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Borough of Glossop

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. E. NUTTEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

For the Year

1971



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1971 - 1972

Chairman: Councillor P. Matthews

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. Thommason

Alderman F. Bradbury	Councillor G. Chatterton
Alderman T. Briody-Duggan	Councillor P. Jefferson
Alderman Mrs. M. Burgess	Councillor T. Revell
Councillor Mrs. K. Broadbent	Councillor Mrs. D. Singleton
Councillor H. Buxton	Councillor A. Stevens

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. H.E. Nutton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(commenced 11th May, 1971)

Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector,
Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts

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

(Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H.)
(Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H.)

Additional Public Health Inspector

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

Pupil Assistant

P.E. Wild

(commenced 2nd August, 1971)

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control

P. Davies

Clerk

Miss K. Woodhouse

Housing Assistant

R. Parkinson

Clerical Housing Assistant Trainee

Miss A. Taylor

1971

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on the Constitution

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P R E F A C E

To the Minister of State for the
Department of Health and Social Security and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1971.

Dr. Mary Sutcliffe retired on the 6th November, 1970 and I became your Medical Officer in May, 1971.

The main causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation with 103 cases (38%), vascular lesions of the nervous system 64 cases (21%) and cancer 41 cases (13%). These three groups accounted for 67% of the total number of deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 312. Of these 140 (45%) were aged 75 and over; 227 (73%) were aged 65 and over and 267 (86%) were aged 55 and over.

The estimated increase in population during the year is 610. Over the last ten years the population has increased by 6,920.

I am most grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, to the General Practitioners in the area and to the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and support during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. NUTTEN

Medical Officer of Health.

PREFACE

To the Minister of State for the
Department of Health and Social Security and

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of
Glasgow for the year 1971.

Dr. Henry Hutchings visited on the 22nd November, 1970 and I
present your Medical Officer in May, 1971.

The main causes of death were diseases of the heart and
circulation (157 cases (25%), vascular lesions of the nervous system
(44 cases (7%)) and cancer (118 cases (19%)). These three groups accounted for
67% of the total number of deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 312. Of these
140 (45%) were aged 75 and over; 251 (79%) were aged 65 and over and 107 (34%)
were aged 25 and over.

The estimated increase in population during the year is 510.
Over the last ten years the population has increased by 6,350.

I am most grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Social Committee, to the General Practitioners in the area and to the staff
of the Health Department for their co-operation and support during the year.

Yours obedient servant,

M. E. WATSON

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,

I have pleasure in subscribing to the Annual Report of the Health and Housing Department for 1971. I regret that pressure of work and shortage of staff has caused delay in it's presentation.

The population of Glossop has increased by approximately 40 per cent over the past nine years. Twenty six years ago, in 1945, the population stood at 16,950 and it fluctuated only slightly up to 1962 when it had reached 17,440. Since then, however, there has been a steady increase averaging 769 per annum until the figure of 24,360 was reached in 1971.

Over the same nine year period the crude birth ^rate has remained steady at approximately 18.00 but the crude death rate has fallen from 16.11 to 12.8. The increase in the number of elderly people in the Borough indicated by vital statistics and housing records points to a priority need for the provision of a greater number of homes including sheltered accommodation for the elderly and these should be sited conveniently for easy access and shopping.

One wonders if the Clean Air programmes of the North West are making Glossop drier, as the rainfall in 1971 for Glossop was, for once, less than the average for England and Wales for the standard period 1916 - 1950 by nearly 7 inches and less than the average for England and Wales for 1971 by 1.79 inches. Greater penetration of sunlight could account for a drier atmosphere, or is it just a flash in the pan. Perhaps the weathermen could tell us!

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

To the Honorable, Assistant, Commissioner and Members
of the Council of Chicago.

Your Honorable, Justice and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to the Annual Report of the Board and
the Council for 1911. I regret that because of work and shortage
of staff has caused delay in its presentation.

