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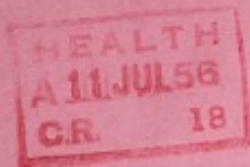
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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1955

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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1955-1956

Chairman A. F. LINEHAM, ESQ., J.P.

Vice-Chairman Rev. F. J. Sides

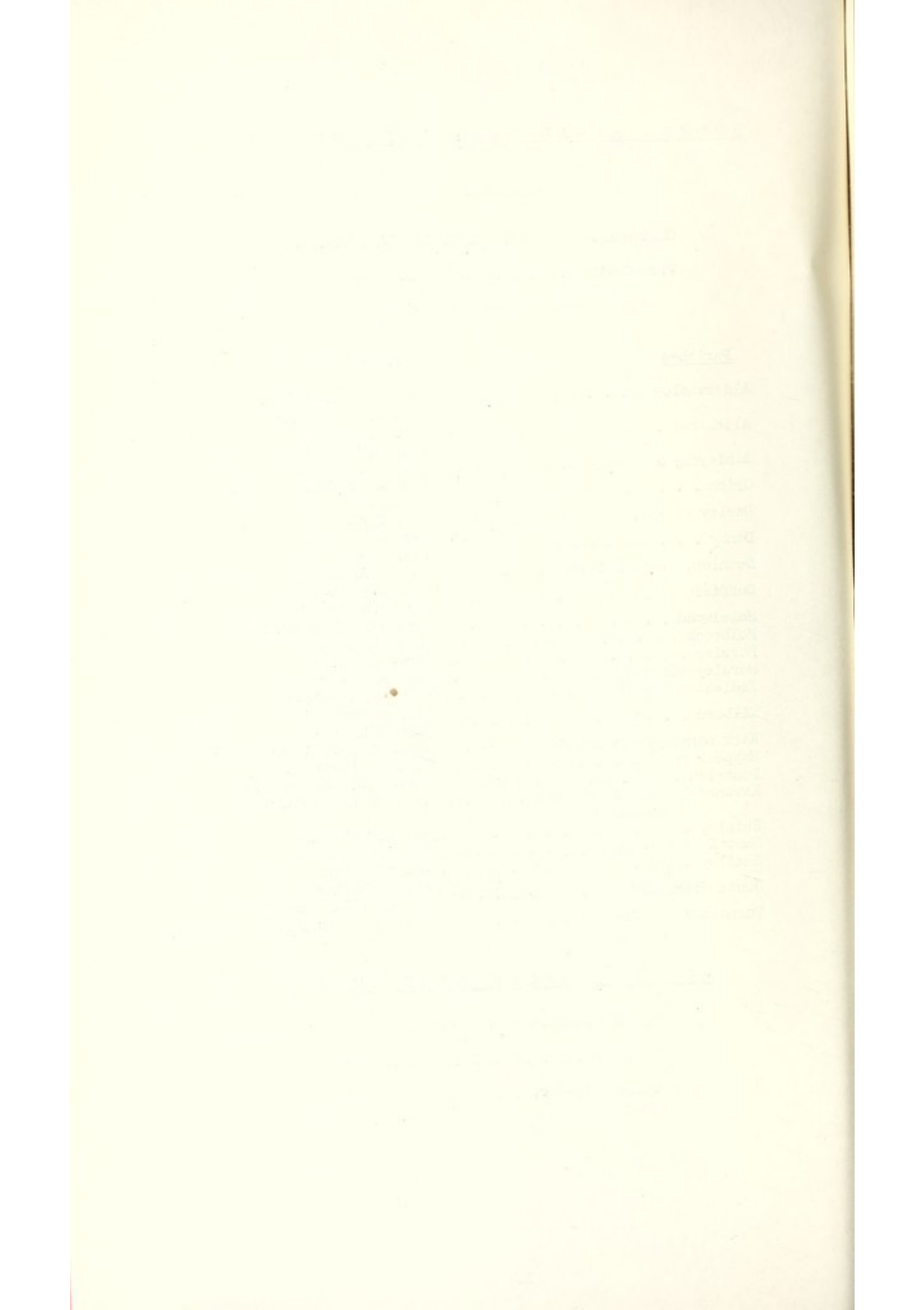
<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Alderwasley	Mr. P.J. Chadfield
Allestree	(Mr. A.S. Morrell
	(Mr. P. Sims
	(Mr. O.C. Wood
Ashleyhay & Idridgehay	Mr. J.J. Train
Crich	(Mr. A. Williams
	(Mr. W. Bowmer
Darley Abbey	Mr. T. Taylor
Denby	(Mr. C.H. Butler
	(Mr. B.O. Wright
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	Mr. T.B. Thorpe
Duffield	(Mr. W.M. Cockain
	(Mr. E.S. Hanbury
Hazelwood	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft
Holbrook	Rev. F.J. Sides
Horsley	Mrs. A. Clark
Horsley Woodhouse	Mr. R.M. Weston
Kedleston & Quarndon	Miss E.M. Roberts
Kilburn	(Mr. E. Bown
	(Mr. A.H. Bull
Kirk Langley & Mackworth	Mrs. P.N.W. Clark-Maxwell
Mapperley	Mrs. D. Davis
Pentrich	Rev. F.J. Boston M.A.
Ravensdale Park & Weston	Rev. E. Richardson
Underwood	
Shipley	Mr. A.R. Davis
Shottle & Postern	Mr. E.O. Davies
Smalley	Mr. H.H. Dix
South Wingfield	(Mr. L. Walker
	(Mr. A.F. Lineham J.P.
Turnditch and Windley	Rev. J.F. Young M.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman Mr. T. Taylor

