

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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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.

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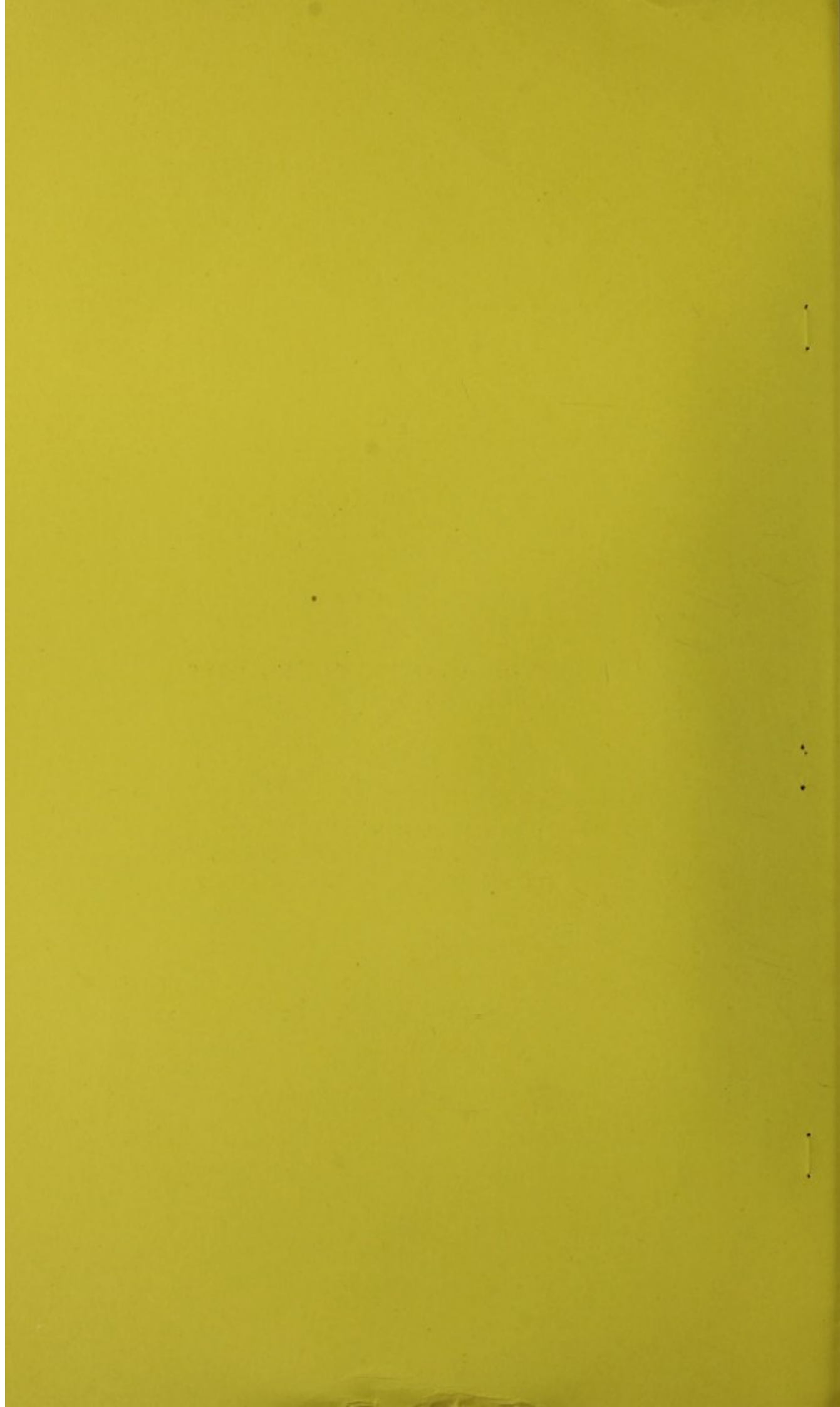
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

For the Year

1968

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1968 - 1969

Chairman: Councillor P. Matthews.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. Fisher.

Councillor G. Middleton C.C. (Mayor)	Councillor C. S. Dowling
Alderman T. Briody-Duggan	Councillor J. Hobson
Alderman Mrs. M. Burgess	Councillor Mrs. D. Singleton
Councillor F. Bradbury	Councillor F. Thomasson
Councillor G. Chatterton	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. SUTCLIFFE, 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 Inspectors.

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

R.A. BRAILSFORD, M.A.P.H.I.,

(Commenced 9th September, 1968)

Housing Assistant

J. OSBALDESTON

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control.

