

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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Borough of Glossop

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, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

For the Year

1967

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1967 - 1968

Chairman: Councillor P. Matthews.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. Fisher.

* Councillor C. A. Blackman (Mayor)	Councillor Mrs. D. Singleton
Councillor Mrs. A. Williams (Deputy Mayor)	Councillor W. Wilkinson
Alderman T. Briody-Duggan	Councillor K. D. Hoy
Councillor Mrs. M. Burgess	Councillor H. Slater
Councillor G. Chatterton	Councillor J. L. Toole
Councillor C. S. Dowling	

* Deceased 14: 1:68

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector,
Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts
E. DUNSMORE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
(Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H.)
(Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H.)

Additional Public Health Inspector

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

J. OSBALDESTON
Housing Assistant

Pupil Assistant
A. L. Oakley.

Clerk

Mrs. A. Juby

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1967 - 1968

Chairman: Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown
Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown
Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown
Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown
Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown
Dr. J. H. W. Brown	Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

Dr. J. H. W. Brown

P R E F A C E

To the Minister of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The features of epidemiological interest were outbreaks of gastro-enteritis and Sonne dysentery, measles, and chickenpox. The dysentery started early in February, reached a peak in March and ended in July. Virtually all the cases occurred in Hadfield where pre-school and primary school children were mainly affected. Measles were prevalent during the first quarter of the year and chickenpox from January to the middle of summer.

There was an increase of 330 in the estimated population, increases in the stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates, a decrease in the birth rate and little change in the infant mortality and death rates.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 89 cases, cancer with 47 and vascular lesions of the central nervous system with 40. The three groups accounted for 68.22 per cent of the total number of death.

The average age at death was 73.23 years for women and 63.59 years for men; 71.59% of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 45.53% in those 75 or more years.

In January the Derbyshire County Medical Officer of Health, the District Medical Officers of Health and the Director of the Public Health Laboratory devised a scheme to implement the terms of Circular 17/66 issued by the Ministry of Health on Brucellosis. In order to reduce the incidence of the infection in the County as far as is practicable in the absence of a national eradication plan, it was recommended that sampling should be undertaken, quarterly by District Public Health Inspectors from herds producing milk which is sold untreated. The new procedure entails more work for the Public Health Inspectors and at certain times a longer working day but this is bound to happen if Brucella infection is to be controlled. Unfortunately, due to pressure of work, quarterly visiting of the farms of the eight producer-retailers concerned was not possible. The widespread epidemic of "Foot and Mouth Disease" in the country towards the end of the year also prevented visits to farms. It must be stressed that any risk to the public from Brucellosis could be eliminated by pasteurization of the milk.

At the beginning of the year the Minister of Health advocated a more vigorous campaign for clean air in confined places, for example, cinemas, theatres, restaurants, shops, offices, public halls, etc., and requested local authorities to co-operate by restricting smoking in such premises owned by them. Incredibly the Council decided not to support the Government policy on smoking in enclosed places. It seems an extraordinary paradox that a local authority so conscious of smoke emitted at chimney level that it is enforcing Smoke Control Areas, will tolerate clouds of smoke produced at nose level in the Council Chamber. The opinion of the majority was that restriction of smoking interfered with the liberty of the individual. But in any civilized community some sacrifice of personal liberty for the public good is inevitable.

There has been a gradually increasing demand for the expert help, information and instruction given at the Family Planning Association Clinic since it began in October, 1963, and many extra sessions have been held since January to deal with the expansion of the work. The Clinic is now open on the first and third Wednesday afternoons and on the second, fourth and fifth Wednesday evenings in each month, by appointment.

I desire 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 1967.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Minister of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The features of epidemiological interest were outbreaks of gastro-enteritis and some dysentery, measles, and chickenpox. The dysentery started early in February, reached a peak in March and ended in July. Virtually all the cases occurred in Hamilton where pre-school and primary school children were mainly affected. Measles were prevalent during the first quarter of the year and chickenpox from January to the middle of summer.

There was an increase of 150 in the estimated population, increase in the stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates, a decrease in the birth rate and little change in the infant mortality and death rates.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulations with 85 cases, cancer with 47 and vascular lesions of the central nervous system with 40. The three groups accounted for 68.32 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The average age at death was 75.25 years for women and 67.55 years for men; 71.75% of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 45.55% in those 75 or more years.