Vice-Chairman Mr. T.B. Thorpe



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector

H. D. Stansworth, M.Inst.Mun.E., M.R.S.I.,
Chartered Municipal Engineer.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector

S. M. Carruthers, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

E. N. Morgan, M.S.I.A.

Senior Clerk

A. Sylvester

Shorthand Typist/Clerk

Miss J. M. Crooks



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Belper

Public Health Department,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby.

4th July, 1956

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

The birth and death rates per 1,000 population are only slightly changed from the previous year. The infant mortality rate increased from 16.39 to 30.70 per 1,000 live births. Malignant disease and degenerative disease of the heart and cardiovascular system are responsible for the biggest figures in the mortality tables. Malignant disease with 42 deaths decreased by 19 as compared with 1954, but there was no reduction in the figures for lung cancer. The eight lung cancer deaths were all in males. There were 10 deaths from chronic bronchitis, fundamentally a degenerative disease which can be linked with lung cancer because of the part which tobacco smoking and atmospheric pollution may play in its causation. A startling feature was the number of deaths registered during the year for suicide, 10 deaths being registered.

576 notifications for measles constitute the bulk of the infectious disease notifications. There were 12 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 non-pulmonary. The three deaths associated with tuberculosis were all in elderly men, all with serious complicating disease, one with lung cancer, another with bronchitis and silicosis and the third with broncho-pneumonia. The continued high incidence of tuberculosis presents a great contrast with the wonderfully improved mortality rates which have occurred since the introduction of efficient chemotherapy and the advances in the application of chest surgery. Improved standards of living and better housing have also played a part in the reduction of the death rate from tuberculosis, as in other infectious diseases and this Council, to its credit, has always been very helpful in the re-housing of tuberculous patients and their families. Only a minority of new tuberculous cases are contacts of known cases and this should emphasise that it is the unsuspected and often unsuspecting carrier who is often a much greater danger than the known cases of infectious tuberculosis. Mass Radiography with special emphasis on the older age groups remains the principal weapon for the detection of these hidden sources of infection.

Some dysentery continues to appear sporadically, but because of the mildness of the average case notification is very incomplete. The Rural District had several cases of food poisoning, connected with the Pork Pie Outbreak in the adjoining Urban District in the summer. Mr. Carruthers who conducted the investigation in this area was able to confirm that it was the crust and gelatine and not the meat which were infected.

An attempt was made to co-operate in the Ministry's Clean Food Poster Campaign but very little public interest was shown. However there was a fairly good response from factory canteens and similar institutions, and as these are important places from the point of food poisoning outbreaks perhaps it may not be true that the campaign was a complete failure.