P. DAVIES

Pupil Assistant

A. L. OAKLEY

Clerk

Mrs. A. Juby
(to 29th March, 1968)

Mrs. J. Hand
(to 16th August, 1968)

Mrs. H. Priestnell
(from 19th August, 1968)

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION

1966 - 1967

Chairman: Commissioner F. W. Johnson

Vice-Chairman: Commissioner W. Fisher

Commissioner G. W. Johnson (1966)

Commissioner T. H. Johnson

Commissioner Mrs. M. Johnson

Commissioner F. Johnson

Commissioner G. Johnson

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

M. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A., M.P.H., M.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, State Inspector

Inspector General of Animal Health

M. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A., M.P.H.

(Chief Inspector of Meat and Other Food, M.P.H.)

(Chief, State Inspector, M.P.H.)

Assistant Public Health Inspector

F. W. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A., M.P.H.

M. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A., M.P.H.

(Commissioner for Inspection, 1966)

Health Inspector

J. Johnson

Technical Assistant - State Control

J. Johnson

Public Assistant

J. Johnson

Chief

Mr. A. Johnson

(to 1966 March, 1966)

Mr. J. Johnson

(to 1966 August, 1966)

Mr. M. Johnson

(from 1966 August, 1966)

P R E F A C E

To the Minister of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The health of the population of Glossop in 1968 was satisfactory and as judged by the vital statistics compared favourably with that of the country as a whole.

There was an increase of 790 in the estimated population, increases in the birth and death rates, and decreases in the infant mortality, stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 86 cases, cerebrovascular disease with 58, and cancer with 40. The three groups accounted for 65.02 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The average age at death was 73.26 years for women and 63.64 years for men; 72.24 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 40.57 per cent in those 75 or more years.

With the development of the Gamesley and Mersey Bank Estates moderate progress was made in housebuilding. On the former site 195 houses were completed out of a total of 1,131 planned for Manchester overspill population. A new county primary school designed for 280 children and built near the centre of the estate was opened in April, and a new 280 place Roman Catholic primary school, sited near Gamesley Bridge was opened in September. The scheme for Mersey Bank comprises 119 council dwellings and of these 10 two bedroom houses, 10 three bedroom houses, 8 one bedroom flats (6 warden controlled) and 8 two bedroom flats were completed.

The phased programme of domestic smoke control for the whole town was a little delayed. The second smoke control area came into operation in July, 1968 and the third was confirmed by the Minister on 13th January, 1969.

The eighth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death replaced the earlier revision on 1st January, 1968. The new classification differs from the old in a number of ways and there has been considerable rearrangement of the sections dealing with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Circulatory Diseases, Congenital Anomalies, and Accidents, Poisonings and Violence by External Cause. The separate classification of stillbirths has been removed, and these will now be coded in the same way as infant deaths and illnesses. A new section "Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality" helps to provide for this.

In February the Minister of Health recommended an immunization campaign against measles to start in the spring. The main medical argument in favour of immunization is the frequency with which serious complications develop such as severe bronchitis, pneumonia and inflammation of the middle ear. As big epidemics occur in alternate years thousands of children suffer from complications. The preventive medical services of the Local Health Authority have, since June, included measles vaccination as part of the programme of protection in early childhood. Until the end of July vaccination was limited to certain priority groups but now is available for all susceptible children from the age of one year up to and including the age of fifteen years. Immunization with a single dose of live vaccine gives a high degree of protection and if practised on a wide scale throughout Britain, should bring about a striking diminution in the incidence of the disease. Investigations are continuing to determine the duration of immunity. The demand for vaccination at the Clinic was very poor.

From 15th June, 1968 infective jaundice has been notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968. The majority of cases notified are likely to be due to infective hepatitis which is believed to be of increasing incidence and is transmitted usually by person to person contact.

To the Minister of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The health of the population of Glasgow in 1966 was satisfactory and as
judged by the vital statistics compared favourably with that of the country
as a whole.

There was an increase of 750 in the estimated population, however in the
birth and death rates, and decrease in the infant mortality, stillbirth and
perinatal mortality rates.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases
of the heart and circulation with 86 cases, cancer with 76, and cerebrovascular diseases with 56,
and cancer with 45. The three groups accounted for 65.7 per cent of the
total number of deaths.

The average age at death was 72.25 years for women and 67.64 years for
men. 75.24 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group
and 40.27 per cent in those 75 or more years.

