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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

1969



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1969 - 1970

Chairman: Councillor P. Matthews (Mayor)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. Thommason

Alderman T. Briody-Duggan

Councillor J. Hobson

Alderman Mrs. M. Burgess

Councillor P. Jefferson

Councillor F. Bradbury

Councillor E.H. Mountain

Councillor G. Chatterton

Councillor Mrs. D. Singleton

Councillor W. Cowin

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.
(to 31st May, 1969)

J.E. PEPPER, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 10th November, 1969)

Pupil Assistant
A. L. OAKLEY
(to 31st December, 1969)

Housing Assistant
J. OSBALDESTON

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control
P. DAVIES

Clerk

Mrs. H. Priestnell

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1969 - 1970

Chairman: Councillor T. Matthews (M.P.)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. Thompson

Councillor J. Hobson	Alfred T. Bishop-Jones
Councillor P. Jefferson	Alfred Mrs. M. Hughes
Councillor E.H. Wainman	Councillor F. Hargrave
Councillor Mrs. H. Singleton	Councillor J. Griston
	Councillor W. Gwin

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AUTHORITY

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF HEALTH

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

Chief Public Health Inspector, Shop Inspector,
Inspector of Licences of Animals and

E. DUNN, F.R.S.M., M.A.P.H.I.,
(Chief Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, S.S.H.)
(Chief Shop Inspector, S.S.H.)

Additional Public Health Inspector.

T.E. WILLIAMS, M.B., A.S.S.M., M.A.P.H.I.

R.A. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
(to 1st May, 1969)

J.E. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 1st November, 1969)

Public Assistant

A. J. CARMY
(to 1st December, 1969)

Public Assistant
J. GIBBONS

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control
P. HAYES

Chief

Mrs. E. Hargrave

P R E F A C E

To the Minster of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1969.

Cases of infectious disease were few and the only significant cause of morbidity was the epidemic of influenza which reached Glossop at the end of December. In January, influenza prevalent in the South of England was caused by a variant of the A.2 virus, which was first isolated in Hong Kong in July 1968. As a precautionary measure, the Council agreed to provide an appropriate vaccine for those members of the staff who came into contact with the general public and for those outdoor workers who might be most vulnerable to the effects of the illness. About seventy employees were vaccinated in February and few adverse reactions were reported. The spring outbreak did not spread to Glossop.

There was an increase of 1,560 in the estimated population, an increase in the early neonatal mortality rate and decreases in the stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 93 cases, cerebrovascular disease with 72 and cancer with 44. The three groups accounted for 67 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The average age at death was 73.2 years, for women and 64.9 for men; 75.2 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 38.4 per cent in those 75 or more years.

The Home Safety Committee took an active part in promoting understanding of all matters which concern home safety and in distributing suitable informative literature to schools, clinics, libraries and doctors' surgeries. It organized, in collaboration with Head Teachers, the fifth Junior Home Safety Quiz which was held in the Town Hall on 22nd May, 1969. Five teams from local primary schools competed. They had all been well-prepared, showed a lively interest in the questions and an intelligent appreciation of dangers in the home. During the year the Secretary gave talks in several schools on the principles of accident prevention and the hazards which exist in the average home. The local press co-operated fully and gave wide publicity to all home safety measures.

The Gamesley Infant Welfare Clinic opened on the 18th June, 1969. It is now held on the first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month at the new Church Hall.

The Mass Radiography Unit paid its fifth visit to Glossop in October, 1969. The propaganda methods employed immediately prior to the health survey were similar to those of previous campaigns and included the distribution of leaflets with the local newspapers, the display of posters in clinics and public buildings, newspaper announcements, and information to the staffs of schools and canteens. Good local press publicity resulted in the visit being widely known and discussed. Children under fifteen years of age and expectant mothers were again excluded. The Unit was stationed on the premises of certain industrial firms for the benefit of their employees and three centres were used for the examination of the general public. These were Millwall Works, Hadfield, by kind permission of Maconochie Bros. Ltd., the Municipal Buildings, Glossop, and the Information Centre, Gamesley. The total number X-rayed was 5,084. There was a much better response from the general public on this occasion, but fewer attended from industry. Further details of the survey are given at the end of the report.

To the Minister of Health and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the
Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Glasgow for the year 1963.

