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ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and the



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

for the year

1960



ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960

ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman Councillor Mrs. G. Robinson

Councillor J.E. Adie
" M.H. Bury
" W.McK. Cullen
" A.E. Dawson
" J.P. George
Councillor A.J. Bellamy
" G.H. Bann
" G. Douglas
" G. Taylor

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Medical Officer W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector G. Bentham, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy and General Clerk and the
Miss M.E. Jones

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

for the year

1960

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1900

OF THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

W. J. HENNING, M.D., M.P.H., D.P.H.

AND

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

W. J. HENNING, M.D., M.P.H., D.P.H.



ASHBOURNIA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WATERWORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor Mrs. D. Grimshaw

Councillor	J. E. Adin	Councillor	A. S. Gatch
"	B. H. Bury	"	G. W. Ross
"	H. H. Callow	"	W. Spencer
"	A. E. Dawson	"	B. Taylor
"	J. P. Gadsby		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : W. J. Mortimer, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector : B. Beaman, M.A.F.H.I., M.B.S.H.

Twelve and General Clerks : Mrs. G. S. Clarke
 Miss. E. M. Jones



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

12th July, 1961

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the urban district for the year.

Once again, the Registrar General's estimate of population rose during the year, this time by 30 and the mid-year (1960) estimate of population is now 5,540.

Increases occurred during the year in both the numbers of births and deaths registered. Births registered totalled 75 as against 69 in 1959 and deaths registered totalled 69 as against 64 in 1959. Consequently the birth and death rates both show slight increases. Both, however, compare quite favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole. One infant death occurred and that was within the first week of the baby's life. Once again one still birth was registered.

Deaths from Cancer (all sites) decreased by 3 during the year and deaths from cancer of the lung decreased by one. Heart diseases and other diseases associated with the heart once again caused the greatest number of deaths.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during 1960 was 27 as compared with 3 in 1959. The greater proportion of this number (19) were cases of whooping cough, all seemed to be quite mild cases and none were removed to hospital. The greater preponderance of this disease was among children in the 5-9 age group, the majority of cases occurring during June and July.

No notifications of poliomyelitis were received during the year. During the year the Minister of Health decided to make polio vaccination available to people in the over 40's group. At present the County Council has not entered into this part of the scheme which is available through the General Practitioners. I understand that the response by the over 40's has been rather on the slow side.

New legislation which came into force during the year included Acts relating to such diverse matters as Noise, Caravans and Mental Health. All of the Acts can be regarded as milestones in the public health field. Firstly, the Noise Abatement Act has among its provisions that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a Statutory Nuisance and can be dealt with according to the procedure provided under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Apart from action by a Local Authority, 3 or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration may make a complaint to a Magistrate. This Act undoubtedly strengthens the Council's powers to deal with complaints of noise nuisance but very few complaints of this type of nuisance have been received in the past. Secondly, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act brought into force a new licensing system for caravans and has the objects of (1) controlling the location of caravan sites and (2) improving the conditions on sites by the requirement of good standard of layout, equipment and maintenance. Thirdly, the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into force on the 1st November, 1960. Although this Act will be operated by the County Council as the Local Health Authority, it makes fresh provisions regarding the reception, care and treatment of the mentally disordered person. The underlying principle of the Act is that mental patients should be dealt with in the same manner as all other hospital patients and only when compulsory

detention is necessary will any variation in this practice be introduced. The old terms of "mental illness" and "mental deficiency" are replaced by the phrase "mental disorder" and the name of mental hospitals changed to "psychiatric hospitals." It is hoped that these new arrangements will remove much of the old fashioned stigma which was at one time attached to disorders of the mind.

As will be seen from the Report of the Public Health Inspector a large amount of very valuable work has been carried out during the year. As usual a great deal of this work was performed away from the "limelight" of publicity and the general good health of the people of the town reflect in no small way the thoroughness with which all this work has been carried out.

My sincere thanks are due, Lady and Gentlemen, to the Chairman and Members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee for their continued support, help and encouragement, to the Clerk of the Council and the other Chief Officers for their co-operation and assistance, to the General Practitioners and Health Visitors for their willing help and to the staff of the Public Health Department for continuing to ensure that the work of the Department is carried out in an efficient manner.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

W. J. Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District in acres	1,075		
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1960	5,510		
Estimated number of houses	1,765		
Rateable Value	£69,496		
Product of Penny Rate	£275		
Rate in the pound		19.	8
Loan Debt at 31st March, 1960			
Housing	£598,867	9.	2
Water	6,546	5.	3
General	40,043	13.	5
Improvement Grants	4,660	16.	6
Total	£650,118.	4.	4

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Total	34	41	75	
Legitimate	33	39	72	
Illegitimate	1	2	3	
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.54
Comparability Factor				1.03
Adjusted Birth Rate				13.94
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1960				17.1

Illegitimate Births formed 3.0% of the total Live Births.