In January the Executive County Medical Officer of Health, the Medical Officer of Health and the Director of the Public Health Laboratory devised a scheme to improve the form of Certificate 17/66 issued by the Ministry of Health on hospitalization. In order to reduce the incidence of the infection in the County as far as is practicable in the absence of a national eradication plan, it was recommended that anything should be undertaken, generally by Public Health Inspectors from health centres producing milk which is sold bottled. The new procedure entails more work for the Public Health Inspectors and at certain times a longer working day but this is bound to happen if hospitalization is to be controlled. Unfortunately, due to pressure of work, quarterly visiting of the form of the eight progress-reports concerned was not possible. The widespread epidemic of "Foot and Mouth Disease" in the country towards the end of the year also prevented visits to farms. It must be stressed that any risk to the public from brucellosis could be eliminated by pasteurization of the milk.

At the beginning of the year the Minister of Health advocated a more vigorous campaign for clean air in confined places, for example, cinemas, theatres, restaurants, shops, offices, public halls, etc., and requested local authorities to co-operate by ventilating machines in such premises owned by them. Incidentally the Council decided not to support the Government policy on smoking in enclosed places. It seems an extraordinary paradox that a local authority so conscious of smoke emitted at chimney level that it is enforcing Smoke Control Areas, will tolerate clouds of smoke produced at nose level in the Council Chamber. The opinion of the majority was that restriction of smoking interfered with the liberty of the individual. But in any civilized community some restriction of personal liberty for the public good is inevitable.

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I desire 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 1967.

Yours obedient servant,
A. SWELLING
Medical Officer of Health.

P R E F A C E

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I subscribe to the Annual Report of the Health Department for the twenty-fourth time.

Matters of particular interest recorded in the report may be mentioned here.

Housing Management again came under the control of the writer from the 1st February, 1967. This enabled a closer relationship as between the management of council houses and public health. Housing Management is basically a public health function in the deepest sense of the term, and an allocation of tenancies has taken full cognisance of existing unhealthy conditions and other matters warranting priority. The Health Department office is open during all normal office hours for interviewing council tenants and receiving complaints or information of disrepair, etc. A system of priorities for council house repairs has been put into operation so enabling more urgent work to be done first and to zone the work with a view to effecting a saving in transport and travelling time.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has continued to maintain a close liaison with local authorities in the matter of rodent control and has drawn attention to the necessity for inspection of farm premises. During the year the sewers were baited with fluouracetamide poison and 172 treatments for surface infestation of rats and mice were carried out.

At the end of 1967 the first two Smoke Control Areas were confirmed by the Ministry and will come into operation on 1st July, 1968. Glossop has not a clean atmosphere, in fact, at times it is quite dirty. It will be real progress when domestic smoke has been eliminated in the Borough and the fresh air of the surrounding moorland can more readily permeate the town. If more funds were available the work of cleaning up the atmosphere could be speeded up. Glossop would be a healthier and much more attractive place in which to live. Buildings cleaned would remain clean much longer and the whole town could be given a much needed face lift in conjunction with redevelopment of the central gloomy areas.

The subject of noise from vehicles and industrial premises is receiving more attention at annual conferences of various bodies, and the time cannot be far distant when new legislation will curb and reduce noise levels.

Throughout Great Britain during 1967 there were 2,209 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease involving the slaughter of over 400,000 animals diseased or exposed to infection. Fortunately, no outbreaks occurred in the Borough. At the end of 1967 the outbreaks continued unabated.

Fourteen Council houses were completed early in 1967 since when the only ones erected have been by private enterprise. The year 1968 should see the completion of a number of new Council properties at Mersey Bank Estate, Hadfield, where the erection of 119 dwellings is planned.

The time has come for a re-survey of the whole of the Borough to be carried out to ascertain existing housing conditions and to place property in various categories such as improvement areas, houses for limited improvement, houses for repair, those with a limited life and those for clearance. This information is essential for orderly planning for the future.

My thanks are due to my Committee Chairmen and members, to my colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Acreage (land and water): 3,324

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at
30th June, 1967 - 19,480

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105; in
1967 - 7,115 approximately.