The population of Chicago was increased by approximately 10 per cent
over the year 1900. Twenty six years ago, in 1900, the population
stood at 1,750,000 and it increased only slightly up to 1905 when it had
reached 1,760,000. Since then, however, there has been a steady increase
amounting to 100 per cent when the figure of 3,500,000 was reached in 1911.

Over the same year period the birth rate has remained steady
at approximately 16.00 per 1,000. The death rate has fallen from 16.11 to 12.8.
The increase in the number of foreign people in the foreign indicated by vital
statistics and natural increase is a primary need for the provision of
a greater number of houses for housing, additional accommodation for the study
and those which be added necessarily for every school and shopping.

One wonders if the Council and members of the Board who are seeing
Chicago today, as the statistics in 1911 the Chicago was, for once, less than
the average for England and Wales for the standard period 1910 - 1920 by
approximately 1 inch and less than the average for England and Wales for 1911 by
1.75 inches. Greater provision is made for the study and shopping for a better
accommodation, as it is just a dream in the past. Perhaps the weather could
fall and

Very respectfully,
J. H. HARRIS

J. H. HARRIS

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, 1971	- 24,360
Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961	- 6,105
end of 1971	- 8,268
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1971)	- 8,571
Rateable Value 1st April, 1971	- £636,128
Sum represented by a penny rate	- £5,840 (estimated 1971-72)

LIVE BIRTHS	M.	F.	TOTAL
Total	219	225	444
Legitimate	204	208	412
Illegitimate	15	17	32
Birth Rate	18.2		
Comparability Factor	1.09		
Standardised Birth Rate	19.8		
Illegitimate Births per cent of Total live births	7		

STILL BIRTHS	M.	F.	TOTAL
Total	5	3	8
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	18		

DEATHS	M.	F.	TOTAL
All causes	153	159	312
Death Rate	12.8		
Comparability Factor	0.89		
Standardised Death Rate	11.4		
Maternal Death Rate	0		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0	0
Deaths from Diphtheria	0	0	0
Deaths from Smallpox	0	0	0
Deaths from Influenza	0	0	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	18	23	41

DEATHS OF INFANTS	M.	F.	TOTAL
Total	7	5	12
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	1	-	1

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	27
Legitimate infants per 1,000	27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	31

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.09 and 0.89 respectively for 1971. 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 based on the 1971 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 in 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. Industries are varied and include the manufacture of canned goods, rope, rubber commodities, tools, brushes, clothing and footwear, metal goods, bricks, chemicals, crepe, foam plastics and textiles. Other industries include printing and engineering.

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

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1971 was 349 (312 men and 37 women) the highest figure being 395 (347 men and 48 women) at the January count and the lowest being 298 (256 men and 33 women) at the count taken in November.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 58 (50 men and 8 women), the highest figure being 67 (59 men and 8 women) in November and the lowest being 49 (43 men and 6 women) in January.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1970, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 7,475. The estimated figure for June, 1971 is 7,658.

The estimated number of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1971, was as follows overleaf:-

INDUSTRY	MALES aged 15 & over	FEMALES aged 15 & over	TOTAL Males & Females aged 15 & over
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Fishing	20	-	20
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	162	255	417
Chemicals and Allied Industries	120	8	128
Metal Manufacture	271	36	307
Mechanical Engineering	91	5	96
Instrument Engineering	-	1	1
Electrical Engineering	6	-	6
Vehicles	5	-	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	355	99	454
Textiles	874	826	1,700
Clothing and footwear	110	613	723
Bricks, Pottery, Glass and Cement	1	-	1
Timber and Furniture	75	68	143
Paper Printing and Publishing	40	20	60
Other manufacturing industries	465	302	767
TOTAL ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2,575	2,233	4,808
Construction	143	6	149
Gas, Electricity and water	106	-	106
Transport and communication	126	2	128
Distributive trade	229	296	525
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1	4	5
Professional and Scientific Services	196	732	928
Miscellaneous Services	205	248	453
Public Administration	261	62	323
Unclassified	23	7	30
TOTAL	1,290	1,357	2,647
GRAND TOTAL	3,885	3,590	7,475

Comparative Crude Birth Rates and Death
Rates. Analysis of Mortality and Maternal
Mortality in the year 1971.