Important legislation passed during the year included the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 which came into force on 1st January, 1956. These Regulations constitute a distinct advance and while there may be varying degrees of interpretation and enforcement as between local authorities, there seems no doubt that they will be a great help to keep both local authorities and food traders alive to the risks of infection from food. The success of this legislation will depend upon three factors :- (i) the enthusiasm and determination of the local authority to work it to the full; (ii) the whole-hearted co-operation of the food trader in general and the food handler in particular; and (iii) the degree of importance placed upon clean food handling and safe food by our Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Water supplies to all areas have been satisfactory in quantity. The complaints of discoloured water in the northern parts will be remedied by the proposed re-laying of 37,000 yards of new mains. In view of the fact that arrangements are being made to increase the amount taken from Dethick Springs it may be wise to remember the Ministry statement in the Memo on day to day administration of Water Undertakings, that water which has to be treated should be subjected to more than one line of defence, for example filtration as well as chlorination.

I should like to express my appreciation of the support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and my thanks to the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Water Manager, the Public Health Staff and to other Chief Officers and their Staffs, for their co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Rural District Council of Belper

Public Health Department,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby.

4th July, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by my Department during the year 1955.

The staffing of the Department remains the same as in the previous year, and the provisions of many Acts, Orders, Regulations and Byelaws administered have continued to be efficiently enforced without recourse to legal action, any difficulties usually being overcome by a direct and persuasive action with the parties concerned, often entailing numerous interviews.

It was the first full year since the decontrol of meat supplies, and a large proportion of the meat consumed in the district is slaughtered and dressed in the slaughterhouses licensed by the Council, involving a considerable number of visits for the purpose of meat inspection. The occupiers of these slaughterhouses have been most co-operative as far as the contingencies of their trade have permitted, but of necessity a certain amount of inspection takes place outside normal working hours, sometimes on Sundays, particularly during the warmer months. A number of the traders are farmer-butchers, and the type of animal killed throughout the district is of good quality.

A preliminary survey, involving the external inspection and categorising of over 9,000 private dwelling houses was carried out, in order to prepare the report required by the Minister of Housing and Local Government as to the Council's slum clearance programme. The work of detailed inspections and preparation of reports and other documents is now proceeding.

The "repairs increase" sections of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, did not involve the Department in the amount of work anticipated, there being an apparent reluctance on the part of landlords to notify the tenants of a proposed rent increase at the risk of receiving a "certificate of disrepair" involving further outlay before the certificate could be revoked and the increased rent charged. There may, of course, have been cases where the increased rent was properly claimed and paid, where the standard of good repair had been maintained, and no information is available to this office of such cases.

The "improvement" sections of the Housing Act, 1949, as amended by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, have been increasingly used throughout the year, but still mainly for the owner-occupier type of dwelling house. This Council is to be commended on the generous way in which the applications are considered and on the fact that the provisions of the Acts, which are not obligatory, are implemented to the fullest extent.

The considerable amount of development by way of Council and private house building has added to the volume of work in connection with refuse collection, and some difficulty may be experienced in the near future in finding sufficient tips without unduly long distances being travelled by the vehicles.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, and to the Medical Officer of Health, to members of my staff, and to other chief officers and their staffs, for their co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. D. STANWORTH

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Belper lies to the south of Derbyshire and is 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 on the west by the Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural Districts. The altitude of the area varies 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.

A circle of approximately 10 miles radius, struck from the Council Offices, encloses the 28 parishes which are under the Council's administration.

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 another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 30 councillors.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The principal local industries are Mining, Opencast Mining, Limestone Quarrying, Agriculture and Cotton and Hosiery Manufacturing.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	48,074
Population, 1951 census	28,193
Estimated Mid-Year Population, 1954	28,860
Number of inhabited houses	9,500
Rateable Value at 31.3.56	£200,903
Sum represented by a penny rate	£778. 18. 8
Rate in the £. Common Charges	22.0
Total loan debt	£1,783,344
Debt for housing only	£1,597,059
Loan debt for sewerage	£37,004
Loan debt for water	£149,282
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	105
by Private Enterprise	115
	<u>220</u>

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	201	190	391
Legitimate	196	182	378
Illegitimate	5	8	13

