slaughterhouses	440
Smoke Abatement	65
Swimming Baths	24
Typhoid	-
Vermineous Premises (not Rats & Mice)	53
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	3527
Housing Management	18
Warehouses	17
	<u>10,145</u>

Table 2 NUISANCE JOURNAL 1964

No. of Complaints received	525
No. of Nuisances recorded after investigation	600
No. of Nuisances outstanding from 1963	27
No. of Informal Notices served	160
No. of Statutory Notices served	7
No. of Nuisances Abated	619
No. of Nuisances outstanding at year end	8

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new sewerage works were brought into operation on the 13th January, 1964. Consisting of automatic screening and grit removing plant, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge digesters and drying beds, and four pumping stations, the works are very modern in design.

A staff of four men, a manager and a foreman, are running the works which have laboratory provision for chemical analytical control of the processes.

The new works have now been operating for just over a year and it is about 10 months since all units were commissioned. The effluent produced satisfies Royal Commission standards and is not far short of Mersey River Board standards. By the summer of 1965 it is expected that it will be of a standard acceptable in all respects to the River Board. Four trade effluent agreements have been reached with firms in the Borough and it is hoped that a fifth will be in force shortly. Regular samples of effluent discharging to sewers from trade premises are taken and in this way control is effected over the quality of effluent discharge.

Private house building schemes made good progress on the estates off Newshaw Lane and Hadfield Road.

The total length of sewer extension to new housing sites was 1,546 yards

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc, in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Dustbins, 7,600; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 150; and Fresh Water Conveniences 5,635;

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 98 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 76 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 4 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float and from 1 local dairy.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACE (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:-

With power	...	...	...	...	135
Without power	...	...	...	...	8
Other premises	....	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					150

A total of 232 inspections were made during 1964, and 13 defects were recorded. Eight were remedied by the year end.

Table 3

## (1) Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	221	1	-
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	7	-	-
Other premises ... ..	4	-	-
Total	232	1	-

## (2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	11	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) .. ...	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	8	-	2	-

Note:- Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

### (3)-Outwork (Section 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:-

Brush making	...	...	...	23
Wearing apparel	...	...	...	41

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council or instances of work on unwholesome premises.

### BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 30. One hundred and fifty inspections were made and defects recorded. Six defects were remedied after verbal or written requests.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	5	3
Insanitary conditions	3	2
Structural defects	-	-
Infestations	1	1
Other contraventions	-	-
	9	6

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one registered establishment. One visit was made and conditions were satisfactory.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No general gauge readings were taken. Glossop is not in a "Black" area. The deposit gauge is now used for a specific purpose only (see below).

In addition to constant vigilance whilst on district duties twelve timed observations were made. This number is a considerable reduction on former years due to the improved conditions of factory stack emissions generally. Timed observations are only taken when it is apparent that such is desirable.

One source of smoke emission contravening the Clean Air Act at regular intervals related to the chimney of Shire Hill Hospital where coal was fired by hand to a vertical boiler. After representations to the Hospital Management Committee this was rectified by firing smokeless fuel.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of a nuisance caused by burning of factory waste on open land at the Lancashire Chemical Works Limited, High Street West, Glossop, the Company having failed to comply with an abatement notice served by the Corporation. The Court made an order whereby the Company shall refrain from such operation at all times in the future and awarded costs and expenses to the sum of £13.18.4d.

Complaints were made during the year concerning the inefficiency of a chrome vapour cleansing plant installed last year. Improvements were effected after service of a notice for abatement. A deposit gauge has been sited adjacent to the works which will serve as a check on such pollution.

## SHOPS

A total of 1503 inspections to shop premises were made during the year. Some of these were done during the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. There is now considerable overlapping in the administrations of the Shops Act 1950 and the afore-mentioned Act of 1963.

In my opinion the Shops Act, 1950 should be replaced by new legislation, in particular with reference to closing hours which are ignored in many instances and difficult to enforce.

A number of shop-keepers were warned about trading outside permitted hours. Some traders occupying off-licence premises are the main offenders.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

As from 1st May 1964, anyone intending to employ persons in offices, shops or railway premises, is required to send a notification in the prescribed form to the authority responsible for enforcing the Act in the premises. Premises already in use on that date should have been registered in this way between 1st May and 31st July, 1964.