England
and Wales Glossop
Rates per 1,000 population.

Births:

Live Births	16.0	18.2
Still Births	12.0*	18.0

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

Deaths:

All causes	11.6	12.8
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.019	0.041
Other Tuberculosis	0.004	0
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.630	0.246
Other Cancer	1.765	1.437

	England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 live births	
All causes under 1 year	18	27
All causes under 4 weeks	12	16
All causes under 1 week	10	16
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	22	33

Maternal Mortality

	England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Stillbirths)	
Maternal Causes		
Excluding Abortion	0.13	0
Due to Abortion	0.03	0
Total: Maternal Mortality	0.16	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B.
(corrected figures)

	Males	Females
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity	1	2
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	2	3
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	5	4
Malignant neoplasm - larynx	2	-
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	5	1
Malignant neoplasm - breast	1	4
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	3
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	1	-
Other malignant neoplasm	1	6
Diabetes mellitus	-	1
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-
Anaemias	-	2
Other diseases of nervous system	3	1
Chronic heart disease	-	1
Hypertensive disease	1	-
Ischaemic heart disease	42	40
Other forms of heart disease	6	4
Cerebrovascular disease	29	35
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	2
Influenza	-	3
Pneumonia	12	21
Bronchitis and emphysema	7	5
Asthma	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	5
Peptic ulcer	1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	3	-
Congenital anomalies	3	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2
All other accidents	6	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	-
All other external causes	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	153	159

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1971

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	16.05	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
1970	19.7	12.5	23,750
1971	18.2	12.8	24,360

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, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

Public Health Laboratory 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 Department of Health and Social Security.

Samples and Specimens examined, 1971.

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

GENERAL DISEASES

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Salmonella Organisms other than Typhoid	0	27
Typhoid Organisms	3	0
Dysentery	0	0
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	0
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	0
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	0	3
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0
Clostridium Welchii	0	0
Occult Blood	0	0
Taenia saginata (segments)	0	1

MILK

	NUMBER	SATISFACTORY
Samples taken:		
Methylene Blue Test	23	21
Tuberculosis	0	0
Phosphatase Test	6	6
Turbidity Test	0	0
Brucella M.R.T.	17	17
Brucella Culture Test	7	7
	53	51

WATER (Drinking)

	NUMBER	SATISFACTORY
Samples taken:		
Bacteriological	42	31
Chemical	3	3
Lead Content	0	0
	45	34

FOOD AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
* Chemical Miscellaneous	55	54
++ Methylene Blue (ice-cream)	24	24
* Taken by the County Council		
++ Taken by the Glossop Inspectorate		

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In 1971 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 1971.

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 local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

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

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

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

On average, household refuse is collected every 7 days from approximately 9,700 dustbins and is transported by three Karrier Dual Tippers and one Muskateer Tipper, which is also used for collections from outlying areas, special collections and trade waste removal.

For street cleansing, one Johnson Suction Cleaner is employed. Two part-time drivers, one full-time attendant and three full-time street scavengers are employed.

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

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 seventy instances.

The Health Department from stocks which it carries provides a large majority of the new, additional or replacement dustbins, often after service of notice on the owner of the property, and at the owner's cost. Owners or occupiers can if they so wish buy a regulation type bin elsewhere.

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 8,787 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:-

a)	Direct to houses from mains	...	...	...	8,763
b)	By means of stand-pipes	...	...	...	0
c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc.	...	...	...	24

Number of connections made during the year:-

a)	Existing houses	...	...	...	...	1
b)	New houses and flats	...	...	...	...	222
c)	To other premises (trade supplies)	...	...	...	...	14

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 filtrations, lime and chlorination. Swineshaw has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated. Work is in hand to provide filtration of the water from this reservoir and should be completed in 1972.