With the development of the Glasgow and Humber Health Districts
program was made in housebuilding. On the former site 195 houses were
completed out of a total of 1,151 planned for Humber district over the period.
A new primary school building for 500 children and half new the centre
of the estate was opened in April, and a new 120 place Roman Catholic primary
school, with new secondary bridge was opened in September. The scheme for
Humber Park comprises 119 council dwellings and of these 10 are bedstead houses,
10 three bedroom houses, 8 one bedroom flats (5 water controlled) and 2 two
bedroom flats were completed.

The phased program of domestic waste control for the whole town was a
little delayed. The second waste control area came into operation in July, 1966
and the third was completed by the Humber in 1967 January, 1967.

The eighth revision of the International Statistical Classification of
Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death replaced the earlier revision in July,
January, 1968. The new classification differs from the old in a number of ways
and there has been considerable rearrangement of the sections dealing with
infectious and parasitic diseases, neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system,
and diseases of the respiratory system. The separate
classification of stillbirths has been removed, and these will now be coded
in the same way as infant deaths and illnesses. A new section "Certain Causes
of Perinatal Mortality and Morbidity" helps to provide for this.

In January the Humber of Health participated in vaccination campaign
against measles to start in the town. The main method employed in favour
of vaccination is the strategy with which certain complications develop such
as severe bronchitis, pneumonia and inflammation of the middle ear. As 95%
epidemic occurs in children years between 1 and 4 years of age, the
vaccination. The previous medical services of the local Health Authority
have, since then, included measles vaccination as part of the program of
protection in early childhood. Until the end of July vaccination was limited
to certain priority groups but now is available for all susceptible children
from the age of two years up to and including the age of fifteen years.
Vaccination with a single dose of live vaccine gives a high degree of protection
and is provided on a wide scale throughout Britain, about 80% of the
existing population in the Humber of the Humber. Investigations are
continuing to determine the duration of immunity. The demand for vaccination
at the Humber was very good.

From 1966 to 1967, 1968 infectious diseases has been notified under the
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968. The majority of cases
notified are likely to be due to infectious diseases which is believed to be
of increasing incidence and is transmitted mainly by person to person contact.

This tends to spread in communities of children. Serum hepatitis occurs less frequently and is potentially a more serious condition with a longer incubation period. Transmission is invariably by a parenteral route and there may be a history of blood transfusion or of an injection by any parenteral route. The principal object of making infective jaundice generally notifiable is to enable medical officers of health to obtain more precise information concerning the incidence and the circumstances in which the various forms of this disease are spread. Such information about the epidemiological background could well lead to useful measures of control.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968, which amend the list of notifiable diseases came into operation on 1st October, 1968. Changes and additions have been made, in particular, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia have been omitted, and tetanus and yellow fever added. Leptospirosis, hitherto notified only in certain areas, is now to be notified throughout England and Wales.

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 1968.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE

Medical Officer of Health

This shows to agree in communities of children. Some hepatitis occurs less frequently and is potentially a more serious condition with a longer incubation period. Transmission is invariably by a parenteral route and there may be a history of blood transfusion or of an injection by any parenteral route. The principal object of making infectious hepatitis generally notifiable is to enable medical officers of health to obtain more precise information concerning the incidence and the circumstances in which the various forms of this disease are spread. Such information about the epidemiological background could well lead to useful measures of control.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968, which amend the list of notifiable diseases came into operation on 1st October, 1968. Changes and additions have been made, in particular, to the list of notifiable diseases. Infectious hepatitis, subacute and chronic hepatitis have been added, and typhoid and paratyphoid fever which, together with infectious hepatitis, are now to be notified throughout England and Wales.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Health Service for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1968.

Yours obedient servant,

M. HUTCHINGS

Medical Officer of Health

P R E F A C E

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I subscribe once again to the Annual Report of the Health Department.

In the year 1968 a system of records was evolved to more specifically convey to the Health Committee the various defects and contraventions recorded and the services carried out by the Department under the various sections of the work, e.g. in relation to rodent control, nuisances, smoke control, noise abatement, factory premises, offices and shops, food preparing premises, housing, sampling etc. The Committee reports from the beginning of 1969 will clearly show the number of outstanding items under the several categories still requiring resolution. This highlights the channel of public health work where a build-up of outstanding matters might be occurring and indicates from the monthly records kept, where the greater effort must be directed if the accumulation of outstanding items is to be reduced or kept within reasonable limits.

