

**[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Belper (Union) R.D.C.**

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Belper (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1952

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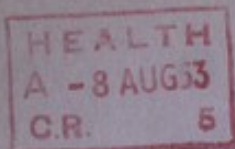
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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

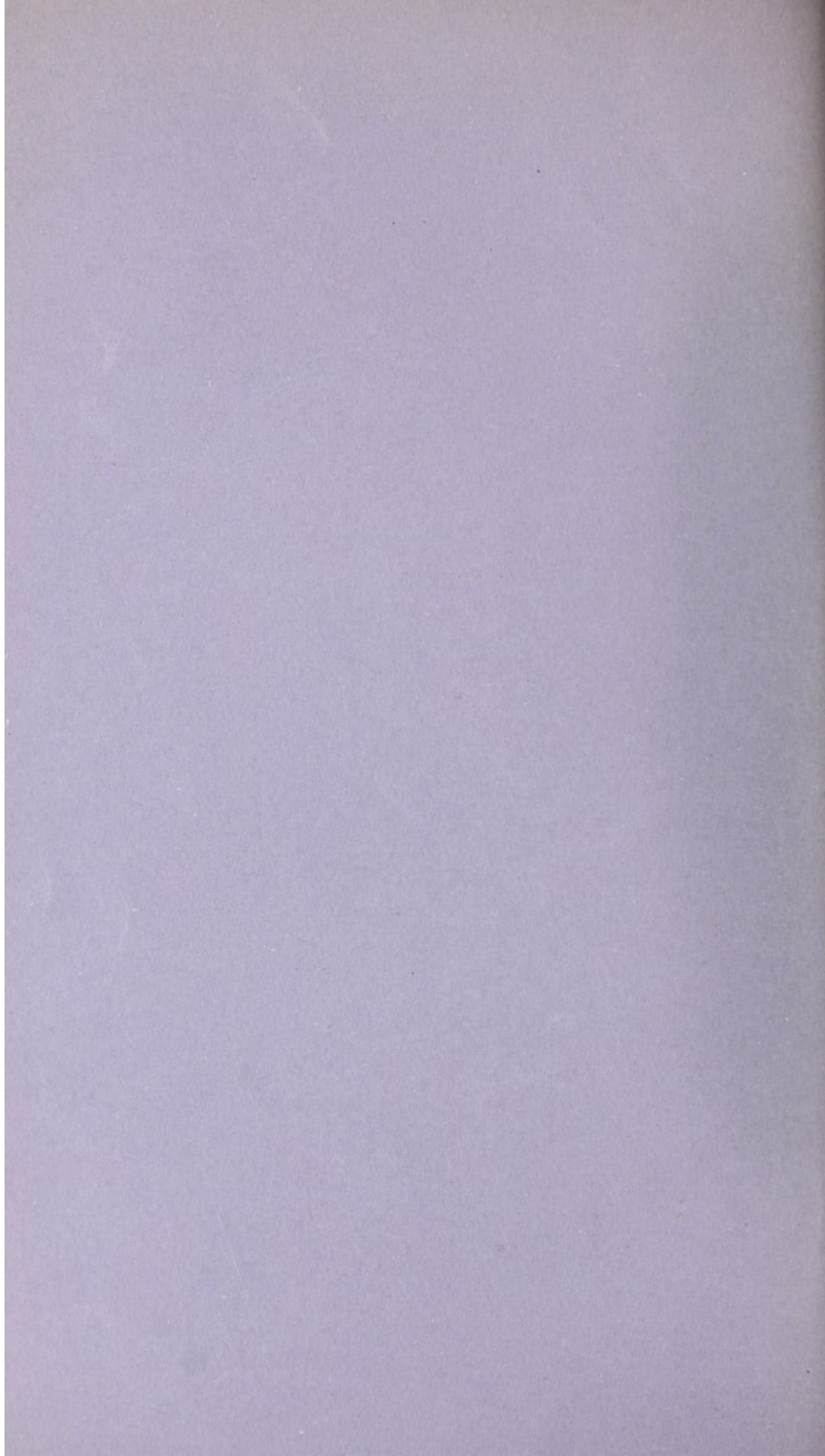
and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

for the

YEAR 1952.