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 13.55

Comparability Factor 1.06

Adjusted Birth Rate 14.36

England and Wales Birth Rate 15.0

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	6	2	8
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	20.05		
England and Wales still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	23.1		

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	5	7	12
Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	3	5	8
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	30.7
England and Wales Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	24.9

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	174	164	338
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	11.71		
Comparability Factor	0.94		
Adjusted Death Rate	11.007		
England and Wales Death Rate	11.7		

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	21	21	42

Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	8	-	8

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1955

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered in 1955 :-

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	3
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	8	-	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11	11	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	27	45
Coronary disease, angina	32	22	54
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	25	32	57
Other circulatory disease	15	12	27
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	6	10	16
Bronchitis	8	6	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Congenital malformations	-	4	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	11	30
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	2	4
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	5	5	10
TOTALS	174	164	338

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Parochial Distribution

The following table shows the parochial distribution of cases of infectious disease notified during the year :-

	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Respiratory T.B.	Non-Respiratory T.B.	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	TOTALS
ALDERWASLEY						3				3	6
ALLESTREE	2	3		2	1	191	8			1	208
ASHLEYHAY											
CRICH				1		77	11		1		90
DARLEY ABBEY	1	1		1		24					27
DENBY	1	2	1			21	2				27
DETHICK, LEA & HOLLOWAY				1		4					5
DUFFIELD	3	3		1		73			1		81
HAZELWOOD						2	1				3
HOLBROOK					2	31		1			34
HORSLEY				1							1
HORSLEY WOODHOUSE		4				4					8
IDRIDGEHAY											
KEDLESTON											
KILBURN		2	1	2		16	1				22
KIRK LANGLEY						16					16
MACKWORTH						3					3
MAPPERLEY		1	1			9					11
PENTRICH		1	1			3					5
QUARNDON						15	2				17
RAVENSDALE PARK											
SHOTTLE & POSTERN						2	1				3
SHIPLEY	2	1				12					15
SMALLEY	2	1		2	1	53	3				62
SOUTH WINGFIELD		1		1		5					7
TURNDITCH							1				1
WESTON UNDERWOOD						10					10
WINDLEY			1			2					3
TOTALS	11	20	5	12	4	576	30	1	2	4	665

No cases of the following diseases were notified :-

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Encephalitis.

20 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital.

Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Disease

The following table shows the age incidence of cases of infectious disease notified during the year :-

	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever					1	1	7	1	1					11
T.B. Pulmonary										7	4	1		12
T.B. Non-Pulmonary					1		2			1				4
Pneumonia		1						1	1	4	2	3	8	20
Erysipelas										1	1	1	2	5
Whooping Cough		1	3	1	4	7	10	2		1		1		30
Measles	1	9	39	50	59	73	321	18	4	2				576
Puerperal Pyrexia										1				1
Food Poisoning		1							1					2
Dysentery							2	2						4
TOTAL	1	12	42	51	65	81	342	24	7	17	7	6	10	665

It was not considered necessary to close any of the schools during the year.

Scarlet Fever

11 notifications were received during the year, 1 case being removed to hospital.

Tuberculosis

12 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-pulmonary were notified during the year. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) giving a death rate of 0.10 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

CLEAN FOOD EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Following the receipt of a circular letter from the Ministry of Health on the 14th April a quantity of publicity material was obtained from the Central Office of Information on the subject of Clean Food and the Prevention of Food Poisoning. Supplies of the material were distributed to 16 Women's Institutes, 12 factories and a number of food shops in the district.

FOOD POISONING FROM MEAT PIES

Following the outbreak of food poisoning from meat pies in a nearby Urban District an extract from a Ministry of Health Report was prepared with a view to advising manufacturers of meat pies as to what measures should be adopted in bakery practice. Copies of this extract together with a circular letter on the subject of food poisoning were distributed to meat pie manufacturers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The County Bacteriologist undertakes, on behalf of the Council, all the bacteriological examinations.

Specimens and swabs taken by medical practitioners are forwarded direct to the Derbyshire County Council's Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratory, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. (Telephone No.47131).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Derbyshire County Council's Health Services Handbook sets out the various health services that are provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act and the Education Act by the County Council, and under Part IV of the National Health Service Act by the Local Executive Council, in the administrative County.

