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Contributors

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ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

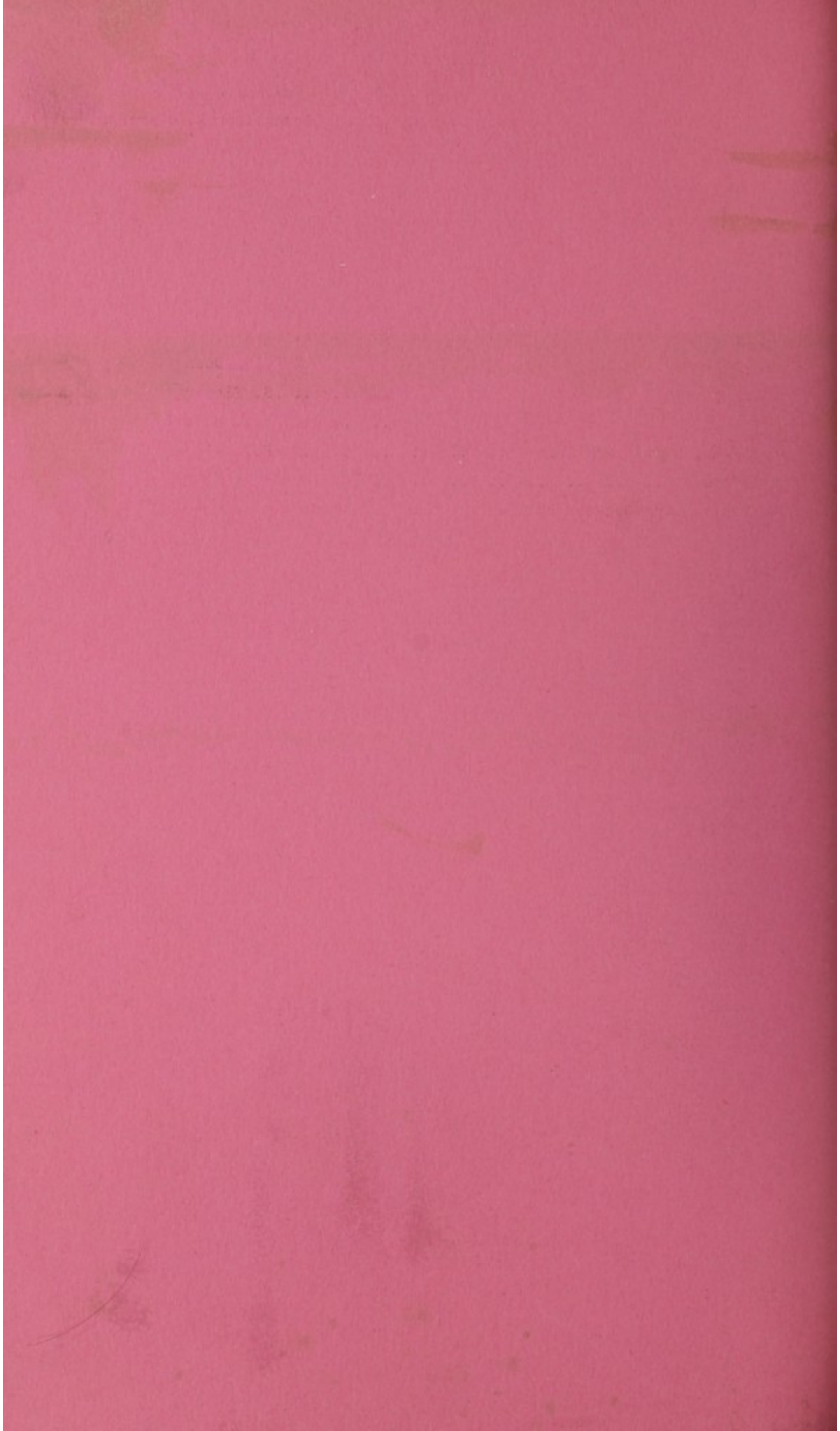
on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1967



ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967 - 1968

Chairman Councillor G.J. Peach, J.P. *+
 Vice Chairman Councillor R.T. Archer *+

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>	
Boylestone and Cubley	Mrs. K.M. Appleby	*+
Longford and Hollington	R.T. Archer	*+
Hognaston and Atlow	W.E. Bull	*+
Eaton and Alsop and Newton Grange	W.J. Bunting	*
Tissington and Lea Hall	J.H. Carr	
Kirk Ireton and Callow	S.W. Dean	
Hartington Nether Quarter	S. Flower	*+
Yeaveley and Rodsley	J.W. Foot	+
Carsington, Hopton and Ible	F.W. Glossop	*
Brailsford	S.G. Grix	*+
Edlaston and Wyaston and Shirley	E.H. Hand	
Parwich	Rev. F.G. Hansford	*+
Osmaston and Yeldersley	A.E. Hill	*+
Brassington	H.G. Kiddy	*+
Sudbury and Somersal Herbert	H.K. Marshall	*+
Clifton	G.J. Peach	*+
Hartington Town Quarter	G.D. Prime	*+
Norbury and Roston and Snelston	T.G. Prince	*+
Kniveton	Miss A. Selby	*+
Hulland and Biggin	A.E.H. Sevier	
Hungry Bentley and Alkmonton	P.R.J. Spencer	
Doveridge	J. Stevenson	*+
Mappleton and Offcote and Underwood	J. Sutton	*+
Fenny Bentley and Thorpe	R.A. Waldron	*+
Hulland Ward and Mercaston	J.H. Wheeldon	*+
Bradley	H.E. Wheeldon	
Marston Montgomery	C.J. Woodhouse	+
Bradbourne and Ballidon	F.B. Wright	*+

Public Health Committee

All members of the Council marked with *

Chairman R.T. Archer

Housing Committee

All the members of the Council marked with +

Chairman Mrs. K.M. Appleby

1960-1961

Chairman: ...
Vice Chairman: ...

Committee	Members
Executive	Mr. L.H. ...
Finance	Mr. T. ...
Marketing	Mr. ...
Personnel	Mr. ...
Production	Mr. ...
Research & Development	Mr. ...
Public Relations	Mr. ...
Quality Control	Mr. ...
Legal	Mr. ...
Plant & Equipment	Mr. ...
Supply	Mr. ...
Training	Mr. ...
Welfare	Mr. ...
Work Study	Mr. ...

Public Health Committee

All members of the Council ...

Chairman: ...

Working Committee

All members of the Council ...

Chairman: ...

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,

Coampton Offices,

Ashbourne,

Derbyshire.

DN26 1PS

Medical Officer of Health

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

15th May, 1967

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman

H. Litchfield, Cert. S.I.B.

District Public Health Inspectors

D.J. Cowen, M.A.P.H.I.

L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

R.C. Ward

General Clerk and Shorthand Typist

Miss J. Harvey

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Newberry, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Macintosh, Cert. S.P.H.

District Public Health Inspector

B. J. Green, M.A.F.H.I.

L. Skelton, M.A.F.H.I.

Second Public Health Inspector

R. C. Ward

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ

15th May, 1969

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1967, was 11,620 an increase of 60 over that for 1966.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 190, that is 106 males and 84 females. This represents a decrease of 34 on the previous year's figures when 156 births (88 males and 68 females) were registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 118 (66 males and 52 females), and this figure shows a decrease of 12 on that for the previous year. There were no still births during the year.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 25 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 5 deaths, a decrease of 1 on the previous year's figures, this represents a percentage of 21.18 of all deaths.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.3 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country.

A total of 175 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 30 notifications recorded during 1966), made up as follows:- Measles 155, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 17, and Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 2.

I am again pleased to be able to report that we received no notifications of food poisoning in this district during 1967.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Chief Officers for their support and assistance and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W.J. Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Rural District of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
County Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
MS 122

15th May, 1950

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1949, was 11,620, an increase of 50 over that for 1948.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 190, that is 106 males and 84 females. This represents a decrease of 11 on the previous year's figures when 196 births (88 males and 108 females) were registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 118 (66 males and 52 females), and this figure shows a decrease of 11 on that for the previous year. There were no still births during the year.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 15 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 5 deaths, a decrease of 1 on the previous year's figures, this represents a percentage of 31.18 of all deaths.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 10.7 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country.