There are three main classes of enforcing authorities for the general provisions of the Act (sections 4- 27 and 46 - 50) local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries - depending on the class of premises concerned. The name and address of the relevant enforcing authority are shown at the beginning of the document.

Fire authorities are responsible for enforcing all the provisions relating to fire precautions (sections 28-38) in most premises to which the Act applies. H.M. Factory Inspectors are, however, responsible in premises owned or occupied by the Crown; premises occupied by county councils, local, fire or police authorities or probation committees; premises associated with law courts or in maintained schools; and U.K. Atomic Energy Authority premises. In the following classes of premises the means of escape provisions (sections 28, 29, 30, 32 and 35) are enforced by fire authorities and the remainder (sections 33, 34, 36-38) by H.M. Factory Inspectors or H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries: offices and shops in factories and other places covered by the Factories Act 1961; railway premises, most railway offices and fuel storage premises on railway premises, most railway offices and fuel storage premises on railway land; offices, shops and fuel storage premises at mines and quarries. (Section 52).

Provided that people are employed to work in the premises the Act applies generally to all offices and shops (including catering establishments open to the public, wholesale establishments and fuel storage premises) and to most railway buildings near the permanent way. Unless another date is shown, the provisions of the Act came into effect on 1st August 1964 or earlier. (Section 1 (1) & 91).

The general requirements of the Act relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating arrangements, seats for sedentary workers, eating facilities, floors, passages and stairs, fencing of exposed parts of machinery, cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines, prohibition of heavy work, first aid and fire precautions.

By the end of 1964 a total of 158 premises had been registered and 89 inspections had been made.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

Registered		First Inspections	Persons Employed
Offices	37	18	148
Retail Shops	93	47	327
Warehouses	4	4	6
Catering establishments) open to the public )	21	20	101
Canteens )			
Fuel storage depots	3	-	6
	<u>158</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>588</u>

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

#### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on 11th August 1958.

#### CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS - 1964

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	19
Cycles	1
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	3
Chemists	6
Cafes	6
Coal Offices	6
Confectionery and General Provisions	24
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	18
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	3
Electrical Engineering	3
Fancy Goods	3
Florists	3
Fish (Wet)	1
Fish Friers	14
Furnishers (House)	7
General Provisions	73
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	4
Handicrafts	2
Hairdressers (Ladies')	15
Hardware	10
Hairdressers (Gents)	6
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliners	2
Motor Accessories	7
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies)	6
Outfitters (Ladies and Childrens)	4
Outfitters (Gents)	4
Outfitters (Ladies and Gents)	3
Off-Licences	14
Opticians	4

Photographers and Photographic Materials	2
Picture Framing	1
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	3
Painters and Decorators	8
Saddlers	1
Shoe Sales and Repair	6
Shoe Repairs	4
Showrooms	4
Sports Shops	1
Sweets and Tobacco	12
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
Travel Agents	2
Tripe	1
T.V. Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs	8
Toy Shop	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
	<hr/>
	378
Market Stalls	37
	<hr/>
	415
	<hr/>

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for.

Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December 1964:-

Table 4

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	512	19	6
Private Dwellings	424	52	10
Local Authority Premises	15	7	-
Agriculture	7	4	-
	<hr/> 958	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 16

There has been a dramatic drop in the number of complaints that rats have been seen on the surface.

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatment

During the year sewer treatments have continued using the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Foods recommended poison Fluoracetamide.

In March 1964, approximately ten per cent of the manholes in the District were baited with this extremely potent poison. It was a continuation of the method used during 1963. Again in June, September and December, after test baiting 108 manholes on 8th June, and after fitting some further baiting trays, 66 manholes were poison baited on each occasion. It should be noted that only 19 of the 108 test-baited showed "takes".

Ministry experts have been talking during the last twelve months about "rat free towns" which are established by "blanket" treatment of all sewer man-holes with fluoracetamide, this is unlikely to be possible in Glossop, however, because of the close association with an agricultural community which is always liable to a slight infestation.