The health services provided by the County Council are under the administrative control of the County Medical Officer of Health, and all enquiries should therefore be addressed to him as follows :-

The County Medical Officer of Health,
County Offices,
St. Mary's Gate,
Derby.

(Telephone No. Derby 47131)

Home Help Service

Availability of the Service

This service is available in various cases, of which the following are examples :-

- (a) Maternity
- (b) Where a housewife falls sick or must have an operation
- (c) Where a wife is suddenly called away to visit her husband in hospital and arrangements have to be made to look after the children.
- (d) Where elderly people are infirm, or one of whom suddenly falls ill.
- (e) Where several members of a household are ill at the same time.
- (f) Where a doctor requests that a Home Help is necessary to help with a premature infant.
- (g) Tuberculosis.

The last named presents particular difficulties : whilst such cases are entitled to the facilities available, special safeguards have to be imposed to protect the personnel.

Rules of Assessment

Certain rules and a scale of assessment have been drawn up and particulars are obtainable locally from the Health Visitors or from the County Medical Officer.

Home Nursing Service

This service also is provided by the County Council whose home nurses have a certain amount of nursing equipment and apparatus which may be loaned to those patients whom they attend, or those who are being nursed at home by friends or relatives. The equipment available is supplemented by that owned by the British Red Cross Society, to which the County Council has made grants in consideration of this service. In case of need applications should be made to the nearest home nurse or to the B.R.C.S. Township Leader. If there is any difficulty in this connection the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service for the southern part of the County may be contacted by telephone as follows :-

Telephone No.

Miss M.C. Jackson
County Offices,
Derby.

Day - Derby 47131 Ext. 112
Night - Duffield 2101.

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria are available to all children in the district and may be carried out by medical practitioners or by the District Medical Officer at Infant Welfare Centres.

Visits to schools were made during the year by the School Medical Officer for the purpose of giving reinforcing anti-diphtheria injections and also primary treatment to those children whose parents neglected to have it done at the proper time in infancy.

Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin which are available to medical practitioners on request are maintained by the Regional Hospital Board at the following Institutions :-

- (i) Derwent Hospital, Derby.
- (ii) Heanor Memorial Hospital, Heanor.
- (iii) Ripley & District Cottage Hospital, Ripley.
- (iv) Victoria Memorial Cottage Hospital, Ashbourne.
- (v) Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale.

Various administrative steps have been taken by the County Health Department in order to give effect to the Authority's Proposals and to emphasize the importance of immunisation against diphtheria to the public. With a view to assisting in the publicising of anti-diphtheria propaganda, supplies of Ministry of Health leaflets were obtained from the Central Office of Information and distributed to members of the public. The local Registrars of Births and Deaths have given valuable assistance with the distribution of the leaflets.

Ambulance Service

Headquarters :- County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
(Telephone No. Derby 47131)

The addresses and telephone numbers of Ambulance Stations are shown in the following table :-

Ambulance Station	Telephone Number		Address
	7 a.m. - 7 p.m.	7 p.m. - 7 a.m.	
MICKLEOVER	Derby 53916	Derby 53916	Station Road, Mickleover.
Ashbourne	Ashbourne 441		Green Road, Ashbourne.
Ilkeston	Ilkeston 936		Manor House, Manners Road, Ilkeston.
Long Eaton	Long Eaton 1055		Old Hall Depot, The Green, Long Eaton.
Swadlincote	Swadlincote 7041		Darklands Rd; Swadlincote.
RIPLEY	Ripley 75	Ripley 75	Ivy Grove, Ripley.
Heanor	Langley Mill 615		Wilmot Street, Heanor.
Matlock	Matlock 706		Town Hall, Bank Rd. Matlock.
CHESTERFIELD	Chesterfield 6282	Chesterfield 6282	Ashgate, Chesterfield.
Bolsover	Bolsover 2121		Church Street, Bolsover.
BUXTON	Buxton 2012	Buxton 2012	Park Road, Buxton.
New Mills	New Mills 3333		Hague Bar Rd. New Mills.
Bakewell	Bakewell 393		U.D.C. Depot, Bakewell.
GLOSSOP	Glossop 504	Stalybridge 2650	Talbot House, Talbot Road, Glossop.