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of mortality was the epidemic of influenza which reached Glasgow at the
end of December. In January, influenza prevalent in the South of
England was caused by a variant of the A2 virus, which was first
isolated in Hong Kong in July 1968. As a precautionary measure, the
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outdoor workers who might be most vulnerable to the effects of the
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and the Information Centre, Glasgow. The total number X-rayed was
5,084. There was a much better response from the general public on this
occasion, but fewer attended from industry. Further details of the survey
are given at the end of the report.

Appreciable progress was made with the development of the Gamesley and Mersey Bank residential areas. On the former site the 870 houses built for Manchester overspill population almost completed the scheme. Eighty-three dwellings, the rest of the total of 119 planned, were erected on the Mersey Bank estate.

Though high standard of sanitation, advances in medical research, modern methods of prophylaxis and the achievements of the pharmaceutical industry have changed the health problems of the nation considerably, and have shorn many of the great killing diseases of their terrors, it is still the duty of all parents to take advantage of the measures available to ensure that their children are adequately protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis. The causes and cure of cancer, degenerative conditions of the heart and circulation, and certain other chronic diseases still, unfortunately, elude us. But there are many deaths and much pain and suffering which could be prevented and the onus is on each individual to so modify his habits, beliefs, and attitudes that a healthy way of living can be attained. Pollution of the air from dusty industries, tobacco smoke and the use of unsuitable fuels contributes directly to the annual toll of over 28,000 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, and the 30,000 deaths attributed to bronchitis. A little more forethought and care, and in the case of road accidents reasonable control of speed, would do a great deal to reduce the high death-roll from accidents in the home and on the road. The effective application of scientific knowledge to the saving of life is now largely dependent on the effort and intelligent co-operation of each citizen and will only be achieved by continuous education aimed at raising the standard of individual thoughtfulness and consideration for others.

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 1969.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE

Medical Officer of Health

Appreciable progress was made with the development of the Gensley and Harvey Bank residential areas. On the former site the 870 houses built for Manchester overpopulated almost completed the scheme. Eighty-three dwellings, the rest of the total of 119 planned, were erected on the Harvey Bank estate.

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Yours obedient servant,

M. GUNDELIN

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 gives me pleasure to subscribe to the Annual Report of the Public Health Department.

The year under review has been one of continued progress towards a cleaner atmosphere. The fourth Smoke Control Area which takes in the district in the vicinity of Queen Street, Sunlaws Street, Tredcroft Street, Pikes Lane, Hollin Cross Lane and Slatelands was made. However, due to the anticipated shortage of smokeless fuels the operative date for this latest area has been deferred from 1st September, 1970, to 1st July, 1971. When this Area is operative some 1,367 premises, in an area of 784 acres, will be under smoke control orders. Smoke Control Area No. 5 is being surveyed at present.

In the Autumn of 1969 a great deal was heard about the shortage of smokeless fuel, but Glossop fared very well in this respect and little real difficulty was encountered in obtaining supplies. The case for smoke control is indisputable; a clean atmosphere is essential to health and welfare. It is regrettable therefore to have to be reminded that the general loss of local authority momentum resulting from uncertainty about fuel supplies is bound to result in serious consequences in the fight against atmospheric pollution to which domestic smoke pollution is a major contributor.

The present purchase tax on gas room heaters and gas and electric water heaters is 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ % and the North West Economic Council has recommended a reduction in this rate. The same Council also recommends that the increase in Rating Assessment following the installation of central heating should be discounted by say 50% of the increase in recognition of the benefit to the community from a cleaner atmosphere.

With reference to housing it can be said that prior to the Second World War there were 94 Council houses in the Borough. At the end of 1969 there were over 1,000 Glossop Council houses and 1,414 Manchester overspill properties sited at Hadfield and Gamesley making a total of over 2,400 Council owned dwellings in the Borough. There is, however, still some way to go to provide accommodation to meet the demand, for the housing applications on the general needs list still total over 300 and in addition there are Clearance Areas and Re-development Areas from whence rehousing must take place involving 300 dwellings making a total of approximately 600 new houses required.

The Housing Act, 1969, generally came into effect on 25th August, 1969 and deals with the following subject matter, viz:- House improvement and repair; Area improvement; Rent of dwellings in good repair and provided with standard amenities; Houses in multiple occupation and Slum Clearance.

PREFACE

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to subscribe to the Annual Report of the Public
Health Department.

