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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

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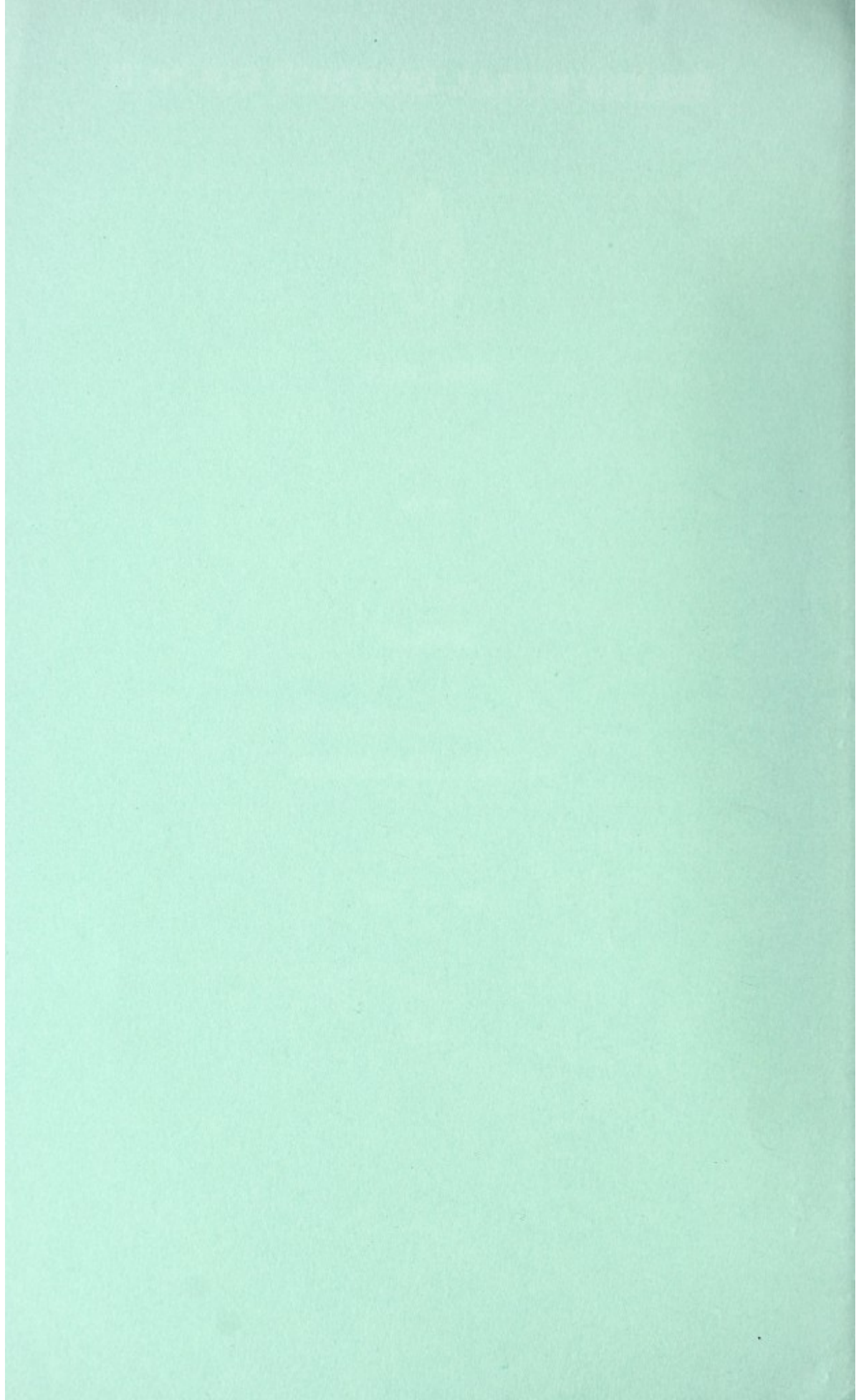
HEALTH OF



THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1959



BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959-1960

Chairman G.H. Butler, J.P.