The following procedure is adopted for calling an ambulance :-

(a) Urgent Calls

If ambulance transport is required to deal with an urgent case, such as a street accident, all that is necessary is to call the Telephone Exchange Operator and ask for "Ambulance". The caller would be automatically put through to the appropriate Ambulance Station, when the call would be accepted and dealt with regardless of who the caller might be.

(b) Non-Urgent Calls

If a patient is suffering from a non-urgent condition, an ambulance or other form of suitable transport would be provided as appropriate, on the authority of a doctor, dentist, nurse or midwife, providing of course the patient cannot reasonably be required to travel by public transport.

Hospital Service

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 Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

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

Other County Council Health Services

Other health services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act include Care of Mothers and young children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care and Mental Health.

WATER SUPPLIES

		<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to mains	9,076	28,000
No. of houses in district not connected to mains	335	1,040
No. of connections made during the year :-		
(a) existing houses	4	
(b) new houses	45	
(c) other premises	11	

Water Sampling

	Submitted for Chemical Analysis			Submitted for Bacteriological Examination		
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public supplies :-						
Treated	10	10	-	7	6	1
Untreated	4	3	1	3	-	3
Private supplies :-						
Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	-	-	-	8	3	5

Observations of the Water Manager

Despite the very dry summer of 1955 and an increase in the total quantity of water supplied by the Council's various undertakings of over 12½ million gallons, a plentiful and wholesome water supply was available throughout the district, and it was not necessary to make any restrictions on its use.

The parishes in the western area certainly realised the value of the new scheme and the 320 houses and 61 farms which have been connected to the mains up to the end of the year were greatly appreciative of the Council's water supply. This also applies to the inhabitants of Moorwood Moor, Plaistow Green and Wheatcroft who had a continuous supply for the first time in their history.

In the northern area there have been intermittent complaints of discoloured water but the Council have already decided for the re-laying of over 37,000 yards of new mains in the parishes of Crich, Dethick, Lea and Holloway, Pentrich and South Wingfield and it is hoped this work will commence in the near future. At Pentrich the supply has been greatly improved by the provision of a connection to the Alfreton Urban District Council's 12" main which passes through the village. The greater supply of the water for the northern parishes is still obtained from the Dethick springs and to augment this supply it has been decided to lay a new 6" asbestos-cement main from the springs to Lea Pumping Station. This will enable the Council to make greater use of the supply during the months when there is an overflow at the springs. The water from this source is chlorinated at Lea Pumping Station before distribution and periodical analyses of the water are made by the County Analyst which are invariably satisfactory.

In the eastern area which comprises the parishes of Denby, Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse, Holbrook, Kilburn, Mapperley, Smalley and Shipley, considerable trouble has again been experienced by damage to the mains caused by ground subsidence due to colliery workings, and some consequent inconvenience has been caused to consumers. There is a particularly heavy consumption in the industrial part of this area and the pithead baths at New Denby Colliery and Mapperley Colliery use an extra 8,000 gallons per day.

Particulars of the water consumption in the parishes supplied by the Council's various schemes during 1955 are as follows :- (figures for 1954 shown in brackets).

Eastern Parishes

Derwent Valley Water Board 167,224,000 gallons (157,315,000)

Northern Parishes

Dethick Springs 45,000,000 " (42,830,000)
Crich Carr Springs 5,000,000 " (5,000,000)
Derwent Valley Water Board 28,540,000 " (24,720,000)

Duffield and Western Parishes

Cross-of-the-Hands and
Handley Wood Springs Nil (11,060,000)
Derwent Valley Water Board 65,320,000 " (45,626,000)

311,084,000 " (286,551,000)

The gross average daily consumption per head of population was 41.4 gallons (38.5) and for domestic purposes only 34.5 galls (29.5). Metered supplies during the year totalled 58,001,000 gallons (51,077,000).