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 Royle Estate, The Simmondley Estate, The Heath Estate, Shaw Lane Estate, Hadfield, Dinting Vale Industrial Estate and Kingsmoor Fields, Glossop.

The total length of the water main extension was 2,444 metres (2,672 yards).

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Samples taken: (including 15 from Swimming Baths)

Bacteriological	-	57
Chemical	-	3
Lead Content	-	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Eleven of the 57 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. (See table below)

The public swimming bath is filled from the town's mains supply and the water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath. Fifteen plunge bath samples were examined bacteriologically during the open season, February to November, 1971. All of these were satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY AND FLUORIDE CONTENT

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department has given the following information:-

"No tests for plumbo-solvency were made, but two samples of water were analysed for lead content; both gave a nil result.

Fluoride content is less than 0.1 mg/l."

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Samples of drinking water collected by Glossop Inspectors and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington:-

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Bact. Coli type 1 per 100 ml.
16.2.71	111 Platt Street, Padfield.	Hadfield	0	1
11.5.71	60 Chunal Lane, Glossop.	Hurst via Whitfield	2	0
11.5.71	53 North Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	0
29.6.71	18 Sandybank Close, Hadfield.	Hadfield	0	1
3.7.71	17 Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	7	0
3.7.71	Top 'th Hill Farm, Park Road, Hadfield.	Private	160	0
13.7.71	113 Platt Street, Padfield.	Hadfield.	180+	0
13.7.71	12 Stiles Close, Hadfield.	Hadfield.	13	0
24.11.71	60 Chunal Lane, Glossop.	Hurst via Whitfield	8	0
24.11.71	24 Shireway, Old Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	0
24.11.71	47 Coombes Grove, Gamesley.	Hurst via Whitfield	2	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Three samples were collected by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department and examined at their laboratory. Copy certificates of analyses are given overleaf and may be considered typical.

Certificate of Analysis

Hurst Supply - 21st July, 1971.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Faintly brown, faintly turbid
Colour (Hazen Units)	
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	
pH value	7.9
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	100
Free & Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	27
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr	0.20
Temporary	20
Hard: Permanent	25
Total	45
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	1.0

There was no available chlorine present.

Certificate of Analysis

Swineshaw Supply - 21st July, 1971.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Colourless, practically clear
Colour (Hazen Units)	
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	
pH value	9.4
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	110
Free & Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.07
Nitrogen as Nitrites	very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	28
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr	0.15
Temporary	25
Hard: Permanent	30
Total	55
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

The pH of the water was rather high.

Certificate of Analysis

Hadfield Supply - 21st July, 1971.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	
pH value	8.2
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	60
Free & Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.07
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	13
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr	0.30
Temporary	10
Hard: Permanent	20
Total	30
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

There was no available chlorine present.

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population involved
Number of houses connected to sewers	8,700	24,360
Number of houses in district not connected to sewers	14	
Number of connections made during the year		
(a) Existing houses	-	
(b) New houses	93	
(c) Other premises	-	
Number of conversions of other closets to W.C's	1	

Table 1.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

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

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	4
Caravan, etc. Act 1960	2
* Clean Air Act, 1956	150
Factories Act, 1961	189
Food Premises (Market Stalls, Stalls & Vehicles)	175
Food Premises (Food & Drugs Act, 1955, etc.)	35
Housing Acts, 1936-69	69
* Housing Management	148
Infectious Diseases	67
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	166
Nuisances, Public Health Act	1,718
Offices and Shops (O.S.R. Act., etc.)	131
Other Miscellaneous Acts & Regulations	7
Pet Animals Act, 1951	6
Rodent Control	236
	<hr/>
	3,108
	<hr/>
* Visits and inspections carried out by the Smoke Control Technical Officer and those by the Housing Assistant are not included in these figures.	