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Total	1	-	1	
Legitimate	1	-	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births				13.16
England and Wales Still Birth Rate for 1960				21.0

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	35	41	76
Legitimate	34	39	73
Illegitimate	1	2	3

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	39	30	69	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.46
Comparability Factor				0.94
Adjusted Death Rate				11.70
England and Wales Death Rate for 1960				11.5

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)

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

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	13.33
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1960	21.7
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	12.36
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)

	<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	13.33		

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	13.33		

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	26.31		

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	5	5	10

Deaths from Cancer, (lung and bronchus)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	-	2

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1960

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths registered in 1960 :-

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	4	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	4	9
Coronary disease, angina	9	3	12
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3	3
Other heart disease	5	5	10
Other circulatory disease	4	3	7
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
Total	39	30	69

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1960 was 27 as compared with 3 in 1959.

Details of notifications received and the number removed to hospital are shown in the following table.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Whooping Cough	19	-
Measles	6	-
Pneumonia	1	-
T.B. Pulmonary	1	1
Total	27	1

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1960 :-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>1-</u>	<u>2-</u>	<u>3-</u>	<u>4-</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25 and Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whooping Cough	2	2	1	1	2	11	-	-	-	19
Measles				2	2	1			1	6
Pneumonia									1	1
T.B. Pulmonary									1	1
Total	2	2	1	3	4	12	-	-	3	27

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in this district for a number of years and none occurred during the year under review.

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

The figures for 1959 are shown as a comparison.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (Primary Immunisation only).

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Under 1 year	87	69
1 to 4 (incl.)	34	3
5 to 14 (incl.)	29	-
Total	<u>150</u>	<u>72</u>

The outbreak of Diphtheria in Derby during the year once again spotlighted the urgent need for every child to be immunised against this disease before its first birthday and then to receive re-inforcing doses at 4 year intervals thereafter.

Immunisation against this disease was first begun in this country in the early 1940's and thereafter the number of cases of Diphtheria dropped considerably. But in recent years the campaign has met with gradual diminishing success in that the number of children who received protection by immunisation has gradually decreased. There is complacency on the part of the general public in the face of the possibility of this serious illness which may come disguised in the mildness of the early symptoms of the simple sore throat.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age over the country as a whole who have been immunised against the disease is somewhat lower than 50%. Cases in the past few years have shown a tendency to increase, 192 cases were notified in 1957 and this figure increased to 271 in 1959, and while immunisation remains at a low level, it will be practically impossible to finally stamp out Diphtheria.

Fortunately the outbreak in Derby jolted a number of complacent parents into requesting immunisation for their children and it is earnestly hoped that the present higher level of immunisation will be maintained or, better still, increased.

I can only repeat the plea to parents contained in my Annual Report for 1959, that all babies should be immunised at about 8 months old and thereafter should receive booster doses at 4-5 year intervals. This course of action is imperative for every child if we are to finally rid ourselves of Diphtheria.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The School doctors give 'booster doses' at the schools and also primary immunisations to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year. No notifications of suspected cases having been removed to hospital were received.

The decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis over the country as a whole continued during the year. 34 deaths were attributed to this disease as against 86 in 1959, 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council have both conceded that this improvement could be said to be the result of the vaccination campaign.

During the year the Minister decided to extend still further the scope of the vaccination scheme, this time to include persons over 40 years of age, but the response from these persons has been rather on the slow side. The Scheme for the over 40's is at present operated by the General Practitioners only. Thus vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to practically all persons.

Experiments in London and Manchester and 20 other centres continued during the year with the new "live" oral vaccine and it is thought that this method may be introduced sometime during 1961. It is intended to use the oral vaccine to supplement the killed vaccine given by injection, which will still be the main method of protection. The "live" vaccine produced by Dr. Albert Sabin is contained in a sweetened syrup and according to reports both in the Soviet Union and in the United States it has so far proved to be both effective and safe.