Vice-Chairman O.C. Wood

Parishes

Alderwasley	P.J. Chadfield (A.S. Morrell)
Allestree	(P. Sims (O.C. Wood
Ashleyhay & Idridgehay	J.J. Train (E. Williams
Crich	(H. Mitchell
Darley Abbey	T. Taylor (G.H. Butler, J.P.
Denby	(B.C. Wright
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	T.B. Thorpe (W.M. Cockain
Duffield	(E.S. Hanbury
Hazelwood	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.
Holbrook	Miss E.A. Sheldon
Horsley	Mrs. A. Clark
Horsley Woodhouse	R.M. Weston
Kedleston and Quarndon	W.G. Sanderson (E. Bown
Kilburn	(A.H. Bull
Kirk Langley and Mackworth	Mrs. P.N.W. Clark-Maxwell
Mapperley	Mrs. D. Davis
Pentrich	Mrs. O.M. Walters
Ravensdale Park & Weston Underwood	Rev. E. Richardson
Shipley	W.H.B. Thorpe
Shottle & Postern	A.G. Busby
Smalley	H.H. Dix (L. Walker
South Wingfield	(A.F. Lineham
Turnditch & Windley	Capt. E.V. Lees, D.S.O. R.N. (Retd.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman A.S. Morrell

Vice-Chairman A.H. Bull

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Additional Public Health Inspector

E.N. Morgan, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk

R.W.G. Whitmore

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist

Miss J.M. Crooks

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

1st July, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The Registrar Generals estimate of the population of the district stands at 30,000, an increase of 50 on the estimate for 1958.

The general health of these 30,000 people was, on the whole, good.

A total of 454 live births occurred during the year. This is an increase of 20 on the figures for 1958. Deaths registered during the year numbered 337. This figure represents no change in the 1958 total. The live births registered exceeded the deaths by 117. The number of still births remained constant at 11 while infant deaths and neo-natal deaths both show decreases on the 1958 figures. The birth, death and still birth rates for this district all compare favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole.

The number of deaths from all forms of Cancer increased by 6 to 63 and of these, 11 deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Heart diseases are still the largest single cause of death.

For the second year in succession the number of cases of infectious disease notified decreased. The total for the year was 298 as against 382 in 1958. Measles cases notified numbered 213, a decrease of 89, while notifications of Scarlet Fever rose from 10 in 1958 to 27 in 1959. Whooping Cough notifications fell from 16 in 1958 to 10 in 1959.

An epidemic of Influenza hit the district during the early part of the year. The exact number of cases which occurred is not known because Influenza is not a notifiable disease, but the notifications of the allied complaint of Pneumonia, and deaths occurring from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Influenza show that the epidemic was not as serious as had been expected, although the numbers of deaths from these complaints did rise very slightly compared with the 1958 figures.

Once again, I am very happy to report that during the year no confirmed case of poliomyelitis occurred in this district. Two suspected cases were removed to hospital, but after investigations and tests made at the hospital the diagnosis of poliomyelitis was not confirmed in either case.

Requests for vaccination against this disease, made available to all persons up to and including the age of 25 years, continued to be received in only very small numbers until late April. In that month a footballer died from this disease after a short illness. Only then did the young people come forward to receive the vaccination in any great numbers. It seems a great pity that these young people had to be shocked, or one might say frightened into receiving this vaccination offered as it is, for their protection and well being. It is my belief

that if the numbers of young people who came forward and completed the vaccination had not been so large, the incidence of polio might have been much higher.

It now appears that the next battle in the field of public health will be the battle against noise. Noise is a great problem in Britain and in all industrial countries and a great deal of work remains to be done to ascertain the best means of suppressing it at source. In October a group of people banded together and formed themselves into the Noise Abatement Society under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Fergusson Hannay, with the object of eliminating all excessive and unnecessary noise from all sources. They intend to tackle the problem of noise in the same way as the National Smoke Abatement Society tackled the problem of Clean Air. As the law stands at present, noise is not a matter which can be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Noise Abatement Society have been successful in interesting several Members of Parliament in their work and late in the year a Private Member's Bill, which would have the effect of adding the abatement of noise to the "nuisance provisions" of the Public Health Act, had its first reading in the House of Commons. In late December the Minister of Health announced that the Government had decided to set up the Wilson Committee to examine the nature, sources and effects of the problem of noise and to advise what further measures can be taken to mitigate it. The duty of the administration of any new noise regulations which may be made may be added to the already many sided duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Fortunately we have no great noise problem in this area, but the enforcement of noise regulations would probably prove to be a difficult matter.