The year under review has been one of continued progress towards a
cleaner atmosphere. The fourth Black Control Area which began in the
district in the vicinity of Queen Street, Glasgow Street, Frederick
Street, Glass Lane, Bolla Green Lane and Buchanan's was made. However,
due to the anticipated shortage of materials from the operative date
for this latest area has been deferred from last September, 1970, to
last July, 1971. When this area is operative some 1,300 houses, in
an area of 100 acres, will be under smoke control orders. Black Control
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With reference to housing it can be said that prior to the Second
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overseas properties sited at Bellfield and Glasgow making a total of
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still some way to go to provide accommodation to meet the demand, for
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500 and in addition there are Clearance Areas and Re-development Areas
from whence rehousing must take place involving 300 dwellings making a
total of approximately 600 new houses required.

The Housing Act, 1969, generally came into effect on 25th August,
1969 and deals with the following subject matter, viz: House improvement
and repairs; new improvements; rent of dwellings in good repair and pro-
vided with standard amenities; House in multiple occupation and Shun-
Clarence.

The Housing Act, 1957, contains the duty as to the provision of new houses which is complemented by the Housing Act, 1969, with a new general duty under which authorities are to cause an inspection of their districts from time to time with a view to dealing with a wide range of unsatisfactory conditions in older houses and their areas. The central purpose of the Act is that more should be done year by year to improve and repair houses that can be improved and to get rid of the unfit ones. Progress will be dictated by manpower available for this work.

Noise abatement is receiving great emphasis and attention in all quarters and more time and energy will have to be paid to this very important aspect of public health work in the coming years. This particular aspect of air pollution will receive careful consideration and be the subject of discussion at the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee on Atmospheric Pollution when it's constitution has been amended for the purpose. The Noise Abatement Society will also be making a determined drive in this connection. Plans for new trades and industry must at the outset have regard to any potential noise nuisance and provision made for noise control at the drawing board stage rather than later when it is often difficult and often costly to carry out adaptations when plant is already in operation.

Under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme, up to the end of October, 1969, some 5,800 herds in Great Britain had been registered and accredited and a further 7,000 herds were undergoing qualifying tests. The number of herds in the scheme represents about 6 per cent of the total herds or 13 per cent of the total cattle in Great Britain. Current fresh applications are being received at the rate of 130 per week by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It is intended to build up a reservoir of known disease-free stock for replacement purposes and then to deal with the problem on an area-by-area basis.

In 1971, the Ministry plans to begin eradication in specially selected areas. To start too early would mean the unnecessary slaughter of the existing large number of vaccinal reactors and an insufficient number of replacements. These reactors will be progressively removed from the herds over the next three years. It is expected that in two years' time some 15,000 to 20,000 accredited herds should provide sufficient replacements for area eradication on a worthwhile scale.

In closing I express my thanks to the Council for it's support and guidance and my appreciation to my colleagues and staff for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September, 1970.

The Housing Act, 1957, contains the duty as to the provision of new houses which is complemented by the Housing Act, 1969, with a new general duty under which authorities are to secure an inspection of their districts from time to time with a view to dealing with a wide range of unsatisfactory conditions in other houses and their areas. The central purpose of the Act is that there should be some year by year improvement and repairs houses that can be improved and to get rid of the worst ones. Progress will be dictated by manpower available for this work.

His statement is receiving great emphasis and attention in all quarters and more time and energy will have to be paid to this very important aspect of public health work in the coming years. This particular aspect of air pollution will receive careful consideration and be the subject of discussion at the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Co-ordinative Committee on Atmospheric Pollution when it's constitution has been amended for the purpose. The House of Commons will also be making a determined drive in this connection. Plans for new houses and industry must at the outset have regard to any potential noise nuisance and provision made for noise control at the design stage rather than later when it is often difficult and often costly to carry out adaptations when plant is already in operation.

Under the Broodstock (Amendment) Scheme, up to the end of October, 1968, some 2,800 birds in Great Britain had been registered and accounted and a further 7,000 birds were undergoing qualifying tests. The number of birds in the scheme represents about 6 per cent of the total birds or 15 per cent of the total cattle in Great Britain. Current fresh applications are being received at the rate of 150 per week by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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In closing I express my thanks to the Council for its support and guidance and my appreciation to my colleagues and staff for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

Yours obedient servant,

A. DUNN

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September, 1970.