On 1st July, 1968, Smoke Control Orders affecting Gamesley, including the new Manchester Overspill site, and a private building site at Simmondley came into operation. These two areas cover approximately 365 acres. Smoke Control Area No. 3 was approved by the Ministry at the end of 1968 to become operative on 1st August, 1969. It will join up Areas Nos. 1 and 2 and provide for smoke control at a further 460 premises and making in all a total of 710 acres under control. No real opposition to smoke control areas has so far been encountered.

The very serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in this Country towards the latter end of 1967 persisted into June, 1968, and involved the slaughter of 442,285 animals. No outbreak occurred within the Borough where all essential movement of livestock was by licence only issued from the Health Department. As a precaution the collection of refuse from farms was suspended so as not to spread any possible infection.

An arrangement was entered into whereby the Glossop Borough rodent operator carries out surveys and treatments for the eradication of rats and mice in Longdendale U.D.C. at a sum agreed. At the time of writing this seems to be working satisfactorily. Assistance given to Longdendale with sewer treatments is charged independently of that charged in the case of surface treatments.

It will be noted from the report that all twenty-one samples of plunge bath water at the public baths were up to standard. These samples are collected from inlet, centre and outlet points.

Under the section on inspection of carcasses at the slaughterhouses it will be noted that there was no bovine tuberculosis found. This has been the case since 1961 and can be credited in the main to the eradication scheme. As recently as 1958 records show that 11.68% of cattle were affected to some degree with tuberculosis. Just twenty years ago in Glossop 22.67% of cattle were affected in some degree with tuberculosis.

In closing this preface I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council for its support and guidance during the year and my appreciation and thanks are due to my colleagues and staff for their willing co-operation and help throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE

September, 1969

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, 1968. - 20,270

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105;
1968 - 7,325 approximately.

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

Rateable Value 1st April, 1968 - £516,057

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,980 (estimated 1968-9).

LIVE BIRTHS

	M.	F.	Total
Total	183	183	366
Legitimate	168	170	338
Illegitimate	15	13	28
Birth Rate		18.1	
Comparability Factor		1.11	
Standardised Birth Rate		20.1	
Illegitimate Births per cent of Total live Births		7.65	

STILL BIRTHS

	M.	F.	Total
Total	4	3	7
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths		19	

DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total
All causes	152	131	283
Death Rate		14.0	
Comparability Factor		0.90	
Standardised Death Rate		12.6	
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	2	2	4
" " Cancer (all ages)	22	18	40

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M	F.	Total
Total	6	1	7
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	0	0	0

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000	20.71
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 1.11 and 0.90 respectively for 1968. 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 1968 was 171 (156 men and 15 women) the highest figure being 202 (182 men and 20 women) at the February count and the lowest being 145 (135 men and 10 women) at the count taken in December.

The monthly average number of unemployed, disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 33 (31 men and 2 women), the highest figure being 38 in May and the lowest 26 in February.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1967, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,059 (the estimated figure for June, 1968 is not yet available).

The estimated number of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1967 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	84	12	96
Mining and Quarrying	20		20
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Food Drink & Tobacco	369	645	1014
Chemicals & Allied Industries	20	12	32
Metal Manufacture	204	27	231
Engineering & Electrical Goods	315	27	342
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	140	60	200
Textiles	669	854	1523
Clothing & Footwear	153	640	793
Bricks Pottery Glass Cement etc.	63	10	73
Timber Furniture etc.	14	14	28
Paper Printing and publishing	74	16	90
Other manufacturing industries	353	283	636
TOTAL ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	2374	2588	4962
Construction	390	20	410
Gas Electricity & Water	129	2	131
Transport and Communication	154	31	185
Distributive Trades	236	290	526
Insurance Banking and Finance	36	31	67
Professional and Scientific Services	185	592	777
Miscellaneous Services	256	318	574
Public Administration	147	31	178
Industry Not Stated	13	120	133
Total	1546	1435	2981
GRAND TOTAL	4024	4035	8059

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death Rates. Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality in the year 1968.

England and Wales
Glossop
Rates per 1,000 population.

Births:

Live Births ...	16.9	18.1
Still Births ...	14.0 *	19 *

* Estimated per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Deaths:

All causes ...	11.9	14.0
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	0.03	0.099
Other Tuberculosis ...	0.013	0
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ...	0.593	0.444
Other Cancer ...	1.723	1.529

Deaths:

Rates per 1,000 live births.