Table 2.

NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1971

* No. of complaints received	653
No. outstanding from 1970	43
No. of Informal Notices served	52
No. of Statutory Notices served	0
* No. of Premises at which one or more nuisances abated	641
* No. of Premises at which nuisances outstanding at the year end	55
* Each may refer to several items.	

Sewage Disposal (information supplied by the Borough Engineer/Surveyor)

"The Works, which was designed to treat sewage from a population of approximately 20,000 has now been in full operation for eight years. During the latter half of 1970 it became substantially overloaded, mainly due to the increase in population, especially that at the Manchester Corporation estate at Gamesley.

As a result of the local enquiry held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in July, 1969, extensions to the works commenced in September, 1970, being Phase I of a planned extension to virtually double the capacity for the present works and also vastly improve the present methods of sludge treatment.

Construction of Phase II of the extensions will soon commence and should be nearing completion by the spring of 1972. Phase II consists of a sludge treatment plant which will have a much improved end-product and it is hoped to be able to market this as fertiliser/soil conditioner when the plant is fully operational.

It is intended that Phase III of the extensions will commence during the spring of 1972, and will provide a sufficient treatment capacity for the increase in domestic flow, plus provision for the treatment of trade affluent at present being discharged direct to the River Etherow and so reduce the amount of pollution of the river.

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

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (Dwellings)

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc. in the Borough is as follows:- Pail Closets 35, Dustbins 9,700, Ashpits 1, Waste Water Conveniences 127, Fresh Water Conveniences 6,343.

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 77 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 54 shops, 7 dairy farms, by 15 dairymen from this and other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 1 local dairy.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number on factories on the register:-

With power	...	...	...	...	...	148
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/>
						159 (incl. 16 Bakehouses)

A total of 194 inspections and re-inspections were made during 1971 and 19 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 overleaf:-

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

Table 3.

(1) Inspection (not including re-inspections)
(Figures include Bakehouses)

Premises	Total Registered	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	148	46	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	11	3	0	0
TOTAL	159	49	0	0

(2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	1	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	0	0	0
(c) Not sepearte for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	19	18	1	0	0

Note:-

Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961, are not included in the above tables.

(3) Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

The number of persons employed in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory.

Curtains and furniture hangings	...	...	...	1
Brush making in the home	...	...	...	11
Wearing apparel, (making	...	...	...	25
etc., cleaning and washing)				

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

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 16. Sixteen inspections were made and 8 defects were recorded. All were remedied.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	5	5
Insanitary conditions	2	2
Structural defects	0	0
Infestations	1	1
Other contraventions	0	0
	8	8

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, a tripe dresser and boiler. One visit was made and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily volumetric readings for recording smoke and sulphur pollution in the atmosphere were continued.

The atmosphere is steadily becoming cleaner as the smoke control programme progresses.

Apart from certain known sources of pollution, it is obvious to the observant, confirmed by daily readings, that there is a marked improvement especially in the smoke controlled areas.

Smoke Control Area No. 5 is with the Ministry awaiting confirmation to become operative in July, 1972.

On the 5th July, 1972, the number of premises involved under smoke control orders will be 1,800 approximately in an area of 822 acres. There are of course in addition, a large number of houses built in recent years which already have smokeless appliances installed, such as Gamesley Housing Site, the newer Glossop Council Housing Sites and private development. This means that the smoke control programme by July, 1972 will have dealt with approximately one third of those properties requiring conversions and as the older and more densely populated areas are being dealt with early in the programme the next few years should show a virtually domestic smokeless area extending from the south west across the Town Centre.

There are one or two industrial premises giving rise for concern with negation to a serious degree of our efforts to secure a smoke free atmosphere. These sources of pollution are being investigated by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate as registered processes with a view to a remedy at the earliest opportunity.

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 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 334 retail shops, 35 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.