A total of 175 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 20 notifications recorded during 1948), made up as follows: Measles 122, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, and Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 5.

I am again pleased to be able to report that no notifications of food poisoning in this district during 1949.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to thank on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J. B. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Civil Officers for their support and assistance and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. Kerrison

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1967	11,620
Estimated Number of Houses	3,722
Estimated Number of Farms	1,004
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£281,519
Product of Penny Rate	£1,084

The primary industry of the district is dairy farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition there is one cheese factory.

In the north of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	106	84	190
Legitimate	102	77	179
Illegitimate	4	7	11

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	16.4
Area Comparability Factor	1.12
Adjusted Birth Rate	18.3
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1967	17.2

Illegitimate Live Births.

These formed 5.8% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Nil
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1967.	14.8

<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	106	84	190
Legitimate	102	77	179
Illegitimate	4	7	11

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	66	52	118

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	10.2
Area Comparability Factor	1.08
Adjusted Death Rate	11.0
England and Wales Death Rate for 1967.	11.2

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rates.

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	5
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1967	18.3
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	5
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 5

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 5

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion).

Number of Deaths Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all forms).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	16	9	25

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	4	1	5

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1967.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1967 :-

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	4	14
Leukaemia, aleikaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	10	20
Coronary disease, angina	10	6	16
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	6	12	18
Other circulatory disease	8	7	15
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis	3	-	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	2	6
Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5
All other accidents	2	2	4
Total	66	52	118

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1967 was 175.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Measles	155	-
Whooping Cough	17	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	2
Total	175	2

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1967.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	2	6	9	18	20	85	12	2	1	155
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	1	1	1	11	-	-	-	17
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	-	3	8	10	19	21	97	12	3	2	175

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received month by month throughout the year.

Disease	Jan.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	60	72	9	4	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	155
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	-	1	-	17
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	60	72	9	4	3	7	6	11	2	-	1	-	175

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1967 2 cases of tuberculosis were notified, both respiratory, and there were no deaths from tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of respiratory tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No cases of diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946, and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during the year.

Primary Immunisations	-	154
Booster Injections	-	136

This gives an increase of 25 primary immunisations and 50 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

WELFARE OF AGED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

Miss M.G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 43278.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The responsibility for the provision for Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Park Avenue near the Fire Station and is manned from 8.00 a.m. to midnight. Whilst the period midnight to 8.00 a.m. is covered by personnel on stand-by duty, additional cover is afforded by the main station at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver, and 8 Driver/Attendants.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharge of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Infant Welfare Centre.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres.

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. Tuesday and Thursday 10.0 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and
2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Dental Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Thursday. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Eye Clinic.

Derby, Cathedral Road. 2nd and 5th Monday a.m. 1st, 3rd and 4th Monday p.m.
Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Derby, Cathedral Road. Thursday. Telephone Derby 45934.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. (Temporarily unstaffed).

Chiropody Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 1st and 3rd Monday a.m. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Chest Clinic.

Derby, 93 Green Lane, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturday (Contacts only)
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. By appointment to all sessions. Telephone Derby 40366.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB).

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.
Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.
Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.
Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.
St. Oswald's Hospital, Ashbourne.
Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street.

Anyone requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 121a Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47141 Ext.332).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are not communicated to this department except when a positive result leads to notifications under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

Due to the prolonged illness of Mr. Green the routine work of the department had to be reorganised. Inspections to Food Hygiene and Slaughter Improvement Grants were given priority over the other sundary duties of Licensing, Lotteries and Gaming Act and the clearing of obstructions from footpaths.

Meat inspection duties were carried out by your staff until the beginning of March. At that time an agreement was made with Messrs. Kay, Salford and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons, to carry out Meat Inspection duties. I would like to express my thanks to Messrs. Kay, Salford and Harding for their help and co-operation.

During the Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic, the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption declined. Two slaughter houses were closed for this period at the other slaughter houses the animals were moved under license and meat inspection was done at short notice.

The Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1968 came into force on 1st January, 1967. There are no markets and only a few isolated stalls in this district. The Inspectors were chiefly concerned with delivery vehicles and places used as food stores ensuring that they comply with the requirements dealing with cleanliness and the hygienic handling of food.