The dry summer of 1959 had its effect on the water supply in this district as it did over the whole of the country. The shortage of water became so acute that its use for certain purposes, such as car washing, had to be prohibited. The response of the inhabitants of the area to appeals by the Council not to waste water was very good, and it was not found necessary to cut off the water supply in any of the parishes in the district.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector again shows that a great amount of valuable work has been carried out by the Inspectoral staff during the year. The fact that only one case of food poisoning was notified in the district reflects great credit on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and all concerned with the clean handling and distribution of food.

In conclusion Ladies and Gentlemen I have to express my grateful appreciation of the continued encouragement I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council. I have to acknowledge the help and co-operation which has been so readily forthcoming from the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and my fellow Officers, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector. My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department for the efficient and conscientious manner in which they have carried out their work during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Rural District Council of Belper

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

1st July, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by my Department during the year 1959.

One of the main occupations of the Department has been the surveying of all petrol storing installations, and the supervision of works required. All premises were required to comply with the Home Office Code of Practice before being licensed for 1960. The work commenced early in 1959 in order to give licence holders a reasonable time in which to carry out the necessary work, and I feel that a greater factor of safety has now been obtained in all installations licensed under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928. In this intricate technical work the advice of the Derbyshire Fire Service Fire Prevention Officer was sought, and his co-operation and advice was greatly appreciated.

Another sphere of work which involves a great deal of the officer's time was the preparatory work for the report required by the Minister of Health under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. This is still a very active issue, but interviews on the site with slaughterhouse licence holders eventually enabled the occupiers to formulate schemes to satisfy the Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations.

There was an easing off of the work of inspection and representation of sub-standard houses under the Housing Acts. Almost all of the possible clearance areas have now been represented, and the remaining individually unfit houses which are envisaged for demolition are mainly occupied by owner-occupiers or elderly tenants who do not wish to be disturbed. These properties will be kept under observation and the appropriate action taken when the opportunity arises.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, introduced the new Standard Improvement Grants for the provision of five basic amenities (bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store). This led to an increase in the advisory and inspection work of the Public Health Inspectors. The discretionary grant scheme had already been in operation in this district for ten years, but the additional national publicity on the introduction of the standard grant greatly increased the number of enquiries and subsequent applications for both standard and discretionary grants.

A new service, that of cesspool emptying, started during the year. The experimental period of twelve months has not expired, and though the service has been greatly appreciated by many ratepayers who have availed themselves of the facilities, it may be necessary to make some alterations to the existing arrangements.

The tables of figures in this report do not truly reflect the amount of work of advice and guidance being given almost daily by the officers of the Public Health Department to all sections of the community, and much of the advice on technical matters can only be confidently given after considerable experience of the problems involved.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the sympathetic consideration they have given to the schemes and plans that I have recommended, the Medical Officer of Health and other Chief Officers and their staffs for their willing co-operation, and the staff of my Department for their loyalty and energetic efforts during a somewhat strenuous year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.D.STANWORTH

Chief Public Health Inspector

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Belper lies in 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 South East Derbyshire Rural District, 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 feet 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.

Representation on the Rural District Council 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 Deep and Opencast Coal Mining, Limestone Quarrying, Agriculture, and Cotton and Hosiery Manufacturing.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	48,074 acres
Population, 1951 Census	28,193
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1959	30,000
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses	10,488
Rateable Value at 31.3.60	£393,688
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,606. 11. 2
Rate in the £. Common Charges	17. 1
Total loan debt	£1,899,476
Debt for housing only	£1,608,663
Loan debt for sewerage	£45,191
Loan debt for water	£250,741
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	94
by Private Enterprise	273
	<hr/>
	367

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	228	226	454
Legitimate	227	216	443
Illegitimate	1	10	11
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			15.14
Comparability Factor	1.05		
Adjusted Birth Rate	15.89		
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1959			16.5
Illegitimate Live Births formed 2.48% of the total Live Births.			

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	1	10	11
Legitimate	1	10	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			23.65
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales for 1959			20.7

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	229	236	465
Legitimate	228	226	454
Illegitimate	1	10	11

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	185	152	337
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			11.23
Comparability Factor	1.02		
Adjusted Death Rate	11.45		
England and Wales Death Rate for 1959			11.6

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	5	10
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	22.03
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1959	22.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	20.32
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	9.09

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			13.21

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	3	5
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			11.01

Perinatal Mortality (still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	13	16
Legitimate	3	13	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			34.41

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1959

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1959 :-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	2	-	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	4	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	-	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	14	18	32
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	4
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	29	50
Coronary disease, angina	43	15	58
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3	3
Other heart disease	18	24	42
Other circulatory disease	14	13	27
Influenza	-	5	5
Pneumonia	6	8	14
Bronchitis	6	6	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	6
Congenital malformations	2	2	4
Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	8	15
Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
All other accidents	6	3	9
Suicide	1	3	4
Totals	185	152	337

The following table shows the number of deaths according to age and sex.