JAMES LAYCOCK,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Belper Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1952.

During the period under review Dr. W. Davidson-Lamb was the Medical Officer of Health for the district, and I wish at this stage to pay tribute to his work.

In health aspects the year has been a fairly satisfactory one, except for the infantile mortality rate, which has risen from 23.6 to 32.99 per 1,000 live births. The death rate at 10.33 shows a decrease of 1.89. The birth rate at 13.99 per 1,000 population shows no significant change.

There has been a big decline from the previous year in the amount of infectious disease notified, mainly due to the decline of whooping cough and measles.

For the third year no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district.

Only one notification of food poisoning was received. The district has been very fortunate from this point of view, as it is well known that food poisoning has increased very markedly throughout the country of recent years. The difficulties facing the Sanitary Inspectors in the control of food poisoning were emphasised in this case, because although prompt and thorough bacteriological investigation was undertaken, the source of infection was not traced.

During the year 21 cases of tuberculosis were notified, and there were six deaths due to this cause. The figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 4 cases and no deaths.

There has been much interest taken during recent years in the apparent increase in deaths due to cancer of the lungs, and the part tobacco smoking may have played in this. 8 of the 41 deaths due to cancer were lung and bronchial cases, and it is interesting to note that 7 of the 8 were males.


On behalf of Dr. Davidson-Lamb I thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the unfailing care and enthusiasm they have given in all the various problems affecting the health and welfare of the district, I also take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Laycock for the detailed preparation of this Report and for the loyal and efficient service of him and the Additional Sanitary Inspectors and the staff of the Health Department. My thanks are also due to the Clerk and other officials for the unfailing help and co-operation given during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Medical Officer of Health.



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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Rural District of Belper, with an area of 48,074 acres, comprises 28 parishes. A circle with approximately ten miles radius, struck from the Council's offices - which are within the area of the Belper Urban District - rings in those parishes under your administration.

Belper Rural District may be described as being bounded on the north by the Urban District of Matlock, on the south by the County Borough of Derby, and the Rural District of Shardlow, on the east by the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Ripley, Heanor and Ilkeston Borough, and Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural areas are on the western boundary.

The 28 parishes have no common standard for comparison. They vary very considerably in area, population and rateable values, though this latter may have little bearing since the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 removed the onus of financing schemes which previously had been borne as "special expenses" by the individual parishes; and placed it on the district as a whole (excepting, of course, street lighting).

Representation on the Rural District Council also varies, one parish sending three councillors, and in other instances, one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 30 councillors, of whom we are pleased to record, 3 are lady members, to advance the feminine view.

Area of District in acres	48,074	
Population, 1931 census	22,956	
Population, 1952 (R.G.)	28,150	
Number of inhabited houses	8,804	
Rateable value 31/3/52	£185,638	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£735.	16. 0.
Rate in the £. Common Charges		17. 8.
Total loan debt	£1,256,298	
Debt for housing only	£1,068,523	
Loan debt for sewerage	£49,949	
Loan debt for water	£137,826	
Houses erected during the year:-		
by Council	107	
by Private Enterprise	27	
Total	134	

### VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>BIRTHS.</u>			
<u>Live Births.</u>	215	179	394
Legitimate	206	175	381
Illegitimate	9	4	13
Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population			13.99
<u>Still Births.</u>			
Legitimate	8	2	10
Illegitimate	1	-	1
<u>Deaths.</u> (Under one year of age).			
Legitimate	5	8	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.</u>			
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births			34.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			-
<u>Infantile Mortality.</u>			
All infants per 1000 live births			32.99
<u>Death Rate.</u>			
Death Rate per 1000 estimated population			10.33
Deaths from Cancer (All forms)	<u>Male</u> 26	<u>Female</u> 15	<u>Total</u> 41



# DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1952.

The following Table shows the causes of deaths registered in the year 1952.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1		1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast		3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	18	10	28
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	31	48
Coronary disease, angina	30	5	35
Hypertension with heart disease	5	2	7
Other heart disease	23	34	57
Other circulatory disease	4	11	15
Pneumonia	8	7	15
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2		2
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis & nephrosis	3	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	3		3
Congenital malformations		3	3
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	9	13	22
Motor vehicle accidents	5		5
All other accidents	7	2	9
Suicide	4	1	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>288</b>



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The hospitals to which the cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed are Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital and Infectious Diseases Annex. The Belper Isolation Hospital, which is situated within the Urban District of Ripley, is not staffed, but is available for purposes of steam disinfection, etc.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis infections also may be removed to Derwent Hospital or the Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

## CASES NOTIFIED.

	Scarlet Fever	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Respiratory T.B.	Non-Respiratory T.B.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Totals
IRWASLEY											
STREE	1		4		4	1	95	31		1	137
KEYHAY					1						1
CH	2		1		2	1	16	33			55
LEY ABBEY	1				1			1			3
Y	3		2			1	4	1			11
TICK, LEA & HOLLOWAY		1	1				1	3			6
FIELD	2		1				4	3			10
ILWOOD					1			1			2
HOOK							3		2		5
LEY	3				1		1				5
LEY WOODHOUSE	2		2		1						5
EDGEHAY								2			2
ESTON											
URN	1		1	1	3		24	1			31
LANGLEY											
WORTH			1	1	2			1			5
PERLEY											
TRICH			1								1
NDON					1			4			5
NSDALE PARK											
TLE & POSTERN							2				2
LEY					1		6	2			9
LEY	2		4		2		2	2			12
H WINGFIELD						1	1		1		3
DITCH											
ON UNDERWOOD	1				1						2
LEY											
<b>TOTALS</b>	18	1	18	2	21	4	157	87	3	1	312

There were no cases notified for the following diseases :-

Cerebro spinal fever  
Diphtheria  
Dysentery

Enteric fever  
Meningitis  
Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Only 12 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital.



TABULATED BELOW IS THE AGE INCIDENCE OF THE CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1952.

	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-	60-	Total
Scarlet Fever						4	14							18
T.B. Pulmonary	1			1			2		3	6	2	2	4	21
T.B. Non-Pulmonary										1	1	1	1	4
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	2					1	5	2	4	18
Erysipelas												1	1	2
Whooping Cough		5	8	10	5	10	41	4		2				85
Measles	2	2	11	15	17	16	92	3		1				159
Acute Poliomyelitis											1			1
Puerperal Pyrexia									1	2				3
Food Poisoning	1													1
	5	8	20	26	25	30	149	7	4	13	9	6	10	312

Again it has not been considered necessary to close any of the schools during the year, the prevalence of infectious disease not justifying such action.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The County Medical Officer of Health again has forwarded the following summary of the results of the County Bacteriologist's examinations (and carried out in association with the Medical Research Council) made of various samples submitted from this area during 1952.

	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric group of organisms	-	8
Brucella abortus	-	2
Paul-Bunnell test for glandular fever	1	-
C. diphtheriae	-	9
Vincent's angina organisms	-	9
Haemolytic streptococci	1	30
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	-	10
x Water	22	12
Milk:-		
x Phosphatase test	2	17
Coliform test	6	-
Tubercle bacilli, biological test	-	9
Clinical specimens	27	15
TOTALS	59	121

x Positive - Unsatisfactory  
Negative - Satisfactory

Sputum specimens and swabs are taken by the medical practitioners and forwarded direct for examination to the Derbyshire County Council's Bacteriologist. The County Council Bacteriologist and the County Council Chemist undertake on behalf of the Council all the bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information in respect of children immunised during the year 1952. (Primary immunisation only).