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. Factor Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, depending on the class of premises concerned.

At the end of 1971, a total of 183 premises were registered and 6 newly registered premises had received one or more visits of inspection. In all 117 visits, which included 68 general inspections, were made in connection with the above Act by Glossop Public Health Inspectors.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

	Registered	No. receiving a general inspection	Persons Employed
Offices	37	4	218
Retail	120	54	406
Warehouses	2	1	10
Catering Establishments open to the public and canteens	22	8	84
Fuel storage depots	2	1	14
	183	68	732

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES (CONTINUED)

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	4	Cleanliness	6
"	5	Overcrowding	-
"	6	Temperature	21
"	7	Ventilation	-
"	8	Lighting	-
"	9	Sanitary Conveniences	2
"	10	Washing facilities	-
"	11	Supply of Drinking Water	-
"	12	Clothing accommodation	1
"	13	Sitting facilities	-
"	14	Seats (Sedentary workers)	1
"	15	Eating facilities	1
"	16	Floors, passage and stairs	-
"	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	2
		Other matters	1

Notices were served seeking remedy of the contraventions and all but two defects were remedied by the year end.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

No such premises exist in the Borough.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local byelaws made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on 11th August, 1958. (Byelaws may also be made under Sec. 77, Public Health Act, 1961).

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 necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

Overleaf will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

Table 4.

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	44	19	25
Private Dwellings	176	96	80
Local Authority Premises	16	4	12
Agriculture	-	-	-
*	236	119	117

* 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 93 manholes on each occasion.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four annual licences were renewed after inspection of the premises. The annual licence fee is two pounds.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965. Five firms are registered in respect of seven yards.

VERMINOUS PREMISES
(excluding Rats and Mice)

Fifty premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure. Treatment was by way of insecticide spray or powder application.

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
General uncleanness	5
Fleas	1
Cockroaches	12
Silverfish	2
Wasps Nest	21
Beetles	4
Other insect pests	5

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

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading no houses were disinfected by the Health Department in 1971.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER

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

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

No movement licences were issued during 1971.

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

Table 5

					Animals		
					Outbreaks	Deaths	Slaughtered
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	64	85	0
Foot and Mouth Disease	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Fowl Pest	...	...	...	...	4,214	0	0
Rabies	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Sheep Scab	...	...	...	...	Eradicated from Great Britain in 1952		
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	3	0	189

There were no outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in 1971. Fowl Pest increased in number 4,214 outbreaks in 1971 compared with 3,328 in 1970.

Anthrax outbreaks decreased in number to 64 outbreaks with 85 deaths in 1971 as against 115 outbreaks involving 122 deaths in 1970.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past nine year is set out below:

Summary of Rainfall (in inches)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46	2.025	2.72	5.25	3.91	2.57	2.75
February	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735	4.83	2.71	2.12	2.93	5.31	2.44
March	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335	2.25	2.19	4.22	2.75	3.75	2.37
April	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345	2.50	1.69	2.42	4.48	6.07	1.75
May	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83	3.34	4.97	3.78	3.01	0.44	1.66
June	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39	4.36	2.31	3.61	3.10	3.28	2.93
July	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27	4.59	3.31	4.39	2.23	3.48	2.24
August	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365	4.20	6.02	1.95	3.37	2.90	3.92
September	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11	3.89	5.00	7.76	2.04	2.70	0.73
October	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93	3.24	6.63	4.98	1.73	4.53	3.28
November	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685	5.13	3.95	3.90	7.13	6.13	4.60
December	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715	6.42	4.17	1.25	4.18	2.09	1.03
	40.25	39.23	37.96	48.17	46.775	45.67	45.63	40.86	43.25	29.70

WEATHER (CONTINUED)

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1971 was 31.49 inches, which is 86.5% of the annual average over England and Wales of 36.4 inches for standard year period 1916 - 1950.

PET SHOPS

Three such shops were licenced 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, 1971.