I regret to report that some houses were again flooded at Clifton. This is due to defective floodbanks. The Trent River Authority are being consulted regarding a scheme to repair the banks and means to alleviate the flooding.

I thank members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the officers and members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

H. Litchfield

Chief Public Health Inspector

GENERAL INFORMATION

SCOPE OF SERVICE

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 111A Cannon Road, Derby (Telephone Derby 4111 Ext. 312).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are sent direct to the Medical Practitioner when a positive result is obtained. Specimens taken by other persons should be sent to the Laboratory with a request for a receipt.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory as early as possible after collection.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a clean, dry, leak-proof container.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a cool box or other suitable container.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a clean, dry, leak-proof container.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a clean, dry, leak-proof container.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a clean, dry, leak-proof container.

Specimens should be sent to the Laboratory in a clean, dry, leak-proof container.

CHARGES AND PAYMENT

Charges for the examination of specimens are as follows: (a) Bacteriological examination of milk, water, food, etc., 1/6 per specimen; (b) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of infectious disease, 2/6 per specimen; (c) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of parasites, 2/6 per specimen; (d) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of fungi, 2/6 per specimen; (e) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of viruses, 2/6 per specimen; (f) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of toxins, 2/6 per specimen; (g) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of other micro-organisms, 2/6 per specimen.

Charges for the examination of specimens are as follows: (a) Bacteriological examination of milk, water, food, etc., 1/6 per specimen; (b) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of infectious disease, 2/6 per specimen; (c) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of parasites, 2/6 per specimen; (d) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of fungi, 2/6 per specimen; (e) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of viruses, 2/6 per specimen; (f) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of toxins, 2/6 per specimen; (g) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of other micro-organisms, 2/6 per specimen.

Charges for the examination of specimens are as follows: (a) Bacteriological examination of milk, water, food, etc., 1/6 per specimen; (b) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of infectious disease, 2/6 per specimen; (c) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of parasites, 2/6 per specimen; (d) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of fungi, 2/6 per specimen; (e) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of viruses, 2/6 per specimen; (f) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of toxins, 2/6 per specimen; (g) Bacteriological examination of specimens for the detection of other micro-organisms, 2/6 per specimen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire. DE6 1DZ.

15th May, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1967.

Due to the prolonged illness of Mr. Cowen the routine work of the department had to be reorganised. Inspection to Food Premises and Housing Improvement Grants were given priority over the other mundane duties of Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act and the clearing of obstructions from footpaths.

Meat inspection duties were carried out by your staff until the beginning of March. At that time an agreement was made with Messrs. Kay, McMurty and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons, to carry out Meat Inspection duties. I would like to express my thanks to Messrs. Kay, McMurty and Harding for their help and co-operation.

During the Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic, the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption declined. Two slaughter houses were closed for this period at the other slaughter houses the animals were moved under licence and meat inspection was done at short notice.

The Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 came into force on 1st January, 1967. There are no markets and only a few isolated stalls in this district. The Inspectors were chiefly concerned with delivery vehicles and places used as food stores ensuring that they comply with the requirements dealing with cleanliness and the hygienic handling of food.

I regret to report that some houses were again flooded at Clifton. This is due to defective floodbanks. The Trent River Authority are being consulted regarding a scheme to repair the banks and means to alleviate the flooding.

I thank members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the officers and members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

H. Litchfield

Chief Public Health Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Canton Office,
Andover,
December, 1935
15th May, 1936

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1935.

Due to the prolonged illness of Mr. Down the routine work of the department had to be reorganized. Inspections to Food Premises and Housing Improvement Grants were given priority over the other various duties of the Department and certain staff and the clearing of obstructions from footpaths.

Meat inspection duties were carried out by your staff until the beginning of March. At that time an agreement was made with Messrs. Kay, Moberly and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons, to carry out meat inspection duties. I would like to express my thanks to Messrs. Kay, Moberly and Harding for their help and co-operation.