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

Rateable Value £484,297 1st April 1967.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,847 (estimated 1967-8)

LIVE BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Total	165	156	321
Legitimate	150	142	292
Illegitimate	15	14	29
Birth Rate	16.5		
Comparability Factor	1.12		
Standardised Birth Rate	18.5		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	9.0		

STILL BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Total	4	5	9
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	27		

DEATHS

	M	F	Total
All causes	138	120	258
Death Rate	13.2		
Comparability Factor	0.87		
Standardised Death Rate	11.5		
Maternal Death Rate	0		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0	0
" " Diphtheria	0	0	0
" " Smallpox	0	0	0
" " Influenza	1	0	1
" " Cancer (all ages)	24	23	47

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M	F	Total
Total	6	3	9
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	0	0	0

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	28.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000	30.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.	0

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.12 and 0.87 respectively for 1967. 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, Cheshire and Yorkshire towns. Canned goods, rope, rubber commodities, tools, brushes, clothing, metal goods, bricks, chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. Textile printing is carried out and stone is quarried at Mouselow in the Borough.

The Manager of the Employment 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 1967 was 181 (166 men and 15 women) the highest figure being 199 (177 men and 22 women) at the May count and the lowest being 151 (145 men and 6 women) at the count taken in February.

The monthly average number of unemployed, disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 29 (26 men and 1 woman), the highest figure being 34 in March and the lowest 22 in November.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1966, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,443 (the estimated figure for June, 1967 is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1966 were as follows:-

INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying			
Total	36	5	41
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Metal Manufacture	159	12	171
Engineering and Electrical goods	249	27	276
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	-	-	-
Vehicles	8	-	8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	132	64	196
Textiles	1116	1086	2202
Leather, Leather Goods & Fur	-	4	4
Clothing and Footwear	119	582	701
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	96	18	114
Timber, Furniture, etc.	9	20	29
Paper, Printing and Publishing	67	24	91
Other Manufacturing Industries)			
Food, Drink & Tobacco, Chemicals)	734	1023	1757
and Allied Industries)			
Total	2689	2860	5549
Construction	441	21	462
Gas, Water and Electricity	115	2	117
Transport and Communication	279	24	303
Distributive Trades	171	282	453
Insurance, Banking & Finance	21	33	54
Professional and Scientific Services	169	511	680
Miscellaneous Services	221	293	514
Public Administration	197	56	253
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry, Industry not stated	5	12	17
Total	1619	1234	2853
Grand Total	4344	4099	8443

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death
Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Maternal
Mortality in the year 1967.

	England and Wales	Glossop
Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births:		
Live Births	17.2	16.5
Still Births	14.8(a)	27(a)
(a) Estimated per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.		
Deaths:		
All causes	11.2	13.2
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	0.037	0.205
Other Tuberculosis ..	0.005	0
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.584	0.308
Other Cancer	1.691	2.105

Deaths:

Rates per 1,000 live births.

All causes under 1 year	18.3	28.0
All causes under 4 weeks	12.5	12.5
All causes under 1 week	10.8	9.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate	25.4	36

(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. per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births).
Maternal Causes		
Excluding Abortion	0.16	0
Due to Abortion	0.04	0
Total: Maternal Mortality ...	0.20	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B. 1967

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	3	1
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory.	0	0
Syphilitic Disease.	0	0
Meningococcal infections.	0	0
Measles.	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	0	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	12	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	0	1
Diabetes.	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	18	22
Coronary disease, angina.	34	19
Hypertension with heart disease.	0	0
Other Heart disease.	11	13
Other circulatory diseases.	5	7
Influenza.	1	0
Pneumonia.	9	9
Bronchitis.	5	9
Other diseases of respiratory system.	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	4	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	0
Nephritis and nephrosis.	5	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
Congenital Malformations.	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	11	6
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	0
All other accidents.	2	0
Suicide.	0	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	0	0
Homicide.	0	0
	138	120

BIRTHS RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1967

PERIOD	CRUDE BIRTH RATE	CRUDE 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
1965	18.03	13.94	19,080
1966	18.54	13.52	19,150
1967	16.5	13.2	19,480

SECTION B:

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN GLOSSOP

Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities are provided 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, 1967.