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, 1969 - 21,830

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105
end of 1969 - 8,049

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

Rateable Value 1st April, 1969 - £538,834

Sum represented by a penny rate - £2,222 (estimated 1969-70)

LIVE BIRTHS

	M.	F.	Total
Total	195	189	384
Legitimate	178	173	351
Illegitimate	17	16	33
Birth Rate	17.6		
Comparability Factor	1.11		
Standardised Birth Rate	19.5		
Illegitimate Births per cent of Total live Births	9		

STILL BIRTHS

	M.	F.	Total.
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	10		

DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total.
All causes	156	156	312
Death Rate	14.3		
Comparability Factor	.85		
Standardised Death Rate	12.2		
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	0	0	0
" " Cancer (all ages)	22	22	44

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M.	F.	Total.
Total	6	2	8
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	1	0	1

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	21
Legitimate infants per 1,000	20
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	30

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.11 and 0.85 respectively for 1969. 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 weaving 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 1969 was 219 (192 men and 27 women), the highest figure being 289 (242 men and 47 women) at the November count and the lowest being 169 (157 men and 12 women) at the count taken in February.

The monthly average number of unemployed, disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 40 (38 men and 2 women), the highest figure being 48 in December and the lowest 30 in July.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1968, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,321 (the estimated figure for June, 1969 is not yet available).

The estimated number of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1968, was as follows:-

INDUSTRY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	aged 15 and over	aged 15 and over	Males & Females aged 15 and over
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14	4	18
Mining and Quarrying	18	4	22
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>			
Food Drink and Tobacco	269	509	778
Chemicals and Allied Industries	-	-	-
Metal Manufacture	209	36	245
Engineering and Electrical Goods	303	34	337
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	153	55	208
Textiles	972	912	1,884
Clothing & Footwear	97	537	634
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.,	-	-	-
Timber Furniture etc.,	91	49	140
Paper Printing and Publishing	47	32	79
Other manufacturing industries	502	356	858
TOTAL ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2,643	2,520	5,163
Construction	339	11	350
Gas, Electricity & Water	168	2	170
Transport and Communication	177	7	184
Distributive Trades	240	385	625
Insurance, Banking & Finance	26	23	49
Professional and Scientific Services	165	625	790
Miscellaneous Services	191	269	460
Public Administration	255	80	335
Industry Not Stated	78	77	155
GRAND TOTAL	4,314	4,007	8,321

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death Rates. Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality in the year 1969.

England and Wales Glossop

Rates per 1,000 population.

Births:

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	17.6
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	13*	10*

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

Deaths:

All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	14.3
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.022	0.046
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.015	0
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.610	0.275
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.740	1.741

Deaths:

Rates per 1,000 live births.

All causes under 1 year	...	...	...	18	21
All causes under 4 weeks	...	...	...	12	10
All causes under 1 week	...	...	...	10	8
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	23	18

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week
combined per 1,000 live and still births).

Maternal Mortality

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births).	Glossop. Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births).
Maternal Causes		
Excluding Abortion ...	0.15	0
Due to Abortion ...	0.04	0
Total: Maternal Mortality ...	0.19	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B. 1969

	M.	F.
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	2	0
Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	1	0
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	0	1
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity, etc.	1	0
Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	3	5
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	0	4
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	6	0
Malignant neoplasm - breast	0	3
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	2
Leukaemia	2	1
Other malignant neoplasms	9	6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	0
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	1	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	38	20
Other forms of heart disease	6	12
Cerebrovascular disease	34	38
Other diseases of the circulatory system	7	7
Pneumonia	14	16
Bronchitis and emphysema	15	11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	5
Peptic ulcer	0	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	0	4
Other diseases of digestive system	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3
Diseases of musculo - skeletal system	0	3
Congenital anomalies	1	0
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	0
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	0
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	0	2
All other accidents	1	0
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	0
All other external causes	1	1
	156	156

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1969

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
1969	17.6	14.3	21,830

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, 1969.

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
Salmonella Organisms	0	96
Typhoid Organisms	0	0
Dysentery (Flexner)	4	96
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	0
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	0
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	1	31
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0
Clostridium Welchii	0	0
Occult Blood	1	0

MILK

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	32	20
Tuberculosis	0	-
Phosphate Test	2	2
Turbidity Test	1	1
Brucella M.R.T.	26	22
Brucella Culture Test	4	4

WATER (drinking)

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	50
Chemical	3
Lead Content	0
	<hr/> 53 <hr/>

FOOD AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

Samples Taken	Number	Satisfactory
* Chemical Miscellaneous	43	43
Methylene Blue	19	19
* Taken by the County Council.		