All causes under 1 year	18.0	19
All causes under 4 weeks... ..	12.4	13.66
All causes under 1 week	10.5	5.46
Perinatal Mortality Rate	25	24

(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	0.18	0
Due to Abortion	0.06	0
Total: Maternal Mortality... ..	0.24	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B. 1968

	M.	F.
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases.	1	0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	2	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	2	0
Malignant neoplasm - stomach.	2	4
Malignant neoplasm - lung bronchus.	8	1
Malignant neoplasm - breast.	0	4
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	12	9
Diabetes mellitus.	2	0
Other endocrine etc. diseases.	0	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	1	4
Hypertensive disease.	2	1
Ischaemic heart disease.	37	21
Other forms of heart disease.	8	10
Cerebrovascular disease.	23	35
Other diseases of circulatory system.	5	2
Influenza.	2	2
Pneumonia.	13	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema.	9	8
Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	1
Peptic Ulcer.	0	2
Cirrhosis of liver.	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system.	2	1
Congenital anomalies.	1	0
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	0
Other causes of perinatal mortality.	1	0
Motor vehicle accidents.	6	1
All other accidents.	1	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.	4	0
	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 131

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1968

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
1968	18.1	14.0	20,270

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, 1968.

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	2
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A)	0	2
Vincent's Organisms	0	2
Salmonella Organisms	5	148
Typhoid Organisms	0	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	54	148
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	0
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	0
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	0	39
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0
Clostridium Welchii	0	0
Occult Blood	0	0
Rubella Virus	1	0

MILK

Samples Taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	37	35
Tuberculosis	0	-
Phosphatase Test	2	2
Turbidity Test	0	-
Brucella M.R.T.	37	27
Brucella Culture Test	10	6

WATER (drinking)

Samples Taken:	Number
Bacteriological	31
Chemical	2
Lead content	0
	<hr/>
	33

FOOD AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

	Number	Satisfactory
Samples Taken:		
* Chemical Miscellaneous	58	53
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	24	23
* Taken by the County Council		

The County Analyst gives the following information.

Canned cherries contained a non-permitted colour and the importers were cautioned.

Two samples of Potted Beef were deficient in meat and caution notices were issued.

Two samples of Pork Sausages contained sulphur dioxide preservative although this was not declared at the time of sale. The amounts present were below the maximum permitted and the manufacturers were cautioned.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In 1968 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.

Under Section 50,, 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 1968.

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.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

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 8,950 dustbins and is transported by one Karrier Dual 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 two 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 83 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 7,678 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	...	...	...	...	...	7,654
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b)	New houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
(c)	To other premises (trade supplies)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(d)	To new flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

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 616 yards on Ashleigh Avenue, 305 yards on the Heath Estate, 86 yards on Castle Hill, 262 yards on the Pennine Road Estate, Simmondley, 3,152 yards on the Gamesley Overspill Site, 502 yards on Dinting Road, and 621 yards on Green Lane, Hadfield.

The total length of the water main extension was 5,541 yards.

Samples taken: (include 21 from Swimming Baths).
Bacteriological - 52
Chemical - 2

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Four of the 52 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. (See below).

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-one plunge bath samples were examined bacteriologically during the open season, February to November, 1968. All the samples were satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY and FLUORIDE CONTENT

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department has given the following information:

Plumbo-solvency and Fluoride Content

No 'bright lead' experiments have been made on the water as supplied to Glossop but samples of water, first draw off in each case, on the Hurst, Swineshaw and Padfield supplies have shown a lead content of less than 0.03 mg/l. of lead. The present W.H.O. standard for the limit of lead in waters standing overnight in lead piping is 0.30 mg/l.

The fluoride content on all sources to Glossop is less than 0.1 mg/l. of fluoride.

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.
28: 2:68	5 St. Charles Close, Hadfield	Hadfield	3	0
11: 6:68	60 Chunal Lane, Glossop	Hurst via Whitfield tank.	1	0
15:10:68	Lane End Farm, Hague Str.	Swineshaw	8	0
20:11:68	60 Chunal Lane, Glossop	Hurst via Whitfield tank.	1	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Two samples were collected by the Glossop Inspector and examined at the County Council Laboratory. (For results see below).

Certificate of Analysis

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

Certificate of Analysis

Swineshaw supply - 11th June, 1968

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	faintly turbid, brown colour.
Colour (Hazen Units)	20
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	7.75
	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	75
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.10
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr	0.36
Temporary	5
Hard: Permanent	30
Total	35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.05
Metals: Lead	0.01
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0.87

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a brownish colour.

The sample contained a small amount of free and saline ammonia which may indicate the occurrence of some pollution, but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

The water contained iron in an amount which exceeds the generally acceptable limits for domestic supplies.