Table 6 indicates progress made during 1971 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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,268
Number of New Houses erected during the year									
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Part E (10) Overcrowding (Housing Act 1936, Part IV):

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	-
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...				-
+ (b)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year...	...	...	...	...	-
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	...	...	...	...	7
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases					44

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

PERMANENT COUNCIL PROPERTIES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1971.

Table 7

4 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
3 Bedroom Houses (maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3 Bedroom Houses and Garages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3 Bedroom Houses and Carports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2 Bedroom Houses (maisonettes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
2 Bedroom Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
1 Bedroom Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
1 Bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
3 Bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Bedroom Prefabricated Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
										<hr/> 972 <hr/>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

Table 8

4, 15, 25, 49 Chapel Street	2 Bedroom	4
23, 25, 45 Charlestown Road	2 Bedroom	3
5, 9, 11, 15 Cross Street	2 Bedroom	4
2, 8, 3, 5, 7, 9 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	6
30, 32, 40, 58, 60 Edward Street	2 Bedroom	5
25, 26, 68, 78, 88, 90, 92 Freetown	2 Bedroom	7
92, 94, 96 Gladstone Street	2 Bedroom	3
1 Hall's Court	2 Bedroom	1
8 Hague Street (Hillcrest)	3 Bedroom	1
89 High Street East	2 Bedroom	1
97, 235, 241 High Street West	2 Bedroom	3
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Kershaw Street	2 Bedroom	5
6, 22, 26, 28, 30 Milltown	2 Bedroom	5
32 Milltown	3 Bedroom	1
127 Padfield Main Road	3 Bedroom	1
1 & 2 Park Croft	2 Bedroom	2
Remaining Prefabs	2 Bedroom	4
14, 16, 109 Primrose Lane	2 Bedroom	3
5 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	1
2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	15
12 Sumner's Place	2 Bedroom	1
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	6
3 & 3A Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	2
82, 84, 86, 88, 90 Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	5
236 Woolley Bridge Road	3 Bedroom and Shop	1
		<hr/> 90 <hr/>

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1971 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1971.

Table 9.

Part A. Houses Demolished			
	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	26	38	9
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) (Housing Act, 1957)	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	9	7	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	19	37	13
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	4	-	-
Part B. Unfit Houses closed			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 36 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Part C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied			
		By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	2	73	-
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Act		-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		-	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957		-	-
Part D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)			
Position at End of Period.			
Number of unfit houses in temporary use under Sections 48, 17(2) or 46 and number of licences for temporary use under Section 34 or 52.			35
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.	5	9	

SECTION E: FOOD

ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 63 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

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

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 with the local food and drugs authority. Distributors require registration with the local Council and now number 56 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.

Thirtyfive tests were made on twentythree samples of milk for methylene blue, biological, phosphatase and/or turbidity. See page 25 for results.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

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

Food	Complaint	Action
Loaf of Witbe bread.	Pink and blue matter.	Found on investigation to be pink and blue paper. Confirmed by County Analyst. Warning given.
Loaf of white bread.	Fragments of glass.	On investigation, the most probable source was from a badly, chipped glass butter dish used by the complainant. There was no known source at the factory.

FOOD AND DRUGS (CONTINUED)

Food	Complaint	Action
Loaf of white bread.	Oil	The bread was not subject to analysis but the bakery firm stated that it was vegetable oil which had found it's way into the mix from the machinery. A warning was given.
Milk bottle.	Dirty condition.	The matter was taken up with the Company in question, who stated that every precaution was taken in cleansing the bottles. A warning was given.

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 fiftyfour registered premises. Fiftysix visits and re-visits were made during 1971. These inspections are included in figures relating to food premises under sanitary inspection of the area on page 12.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY OF MILK

Twentythree samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, two of which were unsatisfactory. The six submitted to the Phosphatase Test were satisfactory. All the six tested for brucellosis 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.

Table 10.