During the foot and mouth disease epidemic, the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption diminished. Two slaughter houses were closed for this period as the other slaughter houses the animals were moved under license and meat inspection was done at short notice.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1935 came into force on 1st January, 1936. There are no markets and only a few isolated stalls in this district. The inspectors were chiefly concerned with delivery vehicles and places used as food stores ensuring that they comply with the requirements dealing with cleanliness and the hygienic handling of food.

I regret to report that some houses were again flooded at Clifton. This is due to defective floodgates. The Trent River Authority are being consulted regarding a scheme to repair the banks and means to alleviate the flooding.

I thank members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the officers and members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

H. Mitchell

Chief Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public Cleansing is carried out throughout the whole of the District with the exception of outlying farms and cottages. The present policy is to collect from all premises within 100 yards of the road on the usual lorry routes. If farmers living outside the area of collection bring their refuse bin to a point on the route, then it is emptied. Collection is made from approximately 3,300 houses.

Refuse from Sudbury prison and the Warders house is collected from a central compound. It has to be shovelled into the lorry. The amount of refuse collected at this point is equivalent to that of 200 houses.

Arrangements are also made with neighbouring authorities for them to collect from premises on their routes in turn for a similar service to those properties on the route of your wagons.

Subject to breakdowns, etc., a 9/10 day collection is maintained in the larger villages and fortnightly in the small hamlets and scattered properties.

All the refuse is brought to a central tip at Clifton, owned by you and which is also used by the Ashbourne Urban District Council and the Uttoxeter Rural District Council. In addition, Derbyshire County Council use it for disposal of road sweeping and surplus road material. This provides ideal covering material and hardcore to make and maintain the road on the tip.

Sludge from all of the sewage works is discharged into large lagoons and also lime from a water softening plant. When dry, the sludge and lime are spread on the tipped area to provide humus to assist vegetation to grow. Within six months of completing tipping on an area, it is covered with vegetation.

Builders waste and other refuse are received on the tip also old motor cars which are now scrap.

The following table gives details of the use made of the tip:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	..	..	1,450	loads	refuse
Ashbourne U.D.C	..	..	975	"	"
Uttoxeter R.D.C	..	..	160	"	"
Private	..	..	596	"	
Derbyshire County Council	..		592	"	
Ashbourne R.D.C. Cesspool Emptier			706	"	
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	"	"	331	"	

The total cost of operating the tip for the financial year 1967/68 was £1,583.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Every effort is made to maintain the standard laid down by the Trent River Authority for the effluents from the various sewage works.

In the main, this has been accomplished with certain exceptions. At Brailsford, the drainage from three farms carrying over 120 head of stock is taken into the sewers, and during the winter months, the effluent falls below standard.

At Hartington there have been a number of heavy discharges of oil into the sewers causing serious damage to the filters. This type of trouble is difficult to trace and prove.

The following is a short resume of the position with regard to the various new sewage works:-

Clifton

All houses within a reasonable distance of the sewer are now connected. The scheme was affected by flooding in October and some alterations to inspection chambers and flood banks had to be carried out.

Thorpe

These works are now working to capacity and before additional loads can be taken, extensions will have to be carried out. The works are constructed at various levels on a steep bank side. Negotiations are being carried out with various hotel owners regarding payments towards the extension of these works.

Parwich

Repairs to the defective tanks and filter walls are now complete.

Garsington and Hopton

Negotiations with various interested parties are still proceeding and have to be settled before the scheme can be submitted for Ministry approval.

Doveridge

The works of extension were completed and are proving satisfactory.

Osmaston and Yeldersley

Further negotiations regarding this scheme have taken place. Tests have been carried out on part of the existing sewer to determine its suitability.

Yeaveley

The ultimate size of the village development was determined by the Planning Officers and an outline approval to extend the sewage works was received. A scheme is to be prepared.

Public Conveniences

The Public Conveniences in the parish of Hartington are open for use throughout the year.

There has been a marked reduction in the number of complaints received each weekend since these toilets were completed.

No further progress has been made at Thorpe where similar provisions are contemplated.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRAINAGE OF TRADE PREMISES) ACT, 1937 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

Following negotiations with the various farmers who had originally preserved their right to discharge the farm liquor into the Council's sewers, the three farmers at Brailsford continue to discharge the drainage into the Council's sewers. The farm at Parwich is now disconnected.