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	0	0
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A)	0	0
Vincent's Organisms	0	0
Salmonella Organisms	0	690
Typhoid Organisms	0	65
Dysentery (Sonne)	288	690
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	1
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	1
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	2	76
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0
Clostridium Welchii	0	0
Occult Blood	0	0

MILK

Samples Taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	24	22
Tuberculosis	0	-
Phosphatase Test	5	5
Turbidity Test	1	1
Brucella M.R.T.	22	15
Brucella Culture Test	12	12
Brucella Biological Test	1	1

WATER (drinking)

Samples Taken:	Number.
Bacteriological	55
Chemical	2
Lead content	0

FOOD AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

	Number	Satisfactory
Samples Taken:		
* Chemical Miscellaneous	42	41
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	12	12
* Taken by the County Council		

The County Analyst gives the following information.

The label on a sample of Canned Fruit Cocktail did not carry a list of ingredients and the importers were cautioned.

Section 47

In 1967 it was not necessary to use the powers given under Section 47 for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

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 1967.

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 administered as a Geriatric Unit.

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 Immunization
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

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

On average, household refuse is collected every 7 days from approximately 8,428 dustbins and is transported by one S & D Fore-and-Aft Tipper, one S & D 'Pakamatic' and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle Collector which is also used for collections from outlying areas, special collections and trade waste removal.

Inspection and servicing of the three Council refuse tips for the control of infestations is carried out by the Health Department.

During the year special collections of household refuse, such as mattresses etc., were arranged through the Health Office in 115 instances.

For street cleansing one Johnston Suction Cleaner is employed. One full-time and two part-time men are also engaged on street sweeping.

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

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continues to operate a free service for the clearance of rodent infestations in the case of private dwelling houses, but a charge on a time and materials basis is made in respect of business premises. It must be remembered, however, that the legal onus of clearing all types of premises rests with the occupier.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The 7,325 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	...	...	...	...	7,301
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc.	...	...	...	...	24

Number of connections made during the year:-

(a)	Existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	New houses	...	...	...	...	...	77
(c)	To other premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
(d)	To new flats	...	...	...	...	...	0

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. Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

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 428 yards on Ashleigh Avenue Estate, 1,105 yards on the Heath Estate, 283 yards on Castle Hill, 1,207 yards on the Pennine Road Estate, Simmondley, 3630 yards on Gamesley Overspill Estate, 37 yards on Shawfield Road Estate, Hadfield, 347 yards on Littlebrook Close/Castle Street, Hadfield, 1,201 yards on Road 1 Carriage Drive, Hadfield, 1,643 yards on Green Lane Estate, Hadfield, and 120 yards on Springfield Close, Hadfield.

The total length of the water main extension was 10,001 yards.

Samples taken: (include 25 from Swimming Baths).
 Bacteriological - 80
 Chemical - 2

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Sixteen of the 80 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory.

Details of drinking water are given in the table which follows.

The public swimming bath is filled from the town's main supply and the water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath. It has a three-and-a-half hours' circulation cycle. Twenty-five plunge bath samples were examined bacteriologically during the open season, January to November, 1967. Seven of the samples proved to be of an unsatisfactory standard.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY and FLUORIDE CONTENT

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department has given the following information:

The three sources of supply to Glossop, i.e. Padfield, Hurst and Swineshaw, were examined during 1967 for lead content and all the results showed a lead content of less than 0.05 p.p.m.; the new World Health Organisation's upper limit for lead in drinking water supplies is 0.05 p.p.m.

Plumbosolvency tests were also done, using the test laid down by Thresh, Beale and Suckling, and the results are shown below:-

	<u>Hurst</u>	<u>Swineshaw</u>	<u>Padfield</u>
Pick up in 1st 24 hours	0.04	0.10	0.10
Pick up in 2nd 24 hours	Nil.	0.01	0.01

Fluoride estimations have also been made on these sources and the fluoride content is less than 0.1 p.p.m. F in each case.

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Samples collected by Glossop Inspectors and examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

Date of Collection.	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Bact. Coli type 1 per 100 ml.
21:6:67	7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	4	0
3:7:67	7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	1	0
3:7:67	17 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	1	0
3:7:67	163 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	2	0
7:8:67	163 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	1	0
19:9:67	5 St. Charles Close, Hadfield.	Hadfield	180+	7
26:9:67	113 Platt Street, Padfield.	"	180+	0
26:9:67	102 Woolley Bridge Road, Hadfield.	"	180+	0
26:9:67	12 Higher Barn Road, Hadfield.	"	3	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Two samples were collected by the Glossop inspector and examined at the County Council Laboratory.