The Engineer and Manager of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks stated that the high iron content was due to the passage of water through a long length of old heavily encrusted 5" cast iron main in Sheffield Road. This main is to be replaced.

Certificate of Analysis

Hadfield Reservoir Supply - 11th June, 1968

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	6.8
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	80
Free & Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
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	25
Total	35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available chlorine	0
Metals: Lead	0.02
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

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

There was no available chlorine present.

	DRAINAGE	Estimated Population involved
No. of Houses connected to sewers.	7,650	20,178
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	424	
(c) Other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	0	

Table 1.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

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

	Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	4
	Caravan, etc. Act 1960	6
*	Clean Air Act, 1956	18
	Factories Act, 1961	131
	Food Premises (Food & Drugs Act, 1955 etc.)	234
	Housing Acts 1936 - 64	226
*	Housing Management	164
	Infectious Diseases	192
	Noise Abatement Act, 1960	137
	Nuisances, Public Health Act.	1,941
	Offices & Shops (O.S.R.P. Act etc.)	60
	Other Miscellaneous Acts & Regulations	281
	Pet Animals Act, 1951	4
	Rodent Control	205
		<u>3,603</u>

- * Visits and inspections carried out by the Smoke Control Area Technical Officer and those by the Housing Assistant are not included in these figures.

Table 2

NUISANCE JOURNAL 1968

*	No. of complaints received	708
	No. of outstanding from 1967.	46
	No. of Informal Notices served.	66
	No. of Statutory Notices served.	10
*	No. of Premises at which nuisance, one or more, abated.	676
*	No. of Premises at which nuisances were outstanding at the year end.	78

- * Each one may refer to several items.

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

(i) Sewerage

An investigation of the existing sewerage system was completed during the year 1968 and was the subject of a report to the Council in September. A programme of work on redesign of certain sections of sewer and storm overflow chambers is being drawn up for consideration by the Council.

(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 and 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 are 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 1,591 yards. These extensions were on sites off Spire Hollin, off North Road, in Simmondley, Gamesley, Hadfield, and Old Glossop.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (Dwellings)

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc. in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Dustbins 8,950, Ashpits 17, Waste Water Conveniences 134, and Fresh Water Conveniences 6,270.

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	...	...	...	136
Without power	...	...	...	8
				<hr/> 144

A total of 131 inspections was made during 1968 and 18 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		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	131	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	0	0	0
Total	131	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. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	2	2	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Insufficient	6	4	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	0	0	0
Total	18	16	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	17
Alterations to Ladies' overalls	1
Glove making in the home	1
Making up Ladies' dresses	1
Making up and machining	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. Six defects were recorded and all were remedied.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	4	4
Insanitary conditions... ..	0	0
Structural defects	1	1
Infestations	0	0
Other contraventions	1	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</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. Two visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Gauge readings were carried out daily in 1968. The Council is a member of 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 is in operation. The third area was confirmed in January, 1969, and will come into operation on 1st August, 1969.

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.

At the year end there were 337 retail shops, 38 inside market stalls and 45 outdoor market stalls.

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.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (continued)

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 1968, a total of 191 premises had been registered and 7 newly registered premises had received one or more visits of inspection. In all 60 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	36	7	278
Retail	129	12	403
Warehouses	4	-	26
Catering Establishments open to the public and canteens)	19	-	117
Fuel storage depots	3	-	8
	<u>191</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>832</u>

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section 4 Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	19
" 5 Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	0
" 6 Temperature	...	...	...	...	8
" 7 Ventilation	...	...	...	...	8
" 8 Lighting	...	...	...	...	1
" 9 Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	10
" 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	...	...	...	...	4
" 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	...	...	...	...	3
Other matters	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>55</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, 1954, which came into operation on 11th August, 1958.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

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, 1968.

Table 4

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	31	15	5
Private Dwellings	165	84	27
Local Authority Premises	7	4	-
Agriculture	2	1	-
	* 205	104	32

* 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)

Twenty-two 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	
Fleas	1	
Cockroaches	17	Insecticide
Wasps	3	spray or
Other insect pests	1	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 by the department in 1968.

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 Food and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Forty-three movement licences were issued during 1968.

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	211	221	0
Atrophic Rhinitis			
Foot & Mouth Disease	187		* 34,944
Fowl Pest	98		
Sheep Scab	Eradicated from Great Britain in 1952.		
Swine Fever	The last confirmed case was in 1966.		