Under 1yr.	1yr.	2yrs.	3yrs.	4yrs.	5-9yrs.	10-14yrs.	Total
15	159	57	19	12	36	2	300

W.J. MORRISSEY.  
Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.  
YEAR 1952.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Rural District of Belper lies to the south of Derbyshire. The altitude of the area varies very considerably from 150 O.D. at Darley Abbey in the south to 1,000 O.D. in the north at Ashleyhay. The River Derwent, entering the rural district at Lea Wood, on the 260 foot contour, flows from north to south, dividing the area fairly equally into east and west, the eastern parishes are where the industries are found, and the residential and agricultural parishes are sited chiefly on the west bank of the River Derwent. Extensive damage continues to be caused by opencast mining.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining, and in recent years, Opencast Mining, Agriculture (largely milk production), Limestone Quarrying, Cotton and Hosiery Manufacturing give employment in the area.

STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health holds a part time appointment. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and two Additional Sanitary Inspectors are full time Officers of the Council, and also act in like positions as Building Inspectors. The Clerical Staff is also part of the Buildings and Housing Section of the Department. The Ministry of Health, through the County Council, re-imburse to your Council one half of the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors as applicable to their Public Health duties.

WATER SUPPLIES.

OBSERVATIONS OF WATER MANAGER.

During 1952 the whole of the Council's Water Undertakings have worked satisfactorily and a sufficient and wholesome supply of water has been available in each parish served by the various schemes.

The eastern parishes have continued to feel the benefit derived from the new Mapperley, Shipley and District Scheme which was finally completed during the year, and the improved supply on all the high parts of this area has solved a problem which has caused the Council much concern for many years. All the parishes in this part of the Rural District are ensured of a sufficient water supply for many years to come.

In the northern area the supplies from Dethick and Crich Carr Springs, supplemented by a supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board have been sufficient for all requirements. Complaints have been received from consumers regarding discoloured and heavily chlorinated water, and suitable action has been taken to overcome these troubles. Some of the smaller mains are badly corroded and may have to be scraped or renewed in the near future. Preparations have gone ahead with the proposed new scheme for a water supply for Moorwood Moor, Plaistow Green and Wheatcroft, and it is hoped this work will commence early in 1953.

At Duffield it has been possible to augment the supply from the springs at Handley Wood and Cross-of-the-Hands by means of a temporary supply from the new 12" main at Duffield Bridge. This has affected a considerable improvement generally and there have been few complaints of shortage from the high parts of the parish.

Work has continued steadily on the Western Parishes Scheme which will eventually supply most of the inhabitants of Hazelwood, Shottle, Turnditch, Idridgehay, Weston Underwood and Kirk Langley, and it is hoped this scheme will be in full operation during 1953.



The Borough of Derby has completed the laying of the new mains at Mackworth and most of the properties in this parish now have a main supply in their houses.

Routine analyses of samples of water from all the Council's undertakings have been made by the County Council and the results have been generally satisfactory.

The total consumption of water in the parishes supplied by the Council's schemes during 1952 was as follows:-

Eastern Parishes.

Derwent Valley Water Board. ... 140,500,000 galls.

Northern Parishes.

Dethick Springs ... 41,000,000 "

Derwent Valley Water Board ... 18,500,000 "

Crich Carr Springs ... 5,000,000 "

Duffield.

Cross-of-Hands and Handley Wood ... 32,000,000 "

Derwent Valley Water Board ... 1,500,000 "

Total 238,500,000 "

The gross average daily consumption per head of population was 36 gallons, and for domestic purposes only 29 gallons.

Population supplied from public mains  
controlled by the Belper Rural Council.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Houses served by Mains</u>	<u>Population served direct to house</u>	<u>Population served by stand pipes</u>
Crich	882	2924	
Denby	576	1920	
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	328	1093	
Duffield	926	3086	
Holbrook	429	1436	
Horsley	196	654	
Horsley Woodhouse	398	1328	
Kilburn	650	2167	
Pentrich	29	96	
Mapperley	116	388	
Shipley	216	720	
Smalley	464	1537	
South Wingfield	439	1453	
Turnditch	42	-	120



## SEWERS & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There were two schemes completed during the year - one at Kirk Langley, necessitated by the housing scheme, and an extension to Cloves Hill district of the Smalley sewerage scheme. The Kirk Langley scheme is designed to serve most of the village, but as yet no extension of the system is contemplated. The Cloves Hill sewer will remove the complaint of pollution made by the farmer.