The drainage from the Brailsford farms is having a serious effect on the sewage works and a consistantly bad effluent is being discharged during the winter months.

As previously stated these works are to be extended.

Flooding

I regret to report that some houses in Green Lane and Mayfield Road, Clifton were again affected by flooding. The Council provided sandbags and workmen assisted residents in the area to remove furniture and carpets. Later The Council provided the affected householders with bags of coal to provide heat to dry out the houses.

Negotiations with the Trent River Authority are taking place to provide a scheme to alleviate the flooding and in the meantime to repair the rivers banks.

Moveable Dwellings

Seven (7) caravan sites containing 95 caravans are licensed for holiday purposes. Three sites containing three caravans are licensed for residential purposes. Four caravans are licensed individually.

In addition to the above two (2) sites are occupied and supervised by exempted organisations.

At various times, itinerant caravan dwellers have parked on Ashbourne Green and other areas of open land. Nuisances have occurred from the fouling of hedgerows and ditches. Litter and unwanted scrap has had to be removed from the sites.

Tented camping sites are developing near caravan sites and are causing concern regarding overloading of sanitary accommodation and other facilities. The present bye-laws are insufficient to enforce satisfactory control and it is hoped suitable legislation will be forthcoming.

Council Houses

The following table summarises the position with regard to the erection of Council Houses.

Year	Parish	No. of Houses erected	In course of erection	Type
1958	Brailsford	12		
1959	Cubley	1		
1959	Brailsford	12		
1960	Mappleton	4		
1960	Kniveton	2		
1961	Shirley	4		Trad Brick
1962	Fenny Bentley	8		Imitation Stone
1963	Marston Montgomery	6		Trad Brick
1964	Marston Montgomery	6		" "
1965	Longford	2		" "
1965	Brailsford	12		Flats
1966	Brassington	4		
1967	Brassington	8		Imitation Stone
1967	Kirk Ireton	7		" "
1967	Fenny Bentley		4	" "

The total completed to the end of the year was 392

Private Development

The amount of private development is set out in the following tables. It falls principally into the following categories. (a) new houses, (b) improvement to houses by providing bathroom, etc. (c) garages to private houses.

Year	Total Applications	Planning D.C.C.	Planning Peak Park	Building Regulations only
1958	188	104	19	65
1959	255	161	15	79
1960	251	134	27	90
1961	246	151	24	71
1962	250	156	30	64
1963	305	181	43	81
1964	313	200	49	64
1965	312	196	46	70
1966	306	202	35	79
1967	376	215	36	125

Your attention is called to the increasing number of building applications received and dealt with.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1964

Housing Inspection Statistics

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts). 100
- (b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1(a)). 6
- (c) Number of inspections made for the purpose 307
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation 5
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation 44

Slum Clearance	Houses Demolished	Families Displaced	No. of Persons
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>			
Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled.	-	-	-
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Improvement Grants

Applications have been received for forty-one (41) Standard Grants and four (4) Discretionary Grants.

There has been marked increase in the number of applications for Standard Grants. This is no doubt due to there being additional grant aid towards the provision of septic tanks and the erections of bathrooms, or the conversion of outbuildings.

The number of Discretionary Grants applied for remains low, I feel this is due to the small monetary difference between the maximums of the two grants and that authorities have to require a higher standard of housing where a Discretionary Grant is applied for.

An error in the 1966 figures is now corrected.

Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants	
Year	No.	Total Amount £	No.	Total Amount £
1958	-	-	22	4,093
1959	15	985	26	6,013
1960	13	829	42	6,973
1961	5	436	48	8,645
1962	15	474	33	5,534
1963	24	3,030	11	2,076
1964	13	1,325	19	3,596
1965	17	2,720	7	1,781
1966	14	2,023	5	928
1967	25	4,984	2	398
Totals	141	16,806	215	40,037

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND KNACKERS YARDS

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and two knackers yards. At one of the knackers yards in the district, by arrangement, only dead carcasses are received and cut up for use at the Hunt Kennels of which this forms part.

The second knackers yard forms part of a trout farm, and by arrangement condemned meat from the slaughterhouses and parts of carcasses are received and cut up for use.