The Sabin vaccine is already being produced in the country and is being exported to the U.S.A. The manufacturers say they are ready to increase production so that supplies could be available for use here as soon as the Ministry of Health are satisfied of the safety and efficacy of the new vaccine.

In the spring of this year the Minister announced that a stock of oral vaccine is now available for use, as an emergency measure, in the control of serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

It should be emphasised that the emergency use of oral vaccine is not intended as a substitute for routine immunisation for which inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine, in three doses administered by injection (with a reinforcing fourth dose to children of primary school age), should continue to be employed. At the present time there is no suggestion that oral vaccine should replace inactivated vaccine in the general programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

The decision whether or not a local outbreak is such that oral vaccine should be made available will be taken by the Ministry.

The arrangements regarding vaccination against poliomyelitis remained the same in this area during the year although once again there has been a noticeable "falling off" in numbers coming forward to receive the vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The County Council has in operation a scheme whereby immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus is offered to persons up to the age of 14 years. Because there is thought to be a risk of provoking other diseases if the antigens are combined and given in one injection, it is felt that it would be more expedient if the antigens were given singly. Thus immunisation against these two diseases involves two courses of injections.

Injections are given at the County Council Clinic or by the Medical Practitioners, and 'booster' doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified.

The Ministry of Health announced at the end of the year that a total of 23,361 cases of this disease were notified over the whole country in 1960 and the disease was classed as being responsible for 3,392 deaths. From these figures it would seem that Tuberculosis, rather than being eradicated is being slowly cured. But the good results now being claimed must not be allowed to lull us into an apathetic state. It is likely that the fight against this disease will continue for some years although there are hopes that the future of Tuberculosis control and further progress to be made during the next decade will far surpass that made during the last. Two major deterrents may prevent this happening. The first is that people will become complacent towards the disease and tend to regard it as "a thing of the past". I am sure that this complacent attitude would most certainly not prevail if the 3,392 people who died from Tuberculosis in 1960 had died from Smallpox, Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever! One reason why this complacent attitude is prevalent is that although the disease has been known for such a long period, many of the younger generation have never encountered a widespread Tuberculosis infection and tend to regard this disease as a virtual "medical museum piece." It might well be that Tuberculosis will never return as a large scale killer, claiming as it did as late as 1949, approximately 15,000 people annually, but there still remains persistent pockets of infection. The second deterrent might be said to be those patients who disregard the warning signs of chest disease and those who, while they consult their doctors, do not keep up their attendance at the Chest Clinic and even if they do attend, attend "carelessly" and are un-co-operative as regards treatment. This second deterrent can be regarded as an offshoot of the first and thus the problem to be tackled is to get rid of the apathy in the public attitude towards Tuberculosis which still remains quite a serious threat to the general public health.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A scheme whereby 'contacts' of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis can receive B.C.G. vaccination, administered by the Chest Physicians, has been in operation since 1950 and is generally limited to children.

The County Health Committee, on the advice of the Ministry of Health has decided that the County Scheme shall, at present, be limited to school children of the age of 13 and upwards. It is felt that at this age, usually their penultimate year at school the children can derive the most benefit from the vaccination and leave school with such protection as the vaccination affords.

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 Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By appointment.

Eye Clinic

The New County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m.
Telephone No. Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Telephone No. Derby 40366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Miss M.G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone No. Derby 43278.

Ambulance Service

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

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Cockayne Avenue, and is manned by a Superintendent and 6 Driver/Attendants. The Station is open every day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 2 Driver/Attendants are on stand by duty at home every night from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. the following morning. During this period, emergency calls are received direct at the house of the Driver who is on call while the less urgent calls are put through to the Central Station at Mickleover and may either be transferred to the Ashbourne crew or dealt with by the Mickleover Station according to the availability of a crew and an Ambulance.

The vehicles at the station consist of 2 Ambulances with a capacity of 2 stretcher cases or 9 sitting cases and one sitting case car with a capacity for 6 sitting cases or 1 stretcher case and 3 sitting cases.

The Station covers an area from Hartington to Ednaston and from Hulland to Sudbury. Two vehicles, one Ambulance and one sitting case car, are equipped with V.H.F. Radio Transmitters and receivers and all radio calls are transmitted and received via the main Radio Station at Mickleover.

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, (Tel.No. Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashbourne Urban District Council.

10th. July, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report.

During the year a further six unfit houses were closed. Of the seventy five houses included in the Councils Slum Clearance Programme, which commenced in 1956, only twenty-six are still occupied, the Council having surpassed its target to deal with thirty seven houses in the first five years. A further survey of the district will be necessary on completion of the present programme, which seems likely to be before a further five years, envisaged in the original proposals, have elapsed.