Sewer treatments are now linked to any surface infestations notified or surveyed during the year.

#### VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

Sixty-six rooms in 33 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

Infestations	Cases	Treatment
General Uncleanliness	3 )	Insecticide Spray or powder
Fleas	5 )	
Cockroaches	18 )	
Wasps' nests	1 )	
Other insect pests	9 )	

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

#### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

##### Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading 4 rooms in 3 premises were disinfected.

Disinfectant is supplied free to occupants for current and terminal disinfection.

##### Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Council undertook the collection and destruction of bedding, etc., from 25 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

#### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

##### AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

There were no local outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Six movement licences were issued during 1964.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:-

Table 5				Animals		
				Outbreaks	Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	...	...	...	492	545	-
Atrophic Rhinitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
Foot & Mouth Disease	...	...	...	-	-	-
Fowl Pest	...	...	...	2176	-	-
Sheep Scab	...	...	...	-	-	-
Swine Fever				402	-	*112,077

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were nil as against 5 in 1962.

Fowl pest outbreaks increased from 2133 in 1963 to 2176 in 1964.

Swine Fever outbreaks went down from 1,874 to 402.

\* Provisional figures.

#### WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:

#### SUMMARY OF RAINFALL (in inches)

GLOSSOP								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January	2.73	4.37	3.73	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76
February	3.00	6.00	0.48	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56
March	3.15	2.27	2.23	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09
April	0.52	1.25	3.67	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88
May	1.27	3.59	1.10	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50
June	1.57	4.72	2.61	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70
July	4.35	5.15	3.92	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41
August	6.89	4.44	0.39	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88
September	8.46	5.05	0.21	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00
October	4.58	4.78	3.53	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85
November	2.92	1.53	5.77	5.57	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90
December	5.07	3.81	6.66	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43
	44.51	46.66	34.30	47.71	42.54	40.25	39.23	37.96

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1964 was 27.8 inches 78% per cent of the annual average over England and Wales of 35.59 inches for the standard - year period 1916 - 1950.

#### PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s 6d is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

# SECTION D:

## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Rent Act, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been made since October 1962.

## HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1964

Tables 6 and 7 indicate the progress made during 1964 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 6

New Temporary Buildings ... ..	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions) ... ..	3
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)...	6729
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total ... ..	178
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme ... ..	73

### Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A.1936, Part IV):-

* (a) (i) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	-
(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein ... ..	-
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	-
+ (b) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	-
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year.....	22
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	125

\*Information not available

+Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 7 (1) Council Houses Existing prior to 1939-1945 War

Site	Number
Beech Avenue ... ..	16
Gladstone Street ... ..	4
Lynne Avenue ... ..	20
Newshaw Lane ... ..	16
Sheffield Road ... ..	16
Simmondley Lane ... ..	16
Wood Street ... ..	6
	<hr/> 94

## (2) - Summary of Post-War Housing

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
Ditto	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
Ditto	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
Ditto	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
Ditto	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats )	
	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats )	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street Hadfield	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 23rd May, 1957
Gladstone Street	24 Permanent one-bedroom Old Age Pensioners' Bungalows )	Date completed 17th Dec., 1964 and occupied
	72 Permanent one-bedroom flats )	
	36 Permanent two-bedroom flats )	
	37 Permanent two-bedroom houses )	
	37 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	Date completed 19th Dec., 1964 and occupied
Kershaw Street	1 Permanent four-bedroom house )	
	7 Permanent three-bedroom houses )	

The Council also own the 15 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement in 1957, which were modernised and made suitable residences for old people.

There are a further ten cottages at Ebenezer Street and Whitfield Cross which the Council have repaired and provided each with a separate w.c.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES**  
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1964, TO  
31st DECEMBER, 1964.

**Part A. Houses Demolished**

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	105	34
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
<b>Not in Clearance Areas</b>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	-	71	18
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

**Part B. Unfit Houses closed**

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	15	31	9
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

**Part C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied**

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	105	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Act	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

**Part D. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)**

**Position at End of Period**

No unfit houses were in temporary use under Sections 48, 17(2) or 46 and no licences for temporary use under Sections 34 or 53.