The County Analyst gives the following information.

Following consumer complaints 5 samples were submitted for examination by the Glossop Authority. Sugar contained Citric Acid, materials said to be from Lemon Curd was glass, a Biscuit contained a piece of string, discolouration of part of a bottle of Milk was caused by the presence of two dyestuffs, and a can of Garden Peas contained an insect.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

In 1969 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 1969.

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 10,285 dustbins and is transported by one Karrier Dual Tipper, one S & D 'Pakamatic' and one S & D Freighter which is also used for collections from outlying areas, special collections and trade waste removal.

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

During the last year collections of household refuse, such as mattresses etc., were arranged through the Health Department in thirty-five instances.

For street cleansing one Johnston Suction Cleaner is employed. Two 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-emptyer.

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 8,474 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	...	...	...	...	8,450
(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 and flats	...	...	...	...	1,040
(c)	To other premises (trade supplies)	...	...	...	...	4

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water 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 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 on the Gamesley Overspill Site, in Simmondley and on Spire Hollin.

The total length of the water main extension was 2,245 yards.

Samples taken: (include 21 from Swimming Baths).

Bacteriological	-	71
Chemical	-	3

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Five of the 71 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, 1969. 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.

The plumbo-solvency is well within the W.H.O. levels while the fluoride content is less than 0.1mg/L.

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.
17.2.69	Arundel House	Private	2	1
23.4.69	60, Church Lane	Hurst	11	0
		via Whitfield Tank		
24.6.69	9, Wessington Avenue, Gamesley.	Hurst	1	0
21.10.69	32, Park Road, Hadfield.	Hadfield	1	0
16.12.69	Windy Harbour Farm	Private	50	5

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

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

Certificate of Analysis.

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

Certificate of Analysis

Hadfield Reservoir supply - 24th April, 1969

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	9.35
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	70
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.5
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr	0.2
Temporary	12
Hard: Permanent	14
Total	26
Oxygen in Solution	-
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	-
Available Chlorine	0.10
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

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

The pH of the water was very high.

Certificate of Analysis

Hurst Reservoir supply - 24th April, 1969

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	clear, slight yellow-green colour
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	9.35
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	231
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.5
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	29
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.25
Temporary	22
Hard: Permanent	23
Total	45
Oxygen in Solution	-
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	-
Available Chlorine	0.03
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

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

The pH of the water was very high.

Certificate of Analysis

Swineshaw Reservoir supply - 24th April, 1969

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	clear, colourless.
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	9.25
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	134
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.5
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	29
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.1
Temporary	22
Hard: Permanent	22
Total	44
Oxygen in Solution	-
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	-
Available Chlorine	0.08
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0.30

This water contained a small amount of free and saline ammonia which may indicate the presence of pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that effective sterilisation should have taken place.

The sample examined contained iron in an amount equal to the limit which is considered generally acceptable for domestic water supplies. It was otherwise free from metallic contamination.

The pH of the water was very high.

The figure for chloride was higher than usual for this supply.

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population involved
No. of Houses connected to sewers	8,446	21,738
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	1,040	
(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	2
Caravan, etc. Act 1960	0
* Clean Air Act, 1956	89
Factories Act, 1961	133
Food Premises (Market Stalls, Stalls & Vehicles)	12
Food Premises (Food & Drugs Act, 1955 etc.)	179
Housing Acts 1936-64	144
* Housing Management	183
Infectious Diseases	41
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	186
Nuisances, Public Health Act.	1,395
Offices & Shops (O.S.R.P. Act, etc.)	236
Other Miscellaneous Acts & Regulations	18
Pet Animals Act, 1951	3
Rodent Control	349
	<hr/> 2,970 <hr/>
* 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 1969

* No. of complaints received	868
No. of outstanding from 1967	78
No. of Informal Notices served.	84
No. of Statutory Notices served	32
* No. of Premises at which nuisance, one or more, abated.	888
* No. of Premises at which nuisances were outstanding at the year end.	58

* Each one may refer to several items.

Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Works, which were designed to treat sewage from a population of approximately 20,000 have now been in full operation for six years. During the latter half of 1969 they have become substantially overloaded, mainly due to the increase in population, especially that to the Manchester Corporation estate at Gamesley.