Certificate of Analysis

The results of the chemical examinations of the Swineshaw and Hadfield supplies are given as follows:-

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Turbid, brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	25
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	10
pH value	7.0
	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	115
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.17
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.08
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	19
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr	0.84
Temporary	5
Hard: Permanent	30
Total	35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.34
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	1.01

The results of analysis show the presence of some free and saline ammonia which may well be indicative of pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

The sample contained an amount of iron which would be classed as excessive for a domestic water supply.

Certificate of Analysis

Hadfield Reservoir Supply - 21st March, 1967.

Appearance in 2-ft. Tube	faintly turbid, faintly brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	8
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	7.05
	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	85
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.13
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.07
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	11
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr	0.48
Temporary	10
Hard: Permanent	20
Total	30
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.06
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0.07

This sample was similar in composition to earlier samples from this source.

DRAINAGE.

		Estimated Population involved
No. of Houses connected to sewers.	7.297	19,388
No. of houses in district not connected to sewer.	28	92
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) Existing houses	0	
(b) New houses	157	
(c) Other premises	4	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	4	10.

Table 1.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

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

Agricultural Act, 1956	0
Animal Board Establishments	2
Bakeries	72
Carevans	4
Canning Factories	23
Carts and Vans (Food)	3
Cafes and Canteens	36
Clubs	2
Council Houses	150
Court Proceedings	0
Dairies	21
Diseases of Animals Acts	11
Factories	219
Food Poisoning	1
Food Standards and Labelling	0
Hawkers of Food	0
Houses to let in Multiple Occupation	0
Housing Acts	95
Ice Cream Dealers	30
Infectious Disease	742
Inns	10
Litter Act	0
Market Stalls	40
Merchandise Marks Act	0
Milk Distributors	1
National Assistance	0
Noise Abatement	18
Offensive Trades	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	174
Outworkers Premises	0
Overcrowding	10
Pet Animals Act	2
Piggeries	0
Preserved Food Premises	81
Private Water supplies	2
Rag Flock Act	0
Rent Acts	0
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	428
Schools	5
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Shops - Butchers	74
- Fried Fish	7
Other	181
Shops Act	30
Slaughterhouses	10
Smoke Abatement	32
Swimming Baths	20
Typhoid	0
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	9
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	2240
Warehouses	28
	<hr/>
	4819

Table 2

NUISANCE JOURNAL 1967

* No. of complaints received	512
No. outstanding from 1966.	99
No. of Informal Notices served.	285
No. of Statutory Notices served.	6
* No. of Premises at which nuisance, one or more, abated.	565
* No. of Premises at which nuisances were outstanding at the year end.	46
* Each one may refer to several items.	

(i) Sewerage

The survey of the existing sewerage system is nearing completion. A section of sewer in Ashton Street was relaid following a blockage on the existing sewer.

A new 9" foul sewer, 270 lin. yds. and five manholes have been constructed.

(ii) Sewage Disposal

The new sewage works have now been in operation for four years and consist of automatic screening and grit removal plant, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge digesters, drying beds and four pumping stations. The Sewage Works Manager and staff control the works which, under the direction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, are operating satisfactorily producing effluents which regularly satisfy the requirements of the Mersey & Weaver River Authority. Trade Effluent Agreements are now in operation with six firms and regular samples taken for analysis from trade premises to ensure good control over the quality of effluent discharged. Plans for extending the existing works to deal with Sewage from the increasing population are at the moment before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for consideration.

Total length of sewer extension to new housing sites was 5,608 yards. These extensions were on sites off Spire Hollin, off North Road, in Simmondley, Gamesley and in Hadfield.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Dustbins 8,428, Ashpits 17, Waste Water Conveniences 135, and Fresh Water Conveniences 5,879.

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 84 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 65 shops, 14 dairy farms, by 4 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 1 local dairy.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of factories on the register:

With power	...	...	...	89
Without power	...	...	...	6
Other premises	...	...	...	27
				<u>122</u>

A total of 138 inspections was made during 1967 and 10 defects were recorded.

The Factories Act, 1961, is partly administered by local authorities and partly by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. The provisions dealt with by the Borough Council relate to the following matters:

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used:
Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature & ventilation, drainage of floors, provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for the sexes.
- (3) Basement Bakehouses.
- (4) Homework.

Table 3

(1) Inspection.