Number of houses and estimated population supplied from public mains controlled by the Belper Rural District Council

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Houses served by mains</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
Alderwasley	15	52
Crich	873	3056
Denby	582	2036
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	333	1164
Duffield	884	3090
Hazelwood	70	245
Holbrook	448	1570
Horsley	210	735
Horsley Woodhouse	412	1442
Idridgehay	28	98
Kedleston	7	25
Kilburn	715	2500
Kirk Langley	120	420
Mapperley	111	388
Pentrich	47	164
Shipley	221	773
Shottle	32	111
Smalley	501	1755
South Wingfield	509	1790
Turnditch	66	230
Weston Underwood	38	134
Windley	28	98
TOTALS	6250	21876

Number of houses supplied outside the Belper Rural Area not included in the above number :-

Bargate and Sandbed Lane area,
Makeney, Milford & Chevin Side,
Plains Lane & Shaw Lane - all
in Belper Urban District Area.

<u>Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
283	1,000

In addition bulk supplies are also made to Derby Corporation at Eaton Bank, Little Eaton, Heanor Urban District Council at Denby Common and Shardlow Rural District Council at Shalvey Common.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the following extensions to sewers were completed :-

(1)	Heanor Road, Smalley	390 lin. yards	4" & 6" sewers
(2)	Moorside Lane, Holbrook (Relief Sewer)	240 " "	9" & 12" "
(3)	Burley Lane, Duffield	200 " "	4" & 6" "
(4)	Moor Lane, Kirk Langley	107 " "	6" "
(5)	Parks Avenue, South Wingfield	40 " "	4" & 6" "
(6)	Hunt Lea Estates, Kedleston Road, Quarndon	950 " "	6" & 9" "
(7)	Crabtree Hill, Kedleston Road, Quarndon	550 " "	6" & 9" "

Two new sludge beds at Duffield Sewage Disposal Works have been constructed by direct labour.

There are 16 outfall works 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	4

The Council's labour force maintaining these works consists of a General Foreman, 7 full-time attendants and 2 part-time attendants.

DRAINAGE

		<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers	7,879	23,952
" " " " " not " " "	1,494	4,542

No. of connections made during the year :-

(a) existing houses	36
(b) new houses	217

No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's 35

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL

The arrangements for the removal and disposal of domestic refuse remained the same as at the end of 1954, all collections being carried out by direct labour involving 9 vehicles, 1 general foreman and 29 other workmen.

In addition, one lorry with a fitted tank, and 3 men were engaged full-time on nightsoil collection, and the nightsoil collection in the parishes of Kirk Langley and Mackworth, and parts of Horsley Woodhouse and Smalley was carried out by private contractors.

The erection of new houses in Allestree, Darley Abbey, Duffield and Quarndon, so increased the amount of work that the period between collections has necessarily lengthened, and in view of the still further development in progress it is imperative that a new vehicle and team be introduced, with a re-organisation of that area so as to provide a reasonable collection.

Refuse tips being used are at Crich, Darley Abbey, Derby, Horsley, Holbrook, Kirk Langley and Shipley. One man is engaged full-time on the controlled tip at Darley Abbey, and one man divides his time between the controlled tip at Crich, paper baling, and grass mowing on Council house estates, etc.

The cost of the house refuse and nightsoil collection schemes for the year ended 31st March, 1956, totalled £20,906. 13. 6, the equivalent of a rate of 2/3.77d in the pound, or an average cost of £2. 4. 0, per house.

During the financial year 126 tons 11½ cwt of waste paper were collected and sold, realising £1002. 3. 11 and during the same period scrap metal and rags sold realised £60. 12. 6 giving a total of £1062, 16. 50

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

There were 11 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, 10 of which were in continual use and one has only been used on infrequent occasions. The carcasses and organs of all cattle, calves and pigs have been inspected immediately following slaughter, and almost 100% inspection of sheep and lambs has also been carried out.