As a result of reports forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a local enquiry was held by the Ministry in July, 1969, and shortly afterwards approval was received in principle for the Council to proceed with the design of extensions which would virtually double the capacity for the present Works, and also vastly improve the present methods of sludge treatment. They envisage that the sludge treatment plant will have a much improved end product and it is hoped to be able to market this as a fertiliser/soil conditioner, when the plant is completed and fully operational.

Although the Works are overloaded, the effluent is still of a reasonable quality and does, in fact, for the most time, satisfy the conditions of the Mersey and Weaver River Authority.

A scheme is also being considered for including in the extensions:-

Provision of a plant to deal with large volumes of trade effluent from two works in the Borough and if this is implemented, the present level of pollution of the Glossop Brook and River Etherow will be substantially lowered.

Total length of sewer extension to new housing sites was 2,592 yards, These extensions were on sites off Spire Hollin, off North Road, in Simmondley, and Old Glossop.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (Dwellings)

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc. in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Dustbins 10,285, Ashpits 17, Waste Water Conveniences 132, and Fresh Water Conveniences 6,270.

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 83 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 65 shops, 13 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 133 inspections and re-inspections were made during 1969 and 39 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 and ventilation, drainage of floors, provisions and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for the sexes.
- (3) Basement Bakehouses.
- (4) Homework.

Table 3

(1) Inspection

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	86 (including 14 bakehouses)	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	0	0	0
Total	86	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.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	12	10	1	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)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	0	0	1	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	16	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	39	28	1	1	0

Note:- Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961, not included in the 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	18
Wearing apparel, making etc, cleaning and washing	4

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. All were inspected. Fifteen defects were recorded and all were remedied.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	10	10
Insanitary conditions	4	4
Structural defects	1	1
Infestations	0	0
Other contraventions	0	0
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 15

LAG 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 1969. 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 fourth area was confirmed in February, 1970, and will come into operation on 1st July, 1971.

Several warnings were given when Factory chimneys emitted excess smoke.

SHOPS

Numerous inspections of 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 354 retail shops, 40 inside market stalls and 24 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.

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 1969, a total of 192 premises had been registered and 8 newly registered premises had received one or more visits of inspection. In all 236 visits, which included 145 general inspections, were made in connection with the above Act.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

	Registered	No. receiving a general inspection	Persons Employed
Offices	35	15	268
Retail	130	108	420
Warehouses	4	6	13
Catering Establishments open to the public and canteens)	21	13	139
Fuel storage depots	2	3	8
	<u>192</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>848</u>

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section 4 Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	22
" 5 Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 6 Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	11
" 7 Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 8 Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 9 Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	14
" 10 Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 11 Supply of Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 12 Clothing accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 13 Sitting facilities	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 14 Seats (Sedentary workers)	..	...	...	...	...	-
" 15 Eating facilities	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 16 Floors, passage and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	7
" 17 Fencing-parts of machinery	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	...	-
" 23 Prohibition of heavy work	..	...	...	...	...	-
" 24 First Aid General Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other matters	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<u>74</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.

The Rodent Operator is loaned as required to Longdendale U.D.C for which a quarterly payment of £60 is received.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

Table 4

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	169	32	23
Private Dwellings	155	123	68
Local Authority Premises	25	5	3
Agriculture	—	4	—
	<u>349</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>94</u>

* 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. Two treatments were carried out involving 84 manholes.

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-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	4	
Fleas	6	
Cockroaches	26	Insecticide
Wasps	9	spray or
Other insect pests	9	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 1969.

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.

No movement licences were issued during 1969.

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

Table 5

			Outbreaks	Deaths	Animals Slaughtered
Anthrax	...	...	234	259	0
Foot & Mouth Disease	...	...	0		0
Fowl Pest	...	...	43		
Sheep Scab	...	...	Eradicated from Great Britain in 1952.		
Swine Fever	...	...	The last confirmed case was in 1966.		

There were no outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in 1969. Fowl Pest decreased in number 43 outbreaks in 1969 compared with 98 in 1968.

Anthrax outbreaks increased in number from 211 outbreaks with 221 deaths in 1968 to 234 outbreaks involving 269 deaths in 1969.