Premises	Number of		Prosecutions.
	Inspections	Written Notices	
Factories with mechanical power	121	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	2	0	0
Other premises	15	0	0
Total	138	0	0

(2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Insufficient	1	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	0	0	0	0
Total	10	2	0	0	0

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 in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory.

Brush making in the home	...	...	...	24
Alterations to Ladies' overalls	...	...	...	2
Glove making in the home	...	...	...	1

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 20. Eleven defects were recorded and of these ten were remedied.

Defects of Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	8	8
Insanitary conditions	0	0
Structural defects	3	2
Infestations	0	0
Other contraventions	0	0
	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

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. Four visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Gauge readings were carried out daily in 1967. The Council agreed to join the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Glossop is not a 'Black' area, but a phased scheme to include the whole Borough in smoke control areas was approved by the Ministry. The first two areas were confirmed at the end of the year and will come into operation on 1st July, 1968.

Several warnings were given when factory chimneys emitted excess smoke.

SHOPS

Numerous 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 administration of the Shops Act, 1950, the afore-mentioned Act of 1963 and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

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 at 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.

By the end of 1967, a total of 193 premises had been registered and 3 newly registered premises had received one or more visits of inspection. In all 174 visits were made in connection with the above Act.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

	Registered	No. receiving a general inspection	Persons Employed
Offices	32	0	262
Retail	133	3	417
Warehouses	5	0	67
Catering Establishments open to the public and canteens	20	0	124
Fuel storage depots	3	0	11
	<u>193</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>881</u>

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section 4 Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	9
" 5 Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	0
" 6 Temperature	...	...	...	...	8
" 7 Ventilation	...	...	...	...	4
" 8 Lighting	...	...	...	...	1
" 9 Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	5
" 10 Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	1
" 11 Supply of Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	0
" 12 Clothing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	0
" 13 Sitting facilities	...	...	...	...	0
" 14 Seats (Sedentary workers)	...	...	...	...	0
" 15 Eating facilities	...	...	...	...	0
" 16 Floors, passage & stairs	...	...	...	...	6
" 17 Fencing-parts of machinery	...	...	...	...	0
" 18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	0
" 19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	0
" 23 Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	...	...	0
" 24 First Aid General Provisions	...	...	...	...	2
					<u>36</u>

Notices were served seeking a remedy of the contraventions.

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, 1964, which came into operation on 11th August, 1958.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS - 1967.

Antiques and Second-hand Goods.	3
Army & Navy Store.	1
Bedding Store.	1
Betting Shops.	3
Builders' Merchants.	1
Butchers.	18
Butchery & Grocery.	1
Chemical Products.	1
Chiropodists.	2
Chemists.	5
Cafes.	12
Carpets and Lino.	2
Coal Offices.	6
Confectionery.	4
Confectionery and General Provisions.	21
Cooked Meats.	1
Drapers.	15
Dressmaker.	1
Dairy Produce.	1
Dyers and Cleaners.	5
Electrical Contractors.	4
Fancy Goods.	2
Florists.	2
Fish (wet).	1
Fish Friers.	14
Furnishers (House).	5
General Provisions.	59
Greengrocers.	12
Greengrocers and wet fish.	3
Handicrafts.	2
Hairdressers (Ladies').	23
Hardware.	12
Hairdressers (Gent's).	7
Herbalists.	3
Jewellers.	2
Launderettes.	3
Milliners.	2
Motor Accessories.	9
Newsagents.	15
Outfitters (Ladies').	7
Outfitters (Ladies' and Children's).	3
Outfitters (Gent's).	3
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's).	4
Off-Licences.	14
Opticians.	4
Photographers & Photographic Materials.	2
Pet Shops.	3
Printers and Stationers.	6
Painters and Decorators.	6
Shoe Sales and Repair.	6
Shoe Repairs.	3
Showrooms.	5
Sports Shop.	1
Sweets and Tobacco.	10
Sub-Post Office, Gift Shop and Sweets, etc.	3
Tobacconists Wholesale.	1
Travel Agents.	1
Tripe.	1
T.V. Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs.	8
Upholstery.	1
Veterinary Surgeon.	1
Wools and Baby Linen.	5
Watch Repairer	1
Market Stalls.	38

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

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, 1967.

Table 4

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	210	17	23
Private Dwellings	185	57	52
Local Authority Premises	32	19	4
Agriculture	-	-	-
	* 427	93	79

* Includes inspections of properties when visited primarily for other purposes.