I would again like to stress the need for the repair and improvement of the better type terraced dwellings. Many of these are likely to be slums of the future unless landlords can be encouraged to arrest decay and provide them with amenities which can no longer be regarded as luxuries. The fact that only three tenanted houses were improved during the year underlines this view.

The meat inspection record shows considerable improvement. During the previous four years the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle averaged 9% and this slumped last year to 1.5%. In addition the comparative figures for other diseases fell from 14% to 7% and the incidence of Cysticercosis fell to the extremely low figure of 0.36%. The quality of meat slaughtered remained at a high standard.

Further progress was made towards the improvement of the four private slaughterhouses in the district, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food having approved the Slaughterhouses Report submitted by the Council. Progress in this sphere has been pedestrian when it is remembered that the Governments Inter-departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses issued its first report in January 1954.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the Clerk, of the Council and Medical Officer of Health for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Stanley Bentham.

Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Compton Office,
Ashburn,
Derbyshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashburn Urban District Council.

10th July, 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual

Report.

During the year a further six cattle houses were closed. Of the seventy five houses included in the Council's Cleanse Programme, which commenced in 1946, only twenty-six are still occupied, the Council having purchased the right to deal with thirty seven houses in the first five years. A further survey of the district will be necessary on completion of the present programme, which seems likely to be before a further five years, envisaged in the original proposals, have elapsed.

I would again like to stress the need for the repair and improvement of the better type tenanted dwellings. Many of these are likely to be some of the future unless landlords can be encouraged to great decency and provide them with amenities which can no longer be regarded as luxuries. The fact that only three tenanted houses were improved during the year indicates this view.

The most important report shows considerable improvement. During the previous four years the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle averaged 7% and this slumped last year to 1.5%. In addition the comparative figures for other diseases fell from 14% to 7% and the incidence of Cysticercosis fell to the extremely low figure of 0.5%. The quality of meat slaughtered remained at a high standard.

Further progress was made towards the improvement of the four private slaughterhouses in the district, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food having approved the Slaughterhouses Report submitted by the Council. Progress in this sphere has been indicated when it is remembered that the Government's Inter-departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses issued its final report in January 1951.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the Clerk of the Council and Medical Officer of Health for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Stanley Bottom.

Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1960.

Accumulations and Deposits	1
Bakehouses	5
Butchers' Shops	13
Cafes and Restaurants	9
Drain Obstructions	15
Drain Tests and Inspections	35
Factories - Mechanical	26
- Non Mechanical	2
Fish Shops	2
Fish Frying Premises	2
Food Premises (Other than those listed)	53
Hotels and Licensed Premises	4
Housing - Defects	80
- Improvement Grants	29
- Nuisances	19
- Survey	35
- Unfit Houses	83
Ice Cream - Premises	5
Infestations	7
Keeping of Animals	2
Meat Inspection	578
Milk - Retailing	7
Offices and Workplaces	2
Rent Act	3
Rodent Control	11
Sampling - Ice Cream	6
- Milk	36
Schools	1
Shops Act	3
Slaughterhouses - Inspection	39
Smoke Nuisances	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Unsound Food	19
Verminous and Dirty Premises	2
Watercourses, ditches, etc.	20
Miscellaneous, Interviews, etc.	143
Council House Repairs, etc	176
Housing Tenancies	50
Markets	10
Petroleum Regulations	20
Public Conveniences	33
Refuse Collection	42
Refuse Disposal	47
Salvage	31
Sewage Disposal	48
Water Supply	17
Total	<u>1,778</u>

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1960
Public Health Act, 1936

Number of Informal Notices served	21
Number of Informal Notices complied with	19
Number of Statutory Notices served	-
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	-

All complaints were investigated and informal notices sent to the owners when necessary. It was not found necessary to resort to statutory action in any case, owners complying fairly quickly with informal notices.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

A combined total of ten applications was received compared with twenty nine in 1959.

Grants were approved in each case classified as follows. Comparative figures for 1959 are shown in brackets.

Discretionary Grants.

<u>Applications from Owner/Occupiers.</u>	<u>Applications from Landlords.</u>	<u>Total Grants approved.</u>
1 (7)	3 (3)	£1,186 (£1,408)

Standard Grants.