WEATHER

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

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
January	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46	2.025	2.72	5.25	3.91
February	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735	4.83	2.71	2.12	2.93
March	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335	2.25	2.19	4.22	2.75
April	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345	2.50	1.69	2.42	4.48
May	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83	3.34	4.97	3.78	3.01
June	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39	4.36	2.31	3.61	3.10
July	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27	4.59	3.31	4.39	2.23
August	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365	4.20	6.02	1.95	3.37
September	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11	3.89	5.00	7.76	2.04
October	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93	3.24	6.63	4.98	1.73
November	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685	5.13	3.95	3.90	7.13
December	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715	6.42	4.17	1.25	4.18
	42.54	40.25	39.23	37.96	48.17	46.775	45.67	45.63	40.86

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1969 was 35.8 inches, which is 101% 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, The annual licence fee is two pounds. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

SECTION D

HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1969

Table 6 indicates progress made during 1969 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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,049
Number of New Houses erected during the year							
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040
(b) Included in (a) above as part of							
Municipal Housing Scheme						houses 35, flats 48	
Manchester C.B. for overspill						870	

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	...	...	...	...	-
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases					15

* 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, 1969.

4 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3 " " (Maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
2 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
2 " Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
1 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
1 Bedroomed Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
								<hr/> 913 <hr/>

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
89, 99/101, 103 High Street East	2 Bedroom	...	3
2 - 12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	...	6
3-9 & 8 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
46, 48, 52, 68, 84 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	5
26 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	1
Roughfields	2 Bedroom	...	2
"	3 Bedroom	...	1
236 Woolley Bridge Road	3 Bedroom House & Shop	...	1
5, 9, 11 Cross Street	2 Bedroom	...	3
86 & 90 Woolley Bridge	2 Bedroom	...	2
20 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	2 Bedroom	...	17
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Kershaw Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
18 Surrey Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
10A, 14, 16 Primrose Lane	2 Bedroom	...	3
1, 3, 5, 25, 49 Chapel Street	2 Bedroom	...	5
58, 60 Edward Street	2 Bedroom	...	2
			<hr/> 90 <hr/>

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1969 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1969.

Part A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced during year Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	12	Nil	Nil
(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	28	Nil	Nil
(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	70	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Act	11	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.

Number of unfit houses in temporary use under Sections 48, 17(2) or 46 and number of licenses for temporary use under Section 34 or 52. NIL

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.	8	17

SECTION E: FOOD

ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 84 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Nineteen samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Withington. Seventeen were placed in provisional Grade 1, two 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.

Sixty-one samples were submitted to the methylene blue, biological, phosphatase and/or brucellosis test. See page 24 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	Complaint	Action
Sugar.	Unusual flavour. (10% Citric Acid)	On investigation it was found that the sugar was contaminated after leaving the factory and was thought to have been added by accident or as a prank on someone's part at the house in question.
Biscuits.	Strand of webbing material.	On examination it was found to be cotton string baked in the biscuit. From samples of webbing, and bag sealings obtained from the factory the specimen resembled that of the stitching thread used for sealing coconut bags. Warning given.
Canned apricots.	Carcass of a hive or honey-bee.	The apricots were packed in Spain. A warning was given and the importers received a letter from the canners who promised tighter supervision.
Lemonade.	Exceptional flavour.	Was found to be due to inefficient crown capping. The stock was replaced and better capping promised by the bottlers.

Loaf of bread. Blue sealing strip.

On investigation this was found to be blue sealing strip from a torn flour bag and had got into the flour prior to baking. Warning given.

Milk bottles. Dirty condition.

The Dairy concerned agreed it's dirty condition and stricter control will be instigated.

Pork Sausage. Foreign body.
(fragment of glass)

An investigation into the possible source revealed nothing to go on. Production arrangements and precautions were reported as satisfactory. The ingredients meat, rusk and seasonings were each from different sources. Advice on taking the utmost care was given at the demonstration of the whole process of sausage preparation and production.

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 sixty-two registered premises and 169 visits and re-visits have been made during 1969.

CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY OF MILK

Thirty-two samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test of which four failed. Two submitted to the Phosphatase Test were satisfactory. Of twenty-six tested for brucellosis four were positive to some degree to the Ring Test but of these none was 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 32)	Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 0)	Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 2)	Brucellosis (Samples taken 26)	Turbidity (Samples taken 1)					
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	MRT	Positive to test		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
						Culture	Biolo- gical			
Untreated	22	4	-	-	4	0	0	-	-	
Pasteurised	6	0	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

One licensed slaughterhouse is 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 ...	314	5	0	2,119	149	0	2,587
Number Inspected ...	314	5	0	2,119	149	0	2,587
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	78	2	0	70	16	0	166
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	24.84	40	0	3.30	10.73	0	6.42
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	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	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
Meat (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Offal (Tuberculosis) ...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Offal (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	...	0	5	2	9
			0	5	2	9

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers.