There were 187 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease compared with 2,210 last year. Fowl Pest decreased in number, 98 outbreaks in 1968 compared with 198 in 1967.

Anthrax outbreaks decreased in number from 438 outbreaks with 221 deaths in 1967 to 211 outbreaks involving 221 deaths in 1968.

* Provisional figures

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past nine years is set out below:
Summary of Rainfall (in inches)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46	2.025	2.72	5.25
February	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735	4.83	2.71	2.12
March	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335	2.25	2.19	4.22
April	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345	2.50	1.69	2.42
May	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83	3.34	4.97	3.78
June	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39	4.36	2.31	3.61
July	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27	4.59	3.31	4.39
August	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365	4.20	6.02	1.95
September	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11	3.89	5.00	7.76
October	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93	3.24	6.63	4.98
November	5.57	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685	5.13	3.95	3.90
December	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715	6.42	4.17	1.25
	47.71	42.54	40.25	39.23	37.96	48.17	46.775	45.67	45.63

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1968 was 38.6 inches, 108% of the annual average over England and Wales of 35.6 inches for standard-year period 1916 - 1950.

PET SHOPS

Four 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, 1968

Table 6 indicates the progress made during 1968 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)	4
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)...	7,325
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	424
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme (195 by Manchester for Overspill)	Glossop) houses 20 Borough) flats 16

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	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	18

* 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, 1968

4 Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	17
3 " " (Maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	329
2 " "	...	...	...	...	...	91
2 " flats	...	...	...	...	...	222
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	121
1 Bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	24
						<u>812</u>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	...	15
Parkcroft	2 Bedroom	...	2
Hillcrest	3 Bedroom	...	1
5 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	...	1
82 - 84 Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	...	1
15 George Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
99/101, 103, High St. East	2 Bedroom	...	2
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
22, 26, 28, 30 Milltown	2 Bedroom	...	4
Hadfield Lodge Farm	3 Bedroom	...	1
Remaining Prefabricated Bungalows	...	...	38
10 Kershaw Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
16, 18, 18B, 20 Surrey Street	2 Bedroom	...	4
10A, 14, 16, Primrose Lane	2 Bedroom	...	3
1, 3, 5, 15 & 49 Chapel Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
58 Edward Street	2 Bedroom	...	1

151

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1968 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1968.

Part A. Houses Demolished			
	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	41	13	4
(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	6	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	12	48	12
(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		91	Nil
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Act		8	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	

SECTION E: FOOD

ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 80 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Twenty-four samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Withington. Twenty were placed in provisional Grade 1, three in provisional Grade 2 and one in provisional Grade 3.

MILK

Since 1st October, 1964, milk producers and dealers selling raw milk under special designation require a licence authorising the use of the designation "Untreated". This replaces "Tuberculin Tested" as the designation for raw milk. All milk produced in England and Wales now comes from attested herds.

Producers obtain licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and dealers from the local food and drugs authority. Distributors require registration with the local Council and now number 80 (excluding dairy farms).

On the 1st October, 1965, the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 came into force. They amended the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and prescribed a new designation, "Ultra Heat Treated" in relation to milk which has been treated by the ultra high temperature method. Such milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 270° F for not less than one second.

The special designations for dealers prepacked milk are 'Untreated', 'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised' and 'Ultra Heat Treated'. Licences are not transferable and are subject to the conditions prescribed in the regulations.

Seventy-six samples were submitted to the methylene blue, biological, phosphatase and/or brucellosis test. See page 23 for results.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Below is a list of foodstuffs brought to the Health Department for the reasons indicated and the action taken.

Food	Contaminant or foreign matter	Action
Irish Bacon.	Printers' ink from unclean flat. Had escaped Port Health Auth. examination. Non-toxic.	Search for other such bacon and trimming. Port Health notified.
Canned Meat & Vegetable Curry.	Nail from Rumanian Kibbled Onions. Other nails found in onions as received in Kegs. (Report from Widnes Corporation).	Interview with Management and stricter examination system to be operated. Fined £10 + costs. Action by Widnes Corp'n.
Jar of Jam.	Small piece of coke.	Investigation by Boro' of Lewisham. Source not traced. Warning.
Teacake.	Wooden splinter perhaps from damaged tray.	Warning.
Cheese & Onion Pie.	Particles of metal. Source thought to be from kibbled onions.	Stocks of such onions collected and disposed of. In future the manufacturers state they will use only British products.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (contd.)