**Part E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement**

	Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Order, purchased in the period	Nil	Nil

## SECTION E:

### FOOD HYGIENE

In an endeavour to secure the highest possible standard in respect of food handling, storage and general maintenance, special attention was paid to premises preparing food. Improvements were requested at a number of premises and co-operation was usually readily given. Additional visits were made when inspected under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

### ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 77 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Eighteen samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. All were placed in provisional Grade 1.

Where samples fail to satisfy the examination, a cause is sought and repeat samples are taken.

### MILK

#### Untreated Milk

Milk producers and dealers in England and Wales who intend to sell raw milk under special designation after 1st October 1964 will need to be in possession of a licence authorising them to use the new special designation "Untreated".

"Untreated" replaces "Tuberculin Tested" as the designation of raw milk because "Tuberculin Tested" is considered to be no longer suitable as a description for some milk only; all milk produced in England and Wales now comes, and will continue to come, from attested herds (that is, from cows which are subject to tuberculin testing by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Applications for the new licences are to be made, in the case of producers, to the appropriate divisional office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and, in the case of dealers, to the local food and drugs authority.

The Special Designations now authorised are:-

- \* "Untreated" (from 1st October 1964).

Pasteurised

Sterilised

- \* The words Tuberculin Tested may be used until the end of 1964.

Of 59 samples submitted to the methylene blue, turbidity, biological, phosphatase and/or brucellosis tests 5 were reported not satisfactory (see table 8).

Note: The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 which amends the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 prescribe a new designation "Ultra Heat Treated" in relation to milk which has been treated by the ultra high temperature method to come into operation on 1st October 1965.

## Cleanliness and Safety of Milk

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, to 1954, Tuberculin Tested, now designated "Untreated" Milk must not decolourise Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

The one sample which failed this test was purchased from the producer. The producer was contacted and the further samples which were taken proved to be satisfactory. One further sample was void due to the atmospheric shade temperature being exceeded.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30 - minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage. One sample failed the Methylene Blue Test.

## Brucellosis

Thirty samples were collected of which 9 were positive to some degree to the Ring Test and of these 3 were positive to direct culture. In one instance milk from the cow was not being retailed and in two cases the sale of milk from the particular herds was restricted until the infection had been eliminated.

Table 8.

## EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIED

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 21)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 2)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken Nil)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 6)		Brucellosis (Samples taken 30)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	MRT Positive to	Direct Culture.
Raw Milk	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
Pasteurised	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1964 were as follows:-

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, so far as they relate to Producers' licences, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, and as regards Dealers' Licences, on the 1st January, 1961.

Dealers' licences for periods of five years are now issued by Food and Drugs Authorities. The registration of Distributors remains with the local authorities, that is in this district, the Borough of Glossop.

#### REGISTRATIONS

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms, including shops, dairies, etc., 77.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:-

Forty-nine samples of miscellaneous food and drugs were taken under the above Act during 1964. Of these 8 canned soft drinks contained lead in excess of the limit laid down in the Lead in Food Regulations. Stocks were withdrawn from sale.

#### REGISTRATION OF PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 65. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and received special attention from the Health Department staff.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

#### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at two licensed slaughterhouses. Table 9 gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. A high quality meat passes through the Glossop slaughterhouses.

Table 9  
Carcases Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed.....	438	125	2	1825	552	-	2942
Number Inspected.....	438	125	2	1825	552	-	2942
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.							
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organs were condemned.....	54	20	1	6	26	-	107
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	12.3	16.0	50.0	0.3	4.7	-	-
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10

## Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

## (i) At the Slaughterhouses

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis) ... ..	-	-	-	-
Meat (other diseases and conditions) ... ..		2	2	25½
Offal (Tuberculosis) ... ..	-	-	-	-
Offal (other diseases and conditions) ... ..	-	5	1	16
	-	8	-	13½

## (ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat ... ..	-	-	2	25	8
Canned Meat .. ..	1	-	3	20	13
Other Canned Foods . . . .	5	5	3	-	4
Packeted Goods ... ..	-	-	1	12	-
	6	7	3	2	9

## Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 17 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

## SECTION F:

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1964 was 174, compared with 152 in 1963 and 48 in 1962.