At South Wingfield the sewer was extended for the first part of the housing development.

As regards the Holloway proposed scheme, this has been the subject of further enquiry and investigation and it is anticipated concrete progress will be made during the coming year of this much needed system.

Sewerage outfalls are provided in the following parishes:-

Allestree	1	Horsley Woodhouse	1
Crich	2	Kirk Langley	1
Darley Abbey	1	Mapperley	1
Duffield	1	Quarndon	1
Holbrook	1	Smalley	1
Horsley	1	South Wingfield	3

The outfall works at Horsley also accepts the drainage from Denby and Kilburn parishes.

These 15 disposal plants are maintained by a staff of 10 men, some obviously being responsible for more than one installation.

Agreements exist with:- Derby County Borough, for the acceptance into their drainage system of the sewage from parts of the parishes of Allestree and Darley Abbey; Heanor, for part of the Smalley sewage and Ilkeston for the whole of the sewage from the parish of Shipley.

It is estimated that for 80% of the premises in the district there is available a public sewer.

In view of the fact that the Council have provided this amenity it is disappointing to have to record there is estimated to be still 1577 pail closets to be emptied by your workmen. During the year only 50 pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system, and 7 privy middens have been abolished.

A contribution of £6 is made towards the cost of each closet conversion to the water carriage system.

It is estimated that the domestic premises in the whole area are provided with:-

7,900	W.C.'s.
19	Waste Water Closets.
1,577	Pail Closets.
327	Privy Middens.

Existing houses connected to the sewers during the year - 21.

## HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been no reorganisation nor extension of the Direct Labour schemes, which operate fully in 21 parishes and in part in two parishes for the removal of house refuse only, the collection of nightsoil being done by contract.

Mapperley and Shipley are entirely scavenged by contract.



Though the villages of Horsley Woodhouse and Smalley are sewered, obviously there must be some outlying properties which require a nightsoil collection service. These, and the unsewered parish of Mackworth, together with Kirk Langley are given a nightsoil collection by contractors.

In connection with the direct labour schemes, we operate 9 petrol engined vehicles, of the side-loading type, and employ 30 drivers and loaders. Suitable labour is difficult to find in competition with industries in adjacent districts, and holidays and sickness very easily dislocate the collection routine.

All disposal of refuse is effected by tipping. Tips at Crich and Darley Abbey are worked on the "control" system, by an employee, and the other tips, where lesser amounts of refuse are tipped are straightened by each team.

The Town and Country Planning Department have suggested that tipping at Whatstandwell, though well sited as regards convenience for disposal of refuse from Holloway and far away from domestic properties, should be closed. Your Inspector for that area has this matter in hand and is endeavouring to find alternative accommodation for refuse.

The cost of the house refuse and nightsoil collection schemes for the year 1952 amounted to £15,477, the equivalent of a rate of  $1/9\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, or an average cost of 35/2d. per house.

In conjunction with the house refuse collection a salvage collection scheme was worked, largely restricted to the collection of waste paper. Unfortunately, during the year the demand for this class of paper has diminished almost to vanishing point. This fall in the market caused paper to accumulate in the depots to such an extent that it was deemed advisable temporarily to relax the collection. As a result of these circumstances the income from salvage only amounted to £660.

#### SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Bakehouses, shops, ice-cream premises and fish-frying premises have been inspected as part of the routine duties, and have never given cause for complaint regarding their maintenance, and our experience generally is to find proprietors and staffs most co-operative in following the advice offered in the manner of handling food stuffs. Also we have found the brewing interests most sympathetic towards any suggested improvements.

The following food stuffs were surrendered voluntarily:-

##### Tinned or packaged goods -

1 tin	corned beef	(61lbs)
1 tin	cooked ham	(62lbs)
2 tins	pork luncheon meat	
1 tin	crab	
118 tins	cherries	
10 tins	apples	
15 tins	plums	
46 pkts.	cornflakes	
6	whipped cream walnuts.	
17 pkts.	processed cheese.	