	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5-9	9-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Males	5						2	2	5	3	15	38	49	66	185
Females	5						1	1		1	9	15	45	75	152
Total	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	4	24	53	94	141	337

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Disease

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

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1			1		4	19	2			27
Whooping Cough						2	3				5
Measles		3	12	22	14	34	117	9	1	1	213
Dysentery				1		4	9	1		3	18
Pneumonia							1	1	3	8	13
Puerperal Pyrexia									3		3
Erysipelas										4	4
Respiratory T.B.							1		1	7	9
Non-Respiratory T.B.								1	2	2	5
Food Poisoning		1									1
Total	1	4	12	24	14	44	150	14	10	25	298

Parochial Distribution

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

Parishes	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	T.B. (Respiratory)	T.B. (Other)	Trysipelas	Total
Alderwasley	1		1								2
Allestree	9		76		2		1	1	2	1	92
Ashleyhay		1									1
Orich			28					1			29
Darley Abbey	2		16		1						19
Denby		1	4		4						9
Dethick, Lea & Holloway			2		1				1		4
Duffield	5	3	15	3				1			27
Hazelwood											-
Holbrook	1		3	12	2	3					21
Horsley	1		1								2
Horsley Woodhouse								1			1
Ilkeston											-
Kilburn	2				1			2		1	6
Kirk Langley			2					1			3
Mackworth											-
Mapperley								1			1
Meerbrook					1					1	2
Quarndon			6								6
Ravensdale Park											-
Shottle & Postern			4								4
Shipley			11	3							14
Smalley	6		11		1			1	1	1	21
South Wingfield			33						1		34
Turnditch											-
Weston Underwood											-
Wirdley											-
Totals	27	5	213	18	13	3	1	9	5	4	298

No notifications of the following diseases were received :-
Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever,
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

11 cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital namely
5 cases of Tuberculosis (3 respiratory, 2 non-respiratory) 5 cases
Dysentery and 1 case Pneumonia.

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

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	45	72	8	16	9	26	16	4	1	2	12	2	213
Whooping Cough		1			1		3						5
T.B. (Respiratory)	1			1		1		1	1		3	1	9
T.B. (Others)	1	2									1	1	5
Food Poisoning								1					1
Puerperal Pyrexia		1	1										3
Erysipelas				1						2		1	4
Scarlet Fever	6	4	9	3	1			1	1		2		27
Dysentery								4		12	2		18
Pneumonia	7	1	1	2	1					1			13
Total	60	81	19	23	15	27	19	11	3	17	20	5	298

TUBERCULOSIS

It has been said that we are now emerging from a 300 year old epidemic of this disease. Certainly there has been a general decrease in the number of deaths occurring over the country as a whole, but the number of deaths from all forms of the disease occurring in this district, although very small, has remained fairly constant. New notifications too, do not seem to be developing any definite or permanent downward trend.

Tuberculosis is now no longer regarded as the killing disease that it was in the past. Its place at the head of the list of diseases causing the greatest number of deaths has been taken by vascular lesions, with cancer second. For this fact we have to thank the greatly improved techniques of modern surgery, the advances made in the discovery, development, production and improvement in modern drugs, the early discovery of persons suffering from the disease by Mass Radiography and vaccination against the disease. The advisability of all persons taking advantage of the free X-Ray service provided by the Mass Radiography Unit cannot be too highly stressed. The earlier the disease is discovered, the greater are the chances of a permanent cure. Regular visits to the Unit will reveal any abnormality which may develop but which may not show itself by any outward signs.

9 cases of Pulmonary and 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

No deaths from this disease occurred during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A scheme whereby 'contacts' of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis can receive B.C.G. vaccination, administered by the Chest Physician, 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 years 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.

A start has already been made with the County Council's scheme within the Rural District and it is hoped to extend the scheme throughout the whole area as and when suitable opportunities arise.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the Mass Radiography Unit to make visits to a number of areas in the district. The Unit has not visited certain parishes in the district for a number of years now and after consultation with Dr. W. Guthrie, the Medical Director of the Unit, it was decided that such a visit would probably prove worthwhile.