#### DIPHTHERIA

For the fourteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946. The absence of the infection is largely due to the widespread immunisation programme carried out in the area for many years by general practitioners and assistant county medical officers.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The total number of children immunised in 1964 was:-

Primary immunisation ... 238

Booster injections ... 130

The diphtheria prophylactic is always given combined with tetanus and whooping cough antigens in order to reduce the number of injections.

#### MEASLES

It was an inter-epidemic year for measles, 51 cases being notified compared with 132 in 1963. A measles vaccine for general use has not yet been prepared but in certain areas of Great Britain trials of killed and attenuated live vaccines are proceeding. The types of reaction following inoculation are being studied and it is also hoped to determine the degree and duration of protection afforded by vaccines produced in this country.

#### SCARLET FEVER

As a result of cyclical changes in the virulence of the organism, a higher standard of nutrition, and the marked rise in general living conditions during the past thirty years, scarlet fever is a mild disease and serious complications are rare.

Seven cases were reported.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Notifications of whooping cough showed an unexpected rise from 2 in 1963 to 47 in 1964. Thirty-five of the children affected were under school age and it is not known how many of these had been immunised. Although whooping cough has not been eliminated by immunisation, its clinical course is usually very much modified and severe complications are less frequent.

## POLIOMYELITIS

Sabin oral vaccine was used for poliomyelitis vaccination at the Clinic. A total of 72 first, 84 second, 93 third and 109 fourth doses was given.

Few persons of fifteen years, and over attended, which is to be expected, as most of those in the older priority age groups have already been vaccinated.

There have been only two cases of poliomyelitis in the area since 1958 when the more comprehensive scheme of vaccination was introduced. The last one was in 1962.

## FOOD POISONING

One Glossop resident became a temporary carrier of a food poisoning organism, salmonella typhi-murium, while on holiday in an area where there had been a food poisoning outbreak. The carrier state persisted for about three weeks.

## DYSENTERY

Sonne dysentery, a bowel-to-mouth infection, was prevalent from January to April. Many of the thirty-one cases notified excreted the bacilli for a few weeks, in spite of treatment. There would be a big reduction in the incidence of gastro-enteritis, dysentery, and food poisoning of all kinds if every member of the community observed the simple elementary rules of personal hygiene. The strict practice of hand washing is essential for the prevention of such outbreaks.

## CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present mainly on account of its resemblance in certain instances to modified forms of the latter disease. Thirty-one cases were reported.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as any "febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after child-birth or miscarriage".

Two patients delivered at home developed mild infections.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns, and from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

The total number of infections reported by head teachers was 106, all from primary schools. An outbreak of mumps in the spring term accounted for 57 of these, and chickenpox in the autumn for 39.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceeding eight months April to November.

There was no marked rise in the intake of new claims during 1964.

Table 11

DISEASE	Under 1 year	Age										Total Notified	Sent to Hospital	
		1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-			60-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever .....	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Enteric Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .....	1	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	11	1	-	1	31	-
Acute Encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox .....	2	1	3	6	2	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	31	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles .....	4	14	6	5	9	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	51	1
Whooping Cough.....	9	5	10	5	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	2
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	8*
" - Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	4	1
Other Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1964.

## INFESTATIONS

I have to report only a slight reduction in the incidence of pediculosis capitis in school children, from 4.28 per cent in 1963 to 3.93 per cent in 1964, despite the determined efforts of the health visitors and school nurses to eradicate this unpleasant infestation. There are a few careless families in the area who are resistant to persuasion and their children are regularly re-infested by older verminous members of the household.

No cases of scabies were seen at the Glossop Clinic during the year under review.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Table 12

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

There was 1 death from tuberculosis and the same number of primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis as in 1963.

At the end of the year there were 57 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Lees Street, Ashton under Lyne:

Tuesday	...	...	...	...1.30p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...9.30a.m.
Friday	...	...	...	...9.30a.m.
Friday (children)	...	...	...	...1.30p.m.

Second and fourth Wednesday in each month (by appointment only) 5.30p.m.

## TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1964 under the P.H.(Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