The following table sets out the details of slaughterhouse inspections and the principle diseases found.

Year	No. of Slaughterhouses Inspected	No. of Knackers Yards Inspected	Total No. of Inspections	Principle Diseases Found
1958	5	2	7	None
1959	5	2	7	None
1960	5	2	7	None
1961	5	2	7	None
1962	5	2	7	None
1963	5	2	7	None
1964	5	2	7	None
1965	5	2	7	None
1966	5	2	7	None
1967	5	2	7	None
Totals	40	14	54	None

Meat Inspection Statistics 1967

	Cattle including cows	calves	sheep and lambs	pigs
Number killed	4,151	83	1,350	200
Number inspected	4,151	83	1,350	200
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci</u> Whole Carcasses Condemned	33	12	15	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	2,722	11	173	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	66.37	27.71	13.93	4
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-

A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district. The main causes for condemnation are unsound livers, bruising and broken bones. The number of licensed slaughtermen in the district is now 6. 639 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to enable the above inspections to be made.

The charges made for meat inspection are 2/6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep and £540. 4. 3d. was recovered for animals inspected during the year.

Though short staffed, my department carried out meat inspection until the beginning of March. Messrs. Kay, McMurty and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons contracted to carry out meat inspection duties from March 6th. My staff continue to be responsible for slaughterhouse hygiene, and other inspections which are carried out at various times.

Poultry Inspection

The small poultry processing establishment was altered and improved to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and production was again permitted.

The two establishments generally produce "plucked" poultry, a few birds are dressed for special orders. The "spotter" system of removing unsound birds is used at both premises and appears to be satisfactory.

The total number of birds voluntarily condemned is not available.

No. of premises	No. of visits	Total No. of birds	Types of birds	% Birds rejected	Weight poultry condemned
2	64	N/A	hens, broilers and capons	N/A	N/A

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The Food and Drugs Authority is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst Mr. J. Markland B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the rural district.

46 samples, including 14 Milks, were taken in this area.

A sample of Canned Prunes contained an excessive amount of tin. Further samples from the same shop showed similar contamination and remaining stocks were withdrawn from sale.

Following a consumer complaint of sickness, three Canned Soft Drinks were submitted for examination. Nothing unusual was found to account for the illness.

(b) Bakehouses

There are two bakehouses in the district and all have been inspected.

(c) Sale, manufacture and storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 44. One retailer sells loose ice-cream, this was sampled and recorded as Grade 1, by the Derby Public Health Laboratory Service.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance or quality demanded

complaints were received regarding:-

- (i) a packet of frozen peas containing a caterpillar
- (ii) a bottle of milk containing a slug
- (iii) a bottle of milk containing cement or similar material
- (iv) 8lb. bacon which was rancid.

The complaints were thoroughly investigated and the council issued cautions regarding these contraventions.

Other Foods voluntarily surrendered included 5 chickens, several packets of cod, haddock, plaice, and kippers. Various meat pies, pastries and sausage, ice-cream and vegetables, being the miscellaneous contents of a shop refrigerator which broke down.

In addition there were:

9 tins Pepsi
9 " bitter lemon
2 Orange drinks
1 Ginger Beer Shandy all in corroded tins.

(e) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Brucellosis

I wish to present details of sampling undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1967 for the detection of Brucellosis in supplies of raw farm bottled milk from farms within the district.

This sampling partially commenced as a result of the Ministry of Health Circular 17/66 but also following a joint meeting at Matlock, of Derbyshire Medical Officers. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that the most practical approach to the problem would be regular sampling by District Councils.

At the end of October, 72 samples from 18 farms had been taken, sampling was then discontinued because of the Foot and Mouth Epidemic.

The results were as follows:-

Type	No.	Ring.		Cultural		Pig	
		+	-	+	-	+	-
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herd	17	3	14	2	1	1	2
Group	17	6	11	1	5	1	5
Individual	44	6	38	3	3	5	1
Total	78	15	63	6	9	7	8

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 2
(b) isolated on farms 3

As a result of notices served by the Medical Officer, one farm ceased retailing milk. Difficulty was found in obtaining alternative supplies of Pateurised milk to some of the villages and remote cottages. Milk dealers for economic reasons were unwilling to undertake delivery and similarly the farmers concerned were unwilling to obtain heat treated milk,

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition. Where contraventions of the regulations have been found, informal action has been taken.