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatment

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

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three annual licences were renewed after inspection of the premises.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1961. Five firms are registered in respect of nine yards.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

Fifty-nine premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
General Uncleanliness	0	
Flies	3	
Cockroaches	42	Insecticide
Wasps	4	spray or
Other insect pests	10	powder.

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

DISINFECTION.

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading no houses were disinfected during 1967.

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

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.

Forty-four movement licences were issued during 1967.

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

Table 5

	Outbreaks	Animals Deaths	Slaughtered
Anthrax	438	484	0
Atrophic Rhinitis			
Foot & Mouth Disease	2,209		400,751 *
Fowl Pest	198		
Sheep Scab			
Swine Fever	-	-	-

There were 2,209 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease compared with 34 last year. Fowl Pest increased in number, 198 outbreaks in 1967 compared with 194 in 1966.

Anthrax outbreaks increased in number from 222 outbreaks with 236 deaths in 1966 to the stated 438 outbreaks involving 484 deaths in 1967.

* Provisional figures

WEATHER

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

Summary of Tainfall (in inches)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
January	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46	2.025	2.72
February	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735	4.83	2.71
March	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335	2.25	2.19
April	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345	2.50	1.69
May	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83	3.34	4.97
June	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39	4.36	2.31
July	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27	4.59	3.31
August	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365	4.20	6.02
September	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11	3.89	5.00
October	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93	3.24	6.63
November	5.57	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685	5.13	3.95
December	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715	6.42	4.17
	47.71	42.54	40.25	39.23	37.96	48.17	46.775	45.67

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1967 was 38.7 inches, 109% of the annual average over England and Wales of 35.6 inches for standard-year period 1916 - 1950.

PET SHOPS

Three such shops were licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, for which an annual fee of 10/- 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, 1967

Tables 6 and 7 indicate the progress made during 1967 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 6

New Temporary Buildings	Nil.
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	Nil.
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)...	7,115
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	157
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	0

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 reported during the year	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	53

* Information not available.

+ Cases of overcrowding were reported on housing application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

PERMANENT COUNCIL PROPERTIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

4 Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3 " " (Maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
2 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
2 " flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
1 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
1 Bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
								<u>776</u>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED.

2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	...	15
Parkcroft	2 Bedroom	...	2
Hillcrest	3 Bedroom	...	1
6 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	...	1
82 - 84 Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	...	2
15 George Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
99/101, 103, 163 High St. East	2 Bedroom	...	3
2-12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	...	6
3-9 and 8 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
48 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	1
Roughfields	2 Bedroom	...	2
"	3 Bedroom	...	1
Woolley Bridge Road	3 Bedroom House & Shop	...	1
Cross Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
86 & 90 Woolley Bridge	2 Bedroom	...	2
29 Gladstone Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
32 Milltown	3 Bedroom	...	1
Hadfield Lodge Farm	3 Bedroom	...	1
	Prefabricated Bungalows	...	50
			<u>97</u>

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1967 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Part A. Houses Demolished			
	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced during year Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	45	18	6
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) (Housing Act, 1957)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part B. Unfit Houses closed			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	9	32	9
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
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	121	Nil	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Act	5	Nil	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	
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 52.			
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 Orders, purchased in the period.	Nil	Nil	

PERMANENT COUNCIL PROPERTIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

4 Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3 " " (Maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
2 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
2 " flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
1 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
1 Bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
								<u>776</u>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED.

2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	...	15
Parkcroft	2 Bedroom	...	2
Hillcrest	3 Bedroom	...	1
6 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	...	1
82 - 84 Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	...	2
15 George Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
99/101, 103, 163 High St. East	2 Bedroom	...	3
2-12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	...	6
3-9 and 8 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
48 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	1
Roughfields	2 Bedroom	...	2
"	3 Bedroom	...	1
Woolley Bridge Road	3 Bedroom House & Shop	...	1
Cross Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
86 & 90 Woolley Bridge	2 Bedroom	...	2
29 Gladstone Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
32 Milltown	3 Bedroom	...	1
Hadfield Lodge Farm	3 Bedroom	...	1
	Prefabricated Bungalows	...	50
			<u>97</u>

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1967 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Part A. Houses Demolished			
	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced during year Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	45	18	6
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) (Housing Act, 1957)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part B. Unfit Houses closed			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	9	32	9
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
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	121	Nil	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Act	5	Nil	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	
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 52.			
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 Orders, purchased in the period.	Nil	Nil	

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Two licensed slaughterhouses are in use. The table below gives details of the carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Table 5 - Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	309	7	0	2,529	410	0	3,255
Number Inspected	309	7	0	2,529	410	0	3,255
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	55	4	0	4	45	0	108
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercous ...	17.8%	57.1	0	0.16	10.97	0	3.3%
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0.49%	0	0
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10

Approximate weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	0	0	0	24
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	0	0	0	0
Offal (Tuberculosis)	0	0	0	6
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	0	6	0	8
	0	6	1	10

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers.