##### Other foodstuffs.-

legs of pork	(55 lbs.)
pigs heads	(175½lbs.)
pigs plucks	(40 lbs.)
pigs livers	(14 lbs.)
bacon	(334 lbs.)



The Council do not employ a "sampling officer", and only occasionally are milk samples taken by your inspectors. Should an epidemic disease break out of which milk may be a suspected cause, then samples would be taken for bacteriological examination. The duty of sampling of milk and other foods falls upon the County Council, and again I am indebted to the County Analyst, R.W. Sutton, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., for the information appended.

"During the year 88 samples, including 77 milks were taken, under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The sale of unadulterated milk was the subject of proceedings against three vendors. One sample was found to contain about 22 per cent of added water and the vendor was fined £10 together with £4.4.0. costs. Another sample of milk was seriously deficient in fat - the deficiency amounting to 33 per cent of the minimum standard contained in the Sale of Milk Regulations. The defendant was fined £5 together with £4.4.0. costs. A further sample was taken following a complaint about the low quality of milk delivered at the week end and the milk was therefore sampled on a Sunday. This sample on analysis was found to contain 14 per cent of added water. The defendant was fined £2.2.0. together with £5.5.0. costs.

Four other samples of milk were somewhat deficient in fat, and the vendors were cautioned.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory."

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Last year it was recorded that one slaughterhouse was in use in the district. This is one of the most modern and is for the slaughter of pigs. The animals are sent by the Ministry, who later inspect the carcasses and select which must be "cured" for bacon. The remaining carcasses, with all offals, are allocated to the meat ration or for "making up".

	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed	933
Number inspected	933
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>	
Whole carcasses condemned	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.8
Condemned for other diseases	-



The butchers continue to receive their meat supply from the allocation centre outside our area, and still resent the lack of opportunity to exercise their judgment to acquire the quality of meat most suitable for their class of trade.

Although there is only one slaughterhouse sanctioned to be used, we have been requested to issue 69 licences authorising persons to slaughter or stun animals for food, as required by the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The shop premises are found to be well kept, but weekly inspections are not made as in the days when slaughtering was regularly in operation.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 312 cases of infectious diseases notified from all causes, as against last year's 665 total, which, it will be recalled, was high on account of the prevalence of measles. The most prevalent disease notified was 159 cases of measles, though this is 252 cases fewer than in 1951. No case of diphtheria was notified, and it is a reasonable assumption that immunisation against diphtheria is reflected in this satisfactory return. The case of "food poisoning" was of a child 9 months old. No other member of the family developed any suspicious symptoms therefore the investigation into the possible source of the poisoning was concentrated on "infant foods", and it was found every possible care had been exercised in the preparation of the diet. All enquiries failed to indicate any probable cause of the illness.

From the cases notified as set out in the Medical Officer's report, it will be noted the work of the Health Department in dealing with infectious diseases was extremely light. Disinfection is carried out by formaldehyde gas.

#### CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS.

There are three camping sites in the district licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These cover approximately 20 acres, with a permitted total of 400 moveable dwellings, but at the present time only 240 units are erected.

During the year the Derbyshire County Council have granted permission under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, to use certain land "as a caravan site" restricting the number to 12 temporary dwellings of a type to be approved, and limiting the permission for a period expiring on the 31st December, 1962.

Additional to these camping sites, there are 48 licences issued for the stationing of individual caravans, scattered over 16 parishes.

We find the use of camping sites as places for stationing caravans for permanent occupation is almost negligible, only 8 vans being so used. It is those persons who require individual licences to occupy a caravan who use them as permanent homes. Structures of this temporary character cannot be regarded as adequate substitutes for houses or suitable places in which to bring up a family. Yet it is found these caravans are brought into the area without the owners first having obtained security of tenure from the site owner.

On two of the camp sites, persons have rented an area of the land on which they have placed vans or sheds for the purpose of sub-letting for monetary gain. Most of these places are unoccupied for the greater part of the year. In these cases the site licensee appears to exercise very little control over the class of person in occupation.