There are 128 premises in the district to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 apply. These are shown in the following table.

	No.	Fitted with wash hand basins	Premises requiring sinks	Premises fitted with sinks
Hotels	7	7	7	7
Public houses	38	11	38	38
Canteens	25	23	25	25
Food preparation premises	8	7	8	8
Cafes	1	-	1	1
Shops	45	18	42	44
Clubs	4	2	4	4

Having regard to the shops in the above table several are small village house and shop type premises where no staff are employed and where the domestic facilities are readily available.

Similarly many of the public houses are small premises where domestic facilities are available. Any change in the nature of the business such as providing snacks or meals is noted and facilities for the exclusive use of the food business are required.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part 1 - Inspections

The following information is required by the Ministry of Labour

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2 & 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	13	4	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	13	12	5	-
Total	78	21	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - 9

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers
Wearing apparel making, etc.,	28

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was thirty-nine (39), and twenty-nine (29), visits were made to the premises.

Class of Premises	No. Registered	Persons Employed
Offices	8	51
Retail Shops	13	44
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	6
Catering Establishments open to the Public	15	78
Fuel Storage Depots	2	15
TOTAL	39	194

The total number of males employed is 86 and 108 females. Total 194 persons.

Contraventions found were dealt with by informal action.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The three Boarding Kennels in the district have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1967.

Properties other than sewers	Type of property	
	non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	2,995	1,006
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	28	2
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	14	2
(ii) mice	2	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	7	1
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	1	1
(ii) mice	1	-
4. Sewers infested by rats during the year were treated		

The Council workmen treated dwelling free of charge. Infestation of rats on farms were treated by the farmers or by a contractor.

Sewer infestations were treated with the assistance of the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Supplies in the District are controlled by the South Derbyshire Water Board, except for the private water supplies belonging to the respective estates, these being the village of Tissington and parts of the villages of Sudbury, Norbury and Hopton. Several outlying cottages have shallow wells.

Nineteen (19) water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, of these fifteen (15) were from either shallow wells or land springs. Fourteen (14) samples proved to be unsatisfactory and the various property owners were consulted with a view to obtaining a satisfactory supply.

In most instances the dwellings were too far away from mains supplies to be connected a reasonable expense.

Attempts were made to chlorinate the water and to clean and repair the well tops and chambers. In all cases people were advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

The following observations as to water supplied by the South Derbyshire Water Board have been received from Mr. I.G. Edwards, Engineer and General Manager.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 149 bacteriological, 4 chemical and 151 partial chemical samples were taken from consumers' premises during the year. Of the 149 bacteriological samples, 7 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the area is derived from five local boreholes, together with a blended water consisting of spring water from Matlock and a supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The blended water is supplied to parishes north of Brassington, and the local waters to the South. The local sources are as follows:-

	<u>Fluorides</u>
Sturston No. 1 Borehole	0.09 p.p.m.
" 2 "	0.02 p.p.m.
Ladyhole Borehole	0.18 p.p.m.
Yeldersley Borehole	0.35 p.p.m.
Cubley Borehole	0.97 p.p.m.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>							<u>No. of Dwelling Supplied</u>
Alkmonton	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Atlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ballidon	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Biggin	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Boylestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bradbourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bradley	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Brailsford	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Brassington	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Calow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carsington	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Cubley	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Doveridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Eaton and Alsop	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Edlaston and Wyaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Penny Bentley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Hartington Nether Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Heartington Town Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Hognaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Hollington	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Hopton...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Hulland	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Hulland Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Hungry Bentley	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ible ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kirk Ireton	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Kniveton	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Lea Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Longford	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Mappleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Marston Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Mercaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Newton Grange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Norbury and Roston	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Offcote and Underwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Osmaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Parwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Rodsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shirley	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Snelston	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Somersal Herbert	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sudbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Thorpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Tissington	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yeaveley	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Yeldersley	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Total							<u>2,969</u>

Estimated Population Supplied 9,530