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises.	1	6	25
Meat at retail shops.			84
Cooked meat and meat products			18
Canned meats		2	109
Other canned foods	1	6	7
Fish (fresh)	0	0	0
Fruit & vegetables (fresh)	0	0	0
Other foods	1	6	7
	4	2	26

Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 16 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 1967 was 747, compared with 447 in 1966 and 213 in 1965.

DIPHTHERIA

For the seventeenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop and there has not been a death from this cause since 1946. Because rapid transport has increased the risk of the infection spreading from the backward countries of the world, a sustained programme of immunization is still necessary for the continued control and eventual disappearance of the disease.

The total number of children immunized in 1967 was:-

Primary immunization	...	...	328
Booster injections	...	...	294

MEASLES

Measles was prevalent during the first quarter of the year, a continuation of the outbreak which started in October, 1966. As vaccination becomes more widely accepted in this country there should be a gradual decline in the biennial epidemics until finally the disease is eradicated.

A total of 182 cases was notified.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever remains a mild disease rarely followed by complications. There has been a decrease both in the virulence of the organism and in the prevalence of the infection.

Fourteen cases were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH

The number of cases reported increased from 2 in 1966 to 24 in 1967. Many of the infections were very mild in type and there were no serious complications. Although immunization has not entirely eliminated the disease, it modifies the clinical features.

POLIOMYELITIS

Fewer children than in 1966 received vaccination at the clinic but it is not expected that there has been any fall in the level of immunity, as many children now attend the general practitioners' surgeries.

Three hundred and sixty-four doses of Sabin Vaccine were administered compared with 425 last year.

FOOD POISONING

No confirmed cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

DYSENTERY

Some dysentery was prevalent from the beginning of February until the end of May. The follow-up of the 116 cases notified and their contacts caused a great deal of work and inconvenience for the Health Department.

Modern treatment shortens the period of infection in this form of diarrhoea which is caused by bowel germs being conveyed to the food and mouth by unwashed hands.

The strict practice of hand washing by the whole community after using the toilet and before preparing, serving and eating food is essential for the prevention of outbreaks.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1922, 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. Most of the 404 cases notified occurred from the beginning of January to the end of July.

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 childbirth or miscarriage." No cases were reported.

NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to notifiable and 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.

Of the 134 cases reported by head teachers, 133 were from primary schools. Measles in January and February accounted for 51 of these and rubella in November and December for 60. An outbreak of gastro-enteritis and Sonne dysentery in spring adversely affected the attendances at the primary schools in one part of the Borough.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Social Security. 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 preceding eight months April to November.

There was no marked rise in the intake of new claims during 1961, though there were more cases of influenza in December than during a comparable period last year.

Table 11

DISEASE	AGE														Total Notified	Sent to hospital
	under 1 year	1-14	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-				
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Scarlet Fever ...	0	1	0	1	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	0		
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		
Pneumonia (Influenza)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dysentery ...	3	11	15	12	16	28	10	1	3	6	0	1	116	0		
Acute Incephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chickpox ...	10	25	20	33	55	204	42	5	7	2	1	0	404	0		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Exanthematous Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Measles ...	9	35	26	20	36	53	2	1	0	0	0	0	182	5		
Whooping Cough ...	1	3	3	5	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	0		
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.			
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	3		
Other Tuberculosis - Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1967.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 12

New Cases and Mortality during 1967.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	3	1	0	0

There were six primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and four deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year 44 cases were recorded in the Tuberculosis Register.

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

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

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

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1967 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, 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.

INFESTATIONS

The Health Visitors carried out cleanliness surveys each term in all the schools in the area. The incidence of infestation with head lice was 5.42 per cent, a reduction of 1.58 per cent on last year.

No scabies was seen at the Clinic