A considerable part of the Medical Officer of Health and the inspector's time has been taken up inspecting these camps and preparing detailed reports upon the sanitary conditions operating. Resulting from this action proposals have been submitted and accepted by the licensees for the general improvements and especially as regards the sanitary structures.

It has been suggested that the provision of Council-owned camps, with all the sanitary amenities, may offer a temporary solution to the housing problem. No moveable dwelling, wherever sited in this district, can be a substitute for a house. As previously stated, not more than 8 of the 240 dwellings on the camping sites are permanently occupied, though there are no restrictions or special application enforced by the Council, and neither are the individual sites vacated during the winter months.

#### THE RAG, FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no firms carrying on any business in the district to which the above Act applies, and therefore no premises have been registered.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The object of this Act is to place a responsibility upon occupiers of infested premises, to report such incidence to the Council. All complaints received are investigated and the Council carry out treatment as required at dwelling houses. A charge is made when business premises are disinfested, based on the cost of materials, labour and transport. Approximately 50% of the Council's expenses are recovered from the Ministry.

As a result of notifications, 55 properties were inspected - 40 dwellings, 3 agricultural and 12 other premises. A survey of the district included 94 dwellings, 68 agricultural and 104 other dwellings.

The work revealed there were 2 major and 76 minor infestations, of which 75 were treated by the Council. There were 10 "block" control schemes carried out.

Additional to the above the Agricultural Executive Committee have entered into contracts for rat destruction at 25 agricultural premises.

#### GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following summary of the activities of the department has been forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health for inclusion in his Annual Report on the conditions of the County.

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	4
Dairies	13	3
Factories and Workplaces	60	11
Ice Cream Premises	60	10
Milk Distributors	24	9
Moveable Dwellings (a) Sites	4	18
(b) Dwellings	48	78
Outworkers	66	-
Preserved Food Stores		14
Shops		96
Slaughterhouses	1	57
Knackers Yards	1	4

#### SAMPLING.

	<u>No. of samples taken.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
Water (a) Mains	12		
(b) Other sources	12	7	5



WATER SUPPLIES.

		<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in District connected to mains	8,111	26,240
No. of houses in District supplied from standpipes on mains	42	120
No. of houses in District not supplied from standpipes or mains	562	1,790
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	2	7
(b) new houses	134	
(c) other premises	16	

DRAINAGE.

		<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	7,135	23,040
" " " " " not " " "	1,580	5,110
" " connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	21	66
(b) new houses, including Council houses	134	443
(c) other premises	5	17
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s.	50	187

HOUSING.

New houses erected during year by:-	
(a) Local Authority	107
(b) Private Enterprise	27
No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	180
No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27
No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by Local Authority	34
No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
No. of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	4
No. of applications for Improvement Grant approved by Ministry	1

During 1952 the Council completed 107 houses, being 18 houses fewer than last year. The parishes where these were completed were:- Crich 43, Kilburn 36, Kirk Langley 10, Lea 4, South Wingfield 5.

The list of applicants is under constant revision, and the Council's housing programme is now some reflection of the need assessed from these revisions.

As in previous years the houses from which applicants are removed on the grounds of insanitary conditions, are inspected upon being vacated and the appropriate action taken to remedy any disrepair.

Cost of repairs and continued restriction on rent increases causes the ownership of many pre-war houses to be a financial problem. To speak of property as a wasting asset appears to be a peculiar approach to conditions now operating, for all houses possible of being made habitable, still are needed.

Interviews with owners of property on which Notices have had to be served, are always welcomed, and the problem and implication of the Council's requirements - both practical and financial - fully and usefully discussed.

Two applications were made for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949.

#### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

##### Part 1.

	<u>Number on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>
(1) re Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6	1	7	-
(2) Factories in which Section 7 is enforced	57	3	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced	-	-	-
	<u>58</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>

##### Part VI11

#### Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

	<u>No. of Outworkers.</u>
Wearing apparel	59
Lace and net making	7
	<u>66</u>

Again may I thank you for the confidence placed in me, and for your helpful co-operation throughout the year.

To the Officers of the Council, and my staff, for their unstinted assistance also I desire to express appreciation.

(Signed) JAMES LAYCOCK.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.