			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises ...	...	...	0	1	2	4
Meat at retail shops ...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Cooked meat and meat products ...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Canned meats ...	...	...	0	1	0	25
Other canned foods ...	...	...	0	7	3	0
Fish (fresh) ...	...	...	0	0	0	5
Fruit & vegetables (fresh) ...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Other foods ...	...	...	0	2	0	17
			0	12	2	23

Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954, 11 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 1969 was 83, compared with 263 in 1968 and 747 in 1967.

DIPHTHERIA

For the nineteenth 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 ever-increasing speed of modern travel, diphtheria could easily be imported into the country and immunization will be necessary until the disease has been eradicated from the under-developed countries of the world.

The total number of children immunized in Glossop in 1969, was:-

Primary immunizations	188
Booster injections	381

MEASLES

The low incidence of measles may be the effect of the vaccination campaign undertaken in the country since May, 1968. Following the withdrawal of one form of live attenuated vaccine, insufficient supplies were available from June onwards and vaccination was restricted to certain susceptible age groups.

WHOOPIING COUGH

The absence of whooping cough in the district is probably due to the use of a more effective vaccine during recent years.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever remains a very mild disease. Only one case was notified.

POLIOMYELITIS

The last reported case of poliomyelitis was in 1962. Two hundred and ninety-nine doses of vaccine were administered at the Clinic, ninety-eight more than last year.

FOOD POISONING

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

DYSENTERY

Dysentery was less prevalent than in 1968. The six cases reported occurred in January and the beginning of February.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

The twenty-two cases notified were scattered throughout the district.

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 reported thirty-four cases of infectious disease, all during the first six months of the year. An outbreak of mumps in March accounted for thirty-two 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 area office of the Department informs the Medical Officer of Health 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 undue increase in either influenza or other respiratory diseases during the winter months January to March but there was a sharp rise in the intake of new sickness benefit claims during the last week in December when the epidemic of influenza spread to Glossop.

Table 11

DISEASE	AGE											Total Notified	Sent to hospital.
	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-			60-
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever ...	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
Acute Meningitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dysentery ...	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Acute Encephalitis ...	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
Measles ...	3	4	6	3	10	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	47
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infective Jaundice ...	0	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	5	1	1	1	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 3	M.F. 2	M.F. 0	M.F. 0	M.F. 3
Other Tuberculosis - Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis - Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis - Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1969.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 12

New Cases and Mortality during 1969

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0

There were six primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and one death from the disease.

At the end of the year 48 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 1969 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 proportion of children infested with head lice was 4.58 per cent which is almost the same as last year. The influx of new families into the area contributed to the continuation of the high incidence.

No scabies was seen at the Clinic.

REPORT ON THE MASS X-RAY SURVEY OF GLOSSOP
September/October 1969

A further survey was carried out in Glossop during the periods 29th September to 17th October and 27th to 29th October, 1969, previous visits having been made in 1959 and 1963.

The figures for the recent Glossop Survey with the earlier 1963 figures in brackets are given below:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry	1430 (1900)	1297 (1820)	2727 (3720)
General Public	850 (480)	1500 (1080)	2357 (1560)
Total	<u>2287 (2380)</u>	<u>2797 (2900)</u>	<u>5084 (5280)</u>

COMMENTS

1. The closure of one or two large industrial concerns since the previous survey in 1963 probably accounts for the decrease in the number X-rayed in the factories/offices group - 2,670 as compared with 3,720 in 1963. However, the response in the general public sessions shows an increase of almost 1,000 on the 1963 figure.
2. A total of six cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment or close observation was found on this occasion compared with four in 1963. The discovery rate was 1.1 per 1,000 examined (0.7 in 1963) and is considerably higher than that found nationally. It is difficult to give a definite reason for this rise in the discovery rate - possibly a new population from overspill development or perhaps the length of time since the last survey. In any event, it suggests the need for continued general surveys in the area.

All the abnormal cases were referred to their own doctors, the majority for further investigations at the Chest Clinic or Hospital.