The Unit visited several factories in the adjoining urban district in June and a number of residents of the rural district, employed at the various works, and others working in the town, then visited the Unit.

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.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this district since 1946 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 Immunisation carried out during the year in the district.

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

Age

Under 1 year	281
1 to 4 (incl)	62
5 to 14 (incl.)	40
	<hr/>
	383

The total number of primary injections given again shows a small decrease in the figures for the two previous years, in 1958 407 primary injections were given and 440 in 1957.

The Ministry of Health announced in late January that the total cases of this disease over the country as a whole increased during 1959 to 271 as against 182 in 1958 and 192 in 1957. The fact that the figures of immunisation are declining and the number of cases of the disease increasing can only be taken as a warning that diphtheria is only dormant and could easily break out again, and become the deadly disease it once was.

I cannot stress too highly that in order to prevent this happening, it is essential that every child should be immunised against this disease as soon as possible after it is 8 months old and then should receive booster doses at approximately 4-5 year intervals thereafter.

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 immunisation to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Once again I am very happy to report that there was no confirmed case of poliomyelitis in the district during the year. Two suspected cases, one, in a man of 46, occurred at Crich and another, in a boy of 14 months, occurred at Smalley. Both were admitted to Derwent Hospital, Derby, and subsequent investigations by the hospital proved that both were not suffering from polio.

Over the whole Country the number of poliomyelitis deaths during the year was 86 as compared with 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The weather during the year might be described as "ideal polio weather", the very warm, dry summer lasting from May until October. As I stated in my report last year this type of weather conditions have, in the past, proved to be ideal for the multiplication of the polio virus, but this did not seem to be the case in 1959.

The "trickle" of requests from persons in the age group 17 to 25 years to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis continued to late April, when after a short illness, Jeff Hall, the Birmingham footballer died from the disease. The impact of his death on the young people in this age group was tremendous. The "trickle" of requests for vaccination became, almost overnight, a flood. Clinics, set up all over the country, were working at full pressure to deal with the large number of young people who attended for vaccination.

Arrangements were made during the year for the vaccination against poliomyelitis of young employees of two local factories, one in the rural district and one in the area of the Ripley Urban District. The response from these persons was excellent and it is estimated that approximately 200 such employees received their first two injections.

It is essential that for complete protection the full course of three injections should be given, the first two injections about 4 weeks apart and the third 8 to 9 months after the second. Concern was being expressed in some quarters at the end of the year that young people who received the first two injections in May and June last year have failed to come forward for their third and final "booster" dose. It is important in their own interests that young people be impressed with the necessity of their completing the full course of injections for only in this way will the disease be finally stamped out.

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).

The following table shows the results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of specimens submitted by the Department during 1959 :-

	Positive	Negative
Faecal Specimens Salmonella		4
Faecal Specimens Paratyphoid "B"		2
Faecal Specimens Shigella Sonne (Dysentery)		4
* Water	9	11
Total	9	21
* Positive indicates an unsatisfactory sample Negative indicates a satisfactory sample		

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

HOSPITAL SERVICES

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

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone 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.

SCAVENGING

House Refuse Removal

The direct labour scheme continues to operate in the whole of the district.

The eight collecting areas have a labour force of 9 drivers and 20 loaders under the supervision of the general foreman who undertakes various other Council duties. A total of ten lorries, including one which is kept as a spare vehicle, are stationed at five different points in the district.

This is the same number of workmen and vehicles as in the previous year, and considering the amount of development which has taken place and consequent increase of work, it is surprising that the collection continues to be carried out with such few complaints.

Maintaining a labour force up to establishment is a headache for the Department, because a number of our workmen are approaching retiring age and undoubtedly feel the strain of the heavy manual work. When time is lost due to illness or holidays casual labour cannot be obtained and the consequent build-up of material in dustbins makes the work heavier and the regular collection cannot then be maintained.

Refuse Tips

The large tip at Darley Abbey owned by the Council, is receiving an increasing amount of material, and an extensive area has now been tipped over. In order to keep the land in a tidy condition free from vermin, the continuance of controlled tipping will necessitate some mechanical aid. A full-time attendant is employed on this tip.

A further area of land at Hilt's Quarry, Crich, has been rented, and controlled tipping continues to be practised even though no tip attendant is employed. The drivers and loaders dispose of the refuse down the tip face and sealing material is put in position during periods of overtime working.