The following table indicates the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption, and information as to the affected parts which were condemned as being unfit :-

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	688	14	1,240	5,581	-
Number inspected	688	14	1,240	5,581	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	36	-	14	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.23%	-	1.13%	0.053%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	79	-	-	77	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.6%	-	-	1.4%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a list of the meat and foodstuffs found to be diseased or unsound, and voluntarily surrendered :-

Meat and Offals

251 lbs. Beef
7 lbs. Beasts' liver
32 lbs. Pork
17½ lbs. Fish
1 Heifer carcase and all organs
58 Beasts' lungs
18 Beasts' heads
15 Beasts' mesenteries
17 Beasts' tongues
37 Beasts' livers
2 Pigs' carcasses and all offals
24 Pigs' plucks
61 Pigs' heads
3 Pigs' livers
6 Sheeps' livers

Canned or packaged goods -

299 x 12 oz. tins of corned beef
99 x 6 lb. tins of corned beef
1 x 6 lb. tin of ox tongue
2 x 7 oz. tins pork luncheon meat
10 x 2 pint equivalent tins of evaporated milk
7 lb. cornflour.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council, and I am indebted to the County Analyst for the following report :-

"In the area of the Belper Rural District Council 92 samples, including 53 milks, were taken under the above Act during the year 1955.

One sample of milk was deficient in fat and the vendor was cautioned.

Samples of Pasteurised and Channel Island Pasteurised milk being retailed by a Dairy Company contained added water. The amount of water in the Pasteurised milk was small and the Company was cautioned. Proceedings taken in respect of the Channel Island Pasteurised sample resulted in a fine of £10 together with £4. 4. 0d costs.

Following a complaint a sample of milk was examined with special reference to the presence of dirt or deposit. Examination of the small amount of deposit from the milk showed the presence of vegetable tissue - such as might be derived from straw or fodder.

The remaining samples of milk, and all samples of food other than milk, were classed as satisfactory.

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS

There were four recognised camping sites in the district, three of which have been licensed under the Public Health Act, and one having a limited approval under the Town and Country Planning Act. The total number of moveable dwellings allowed on the four sites, if used to the capacity of the approvals is 412.

In addition 63 licences for individual moveable dwellings under the Public Health Act were in force at the end of 1955.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

All complaints of infested premises are investigated and the Council carries out treatment as required at dwelling houses. A charge is made when business premises are disinfested, and approximately 50% of the Council's expenses are recovered from the Ministry.

As a result of notifications 108 dwelling houses, 5 agricultural, and 15 other premises were inspected. The number of properties inspected as a result of survey under the Act were :- all 53 Local Authority premises, 148 dwelling houses, 29 agricultural, and 7 other premises. In addition inspections were carried out at the following premises when being visited primarily for some other purpose :- 198 dwelling houses, 88 agricultural, and 67 other premises.

A total of 913 inspections and re-inspections were made.

There were no major infestations, but a total of 206 minor infestations were treated, and 6 "Block" control schemes carried out.

HOUSING

Returns relating to the demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts are submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The following table is a summary of the information submitted in respect of 1955 :-

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons displaced
Houses demolished or closed in the year		
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	6	20
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	2	11
(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	Nil	Nil
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	Nil	Nil
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	1	4
<u>REPAIRS in the period</u>		<u>Number of Houses</u>
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts		25
(5) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice :		
Houses in which defects were remedied		
(a) By owners		1
(b) By local authority in default of owners		Nil
(6) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16)		
Houses made fit,		
(a) By owners		26
(b) By local authority in default of owners		Nil
(7) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 -		
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)		Nil

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Details of the Certificates of Disrepair issued and revoked by the Council under Section 26(i) of the Act are shown below :-

No. of Applications for Certificates	No. granted	No. refused
7	7	Nil

No. of Applications for Revocation of Certificates	No. granted	No. refused
7	7	Nil

These Certificates were issued in respect of dwelling houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - SECTION 20Financial Assistance towards the improvement of housing accommodation

31 Improvement Grants were made at a total cost of £4,292.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948Part I - Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	1	10	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	57	16	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	59	26	1

2. Cases in which defects were found 1

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel	78
Lace, lace curtains	
and nets	

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of activities of the department

	No. on Register	Increase or Decrease	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	3		8
Dairies	13		14
Factories and Workplaces	58		28
Ice Cream Premises	81	+10	12
Milk Distributors	98	+2	16
Moveable Dwellings (a) Sites	4		8
(b) Dwellings	63	+1	120
Outworkers	78	+13	
Shops			21
Slaughterhouses	11		679
Knackers Yards	2		13