Designation	EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES BY GLOSSOP INSPECTORATE				
	Nature of Test				
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 23)	Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 0)	Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 6)	Brucellosis (Samples taken 6)	Turbidity (Samples taken 0)
	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Positive to test MRT Culture Biological	Satisfactory
Untreated	15	2	-	6	-
Pasteurised	6	-	6	-	-
Sterilised	--	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

One licenced 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 slaughterhouse. A 100 per cent inspection service is maintained. The meat is of high quality.

Table 11 - Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

Number killed Number inspected							
	Cattle exc. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
... ..	554	0	0	1,884	342	0	2,780
... ..	554	0	0	1,884	342	0	2,780
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	63	0	0	1	31	0	95
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	11.37	0	0	.05	9.07	0	3.41
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 12

Approximate weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouse

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Meat (other disease and conditions)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Offal (Tuberculosis)	....	...	...	0	0	0	0
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	...	...	...	0	5	2	22
				0	5	2	22

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Meat at retail shops	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	...	0	1	3	21
Canned meat	...	...	...	0	0	0	26
Other canned foods	...	...	...	0	4	1	19
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	0	0	0	24
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Other foods	...	...	...	0	14	1	4
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown	...	...	...	0	15	0	20
				0	16	1	2

Slaughtermen's Licence

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

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND
OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1971 was 84 compared with 194 in 1970 and 83 in 1969.

DIPHTHERIA

For the twenty-first 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 1971, was:-

Primary Immunisations - 381
(i.e. 371 Triple injections, 10 Diphtheria/Tetanus)

Booster Injections - 353
(i.e. 247 Triple injections, 1 Diphtheria/Pertussis,
138 Diphtheria/Tetanus, 7 Diphtheria only).

MEASLES

There was a fairly low incidence of measles, 58 cases being notified.

SCARLET FEVER

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

POLIOMYELITIS

The last reported case of poliomyelitis was in 1962. One hundred and twenty-five doses of vaccine were administered at the Clinic; eightyeight less than last year.

FOOD POISONING

Only one case of Salmonella infection was brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

DYSENTERY

There were no cases of dysentery during 1971.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

The nineteen cases notified were scattered throughout the district.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were no cases of whooping cough during 1971.

ACUTE MENINGITIS

One case of meningitis was notified during the year.

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 thirtyfour cases of infectious disease. An outbreak of chickenpox accounted for 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 when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceeding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceeding eight months April to November.

Table 13.

DISEASE	AGE														
	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	6+	Age unknown	Total Notified	Sent to hospital
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Typhoid Fever	0	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	0
Acute Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis	0	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	0
Measles	2	6	6	11	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	58	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Infective Jaundice	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	19	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.	M. F.	M. F.
- Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
- Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Tuberculosis	0	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	0
- Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14.

New Cases and Mortality during 1971.

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

There were three primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, one notification of non-respiratory tuberculosis and there was one death from the disease.

At the end of the year 52 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 taken in 1971 under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925) which prohibits 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 9.2 per cent. The figure for last year was 11.6 per cent.

Only one case of scabies was seen at the Clinic.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Period	New Cases		Mortality		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were three primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, one notification of non-respiratory tuberculosis and there was one death from the disease.

At the end of the year 51 cases were recorded in the tuberculosis register. The Great Clinic is held at New Street, Ashton-under-Lyme.

Monday ... 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday ... 9.30 a.m.
Wednesday ... 9.30 a.m.
Thursday ... 1.30 p.m.
Friday (evening) ... 1.30 p.m.

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

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION

No action was taken in 1937 under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925) which provides persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dirty premises.

The Public Health Act, 1907, (Section 41) and Regulations County Council Act, 1934, (Section 79) provide for compensation to be paid.

NOTIFICATION

The Public Health Act, 1907, (Section 41) and Regulations County Council Act, 1934, (Section 79) provide for compensation to be paid.

Only one case of scabies was seen at the Clinic.