<u>Applications from Owner/Occupiers.</u>	<u>Applications from Landlords.</u>	<u>Total Grants approved.</u>
6 (3)	- (16)	£424 (£2,321)

Nineteen sixty was the first full year of the Standard Grant Scheme and the response by owner/occupiers and particularly landlords was disappointing. No applications were received from landlords for Standard Grants although there is a large number of tenanted houses in the district which are in sound condition but lack modern amenities.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with during 1960.

	Houses Demolished.	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families.
A. Houses Demolished.			
In Clearance Areas.	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation.	-	3	2
Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	-	-
Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas.			
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	8	4
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
B. Unfit Houses Closed.	Number.		
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	6	9	5
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

SLUM CLEARANCE (Continued).

Under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954 the Council submitted proposals to the Minister for dealing with thirty seven unfit houses during a first five year period ending on 31st. December, 1960. Forty nine houses had been dealt with by this date as follows:-

Houses demolished	11
Individual houses awaiting demolition	4
Houses in Compulsory Purchase Order awaiting demolition	9
Houses closed	23
Houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	2
	<hr/>
Total	49
	====
Number of families rehoused by the Council	26
	====

Of an original total of seventy five unfit houses in the district twenty six were still occupied at the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair or other Certificates during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Consequent upon the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 a survey was made of the district. All the caravans which were located were not being used for human habitation and site licences were therefore not required.

FOOD PREMISES.

Improvements were carried out at a number of food premises during the year.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows:-

Bakehouses	8
Butchers	10
Cafes	7
Canteens	6
Confectioners	15
Fishmongers	2
Food Factory	1
Fried Fish Premises	3
Greengrocers	6
Grocers	23
Licensed Premises	19

Total	100
	=====

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 16.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	1
Number of premises registered for the sale only of ice cream.	32
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of preserved foods	16

Two new registrations for the sale of ice cream were made during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Registered Dairies	2
Registered Distributors	5
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	1
Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk	1

MILK SAMPLING.

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory as follows:-

<u>Tuberculin Tested</u> <u>Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested/</u> <u>Pasteurised Milk.</u>
35	2

All the samples satisfied the statutory tests with the exception of two of the tuberculin tested samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Both unsatisfactory samples were from the same source and the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agr.F. and F. having carried out investigations at the farm, was satisfied that the milk was produced cleanly. Subsequent investigations were therefore carried out at the Dairy where the milk was bottled. During the course of these investigations fifteen cleansed bottles and seven samples of churn washings were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Satisfactory reports were received on the churn washing samples, but reports on the first milk bottles submitted indicated inefficient cleansing. After changing the bottle washing routine wholly satisfactory results were achieved.

All the Tuberculin Tested samples were found to be free from Tuberculosis Bacilli.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING.

Five ice cream samples were taken from the sole producer/retailer in the district; two being graded Grade II and three being graded Grade III. Samples in previous years from this source have always produced Grade I results, and it is likely that the cleansing of containers was not being properly carried out.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The four licenced private slaughterhouses continued to be used by seven butchers during the year.

Following consultations with the butchers and other interested parties the Council submitted its Slaughterhouses Report to the Ministry recommending that the 1st. July, 1961, be the date appointed by the Minister for the Construction Regulations to apply to all Slaughterhouses in the district. This date was accepted by the Minister.

At the end of the year it was anticipated that all the Slaughterhouses would be brought up to the required standards.

SLAUGHTERMEN.

Fourteen slaughtermen were licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected
condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	548	-	3	1585	684
Number Inspected	548	-	3	1585	684
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	-	-	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.12%	-	-	0.06%	0.15%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.46%	-	-	-	.44%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	0.36%	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs)

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork
Tuberculosis	692	-	-	56
Parasites and Cysts	255	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	24	-	-	-
Injury	60	-	-	70
Peritonitis	28	-	-	-
Pleurisy	8	-	-	-
Abscesses	108	-	2	-
Totals	1175	-	2	126

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs) Continued.....

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered-
 all diseases 2.14 lbs
 (1959 - 3.52 lbs)

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered-
 Tuberculosis only 1.15 lbs
 (1959 - 1.45 lbs)

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1960

	Cwt.	lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Corned Beef	1	11	12
Tinned Cooked Ham	1	40	3
Tinned Tongue		5	12
Tinned Peaches		10	4
Tinned Pears		4	1
Bacon		7	-
Tinned Tomatoes		3	8
Totals	2	82	8

FOOD SAMPLING

The 'Food and Drugs Authority' is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst, R.W. Sutton, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the Urban District:-

" In this area 39 samples, including 16 milks were taken under the above Act during the year 1960.