Food	Contaminant or foreign matter	Action
Steak and Kidney Pie.	Mouldy.	Insufficient evidence.
Canned Pineapple.	Oil.	Insufficient evidence. Canners notified.
Canned Royal Game Soup.	Small cylindrical stones.	Analyst suggested derived from birds' gizzard. Report on premises of manufacturer called for. Warning given.
Loaf of Bread.	House moth.	Warning given. Other Local Authority notified.
Crisps.	Mould.	Production fault. Warning given.
Canned Salmon.	"Glass".	Proved to be naturally occurring crystals of magnesium sulphate.

REGISTRATION OF PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

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. There are 57 such registered premises.

CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY OF MILK

Thirty seven samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test of which two failed. Two submitted to the Phosphatase Test were satisfactory. Of thirty seven tested for brucellosis ten were positive to some degree to the Ring Test and of these four were positive to direct culture. The figures include only those samples taken by the Glossop Inspectors.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	Nature of Test									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 37)	Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 0)	Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 2)	Brucellosis (Samples taken 37)	Positive to test			Turbidity (Samples taken 0)		
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	MFT	Culture	Biolo- gical	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory.	
Untreated	33	2	-	-	10	4	0	-	-	
Pasteurised	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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. Since 1961 no evidence of bovine tuberculosis has been found at the slaughterhouses.

Table 9 - Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations

	Cattle exc. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed ...	286	3	2	2,412	406	0	3,109
Number Inspected ...	286	3	2	2,412	406	0	3,109
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned. ...	60	2	0	46	37	0	145
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis ...	20.9	66.6	0	1.9	9.1	0	5.1
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0.22%	0	0
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part of 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) ...	...	-	-	-	10
Meat (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	0	0	0	4
Offal (Tuberculosis) ...	...	0	0	0	0
Offal (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	0	4	1	10
		0	4	1	24

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers.

		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises ...	...	0	4	1	16
Meat at retail shops ...	...	0	1	2	26
Cooked meat and meat products ...	...	0	0	0	1
Canned meats ...	...	0	2	1	10
Other canned foods ...	...	0	5	1	25
Fish (fresh) ...	...	0	0	0	0
Fruit & vegetables (fresh) ...	...	0	0	0	0
Other foods ...	...	0	0	0	0
		0	13	3	22

Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954, 12 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 1968 was 263, compared with 747 in 1967 and 447 in 1966.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eighteenth 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. With the ease and speed of modern travel, immunization will be necessary as long as diphtheria exists in the under-developed countries of the world.

The total number of children immunized in Glossop in 1968 was:-

Primary immunization	....	329
Booster injections	....	396

MEASLES

Measles was prevalent during May, June and July when most of the 151 cases were notified. Twenty-six children were immunized at the Clinic during June and July but as the year progressed the response dwindled to none. No adverse reactions were reported.

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 during the last sixty years.

Five cases were notified.

POLIOMYELITIS

As the incidence of poliomyelitis in the country diminishes there is a loss of enthusiasm for vaccination even though the oral vaccine causes no discomfort. Two hundred and one doses of Sabin vaccine were administered at the Clinic, compared with three hundred and sixty-four last year.

FOOD POISONING

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

DYSENTERY

Dysentery was less prevalent than in 1967 and the majority of the 19 cases notified occurred in October and November.

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.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Thirty-seven of the forty-eight cases reported since 16th June, 1968, lived in the Hadfield district and several of the children attended the same school. In three families more than one member was affected.

SECTION 7
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 absence from school due to any infectious disease.

The head teachers notified two hundred and ten cases of infectious disease, the majority during the first half of the year. An outbreak of rubella in February, March and April accounted for one hundred and sixty-three of these.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Department of Health and Social Security. The local office of the Department 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 1968.

Table 11

DISEASE	AGE												Total Notified	Sent to hospital
	Under 1 Year	1- 2-	2- 3-	3- 4-	4- 5-	5- 10-	10- 15-	15- 20-	20- 35-	35- 45-	45- 60-			
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Meningitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dysentery ...	2	1	2	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Acute Encephalitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox ...	0	2	1	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zybotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	3	25	32	22	20	43	2	3	1	0	0	151	9	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0
Infective Jaundice ...	0	1	0	0	1	21	11	1	7	5	1	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	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.	1 *
Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Other Tuberculosis -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 1968.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 12

New Cases and Mortality during 1968

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	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0

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

At the end of the year 41 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 1968 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 Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 35), 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 4.84 per cent, a reduction of 0.58 per cent on last year.

No scabies was seen at the Clinic.