A sample of Canned Prunes in Syrup was contaminated with tin somewhat in excess of the limit recommended for canned foods. Further samples from the same stock were satisfactory.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

A complaint by a purchaser led to the examination of Luncheon Meat Loaf (Australian produce). Pieces of glass had been found in the cut slices and on more detailed examination small fragments of glass were recovered from the uncut portion remaining in the can showing that the contamination took place at the premises of the manufacturer. In these circumstances proceedings were not instituted against the importer but instead an enquiry and inspection of the manufacturers premises was arranged through the office of the High Commissioner for Australia."

WATER SUPPLY.

The sources of water supply, being from deep boreholes at Rodsley and a deep well at Derby Road, Ashbourne, remain the same.

Due to a continued increase in consumption it was again found necessary to augment the supply by taking bulk supplies from the Ashbourne Rural District Council. The Council being aware of the need to provide additional sources of supply deferred taking any action in the matter, pending establishment of the South Derbyshire Water Board which will take over responsibility for water supply in the district.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Satisfactory reports were received on two samples of sewage effluent taken from the outfall of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works by the Trent River Board.

LEGISLATION.

No local Acts or Byelaws relating to Public Health came into force during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Inspections of Factories.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	10	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	63	26	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	7	7	-	-
Total.	80	35	1	-

The Council's functions under the Factories Acts relating to the issue of certificates of Means of Escape in case of Fire were taken over by the Derbyshire County Fire Service.

Outworkers.

The number of outworkers in the district on the 20th. August, 1960 was 127 classified as follows :-

Corsetry	118
Knitted Garments	9

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly refuse collection cycle was maintained throughout the year. All refuse collected was tipped into the portion of the disused copper mine at Snelston rented by the Council.

Difficulty was regularly experienced at the tip due to indiscriminate tipping by other users.

The present tip has only a limited tipping life for the Council and alternative arrangements are now under active consideration.

SALVAGE.

Waste Paper.

A weekly collection was made from business premises, 36 tons 19 cwts being baled and sold for £258. 13s. 0d.

Scrap Metals, etc.

The following scrap metals, etc. were salvaged and sold during the year :-

	Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Scrap Iron	4	18	1	-	21	9	1
" Brass		2	2	10	10	8	6
" Copper		3	1	4	27	5	-
" Lead		2	2	-	7	-	-
				Total	£ 66 : 2 : 7		
					=====		

RODENT CONTROL.

Investigations and treatments carried out.	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	(5) Agricultural.
No. of properties in Local Authority's District.	10	1,765	471	2,246	8
No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification.	-	-	2	2	-
(b) Survey under the Act.	10	12	5	27	-
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	93	93	-
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	1	2	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	1	-	1	2	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	-	1	1	-
Number of infested properties treated	2	-	3	5	-

One test bait and two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. Only light infestations were revealed and these were confined to the older sewers in the town centre.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of Licences issued 21
 Total quantity of petrol covered by Licences..... 27,500 gallons

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public Conveniences are maintained by the Council at the Omnibus Station, in the War Memorial Gardens and at the Cemetery.

TYPE OF PROPERTY					Investigations and inspections carried out.
(1) Total Cottages (2) and (3)	(2) Lodging houses (1) and (3)	(3) Lodging houses (1) and (2)	(4) Lodging houses (1) and (2)	(5) Lodging houses (1) and (2)	
10	1,788	171	2,516	8	No. of properties in local authority's possession.
-	-	-	-	-	No. of properties inspected as a result of:
-	-	-	-	-	(a) Notification.
10	12	2	27	-	(b) Survey under the Act.
-	-	-	-	-	(c) Obtained when visited primarily for some other purpose.
-	-	-	-	-	Number of properties inspected which were found to be improved.
-	-	-	-	-	(a) Rate (minor)
-	-	-	-	-	(b) Minor
-	-	-	-	-	(c) Rate (minor)
-	-	-	-	-	(d) Minor
-	-	-	-	-	Number of improved properties treated.

One test pit and two treatments of the sewage were carried out during the year. Only slight inspections were revealed and these were confined to the class areas in the town centre.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Number of houses flushed 21
Total quantity of petrol covered by houses 27,500 gallons

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public Conveniences are maintained by the Council at the
Public Station, in the Town Memorial Garden and at the Cemetery.