Free tipping on land at Smalley where partial opencast re-instatement has taken place continued throughout the year, but the nature of the ground makes controlled tipping impossible. Each load is trimmed on the tipping area and the ground treated for rats and flies at the appropriate times. Tip fires can become a nuisance to neighbouring householders, but every effort is made to eliminate the risk of fire.

Salvage Collection

All the lorries do a certain amount of salvage work, but the bulk of the waste paper is collected by three lorries towing trailers in the more built-up areas.

During the financial year 179 tons 9 cwts 1 qr of waste paper was collected and sold realising £1,141. 11. 6. and during the same period the sale of scrap metal and rags realised £276. 1. 3. making a total of £1,417. 12. 9.

The workmen receive a bonus from the sale of salvaged materials, sharing fifty per cent of the profit after deducting the year's expenses.

Pail Closet Emptying

The private contract for pail closet emptying in the parishes of Kirk Langley and Mackworth was terminated on the 31st March, 1959, and the work was transferred to the direct labour scheme. This was the only remaining private contract and all this work is now done by the Council's own workmen.

The special vehicle used for this purpose is operated by a driver-loader and two loaders, and combine this work with a limited amount of cesspool emptying.

Cesspool Emptying

The Council inaugurated a cesspool emptying service during the year, and after much consideration of the questions of numbers of cesspools, frequency of emptying, and charges, a special Sub-Committee recommended that emptying be carried out on request at a charge of 30/- per load of 800 gallons, which is the capacity of the cesspool emptier.

A second vehicle was purchased and the service started in November 1959, with a view to eventually dividing the district into two parts, employing one more driver, and allowing two teams to share the pail closet collection and cesspool emptying.

Because of the uncertainty as to numbers and capacities of cesspools it was agreed that the arrangement be reviewed after an experimental period of twelve months.

Events have shown that the number of cesspools requiring emptying is less than anticipated, and the two services of nightsoil collection and cesspool emptying have been carried out by the existing labour force working a few hours overtime each week, and occasionally bringing into operation the second cesspool emptier manned by a driver from the refuse teams.

The present charge for cesspool emptying is in certain cases rather higher than our own ratepayers are charged by adjacent Councils for the service of their vehicle, and a lowering of the rate of charge may lead to an increase in the number of requests for emptying.

Otherwise the service has worked satisfactorily, with only occasional disruption of routine by sickness of workmen and bad weather.

Cost of Scavenging

The cost of the house refuse and nightsoil collection schemes for the year ended 31st March, 1960, totalled £26,774 the equivalent of a rate of 1/4.06 in the pound, or at an average cost of £2. 11. 0 per house.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

A number of the occupiers of private slaughterhouses in the district did not apply for renewal of the licences which expired during the year.

At the end of the year eight premises were licensed, but at one of these no animals were slaughtered.

The remaining seven were in regular use, and those occupied by retail butchers continued to kill animals of high class quality. A certain amount of poorer cow beef was killed for the wholesale and manufacturing trade, most of which goes out of the district

Meat and Food Inspection

The carcasses and organs of all cattle (bulls, bullocks, cows and heifers) calves and pigs killed in the district were inspected at the time of or shortly after 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 gives information as to the affected parts which were condemned as being unfit.:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	Nil	228	439	658	40	Not known	6227	Nil
Number inspected	Nil	228	439	658	40	1524	6227	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1	2	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	11	69	42	1	14	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	4.82	16.4	6.38	5.00	1.05	.09	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	21	60	48	-	Nil	24	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	9.20	13.9	7.29	Nil	-	0.38	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-

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

Bullocks

2 forequarters
12 heads and tongues
8 sets of lungs
20 livers
5 mesenteries

Cows

4 carcasses and all organs
3 forequarters
52 lbs. hindquarter beef
20 lbs. shoulder beef
21 heads and tongues
42 sets of lungs
88 livers
14 mesenteries
2 hearts

Heifers

1 hindquarter
60 lbs. hindquarter beef
16 heads and tongues
31 sets of lungs
48 livers
4 mesenteries

Calves

1 carcass and all organs
1 leg

Sheep and lambs

2 carcasses and all organs
16 livers

Pigs

6 carcasses and all organs
18 heads
15 plucks
1 liver

Other Foodstuffs

2 x 12 oz. tins corned beef
5½ lbs. boned leg of mutton

Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned meat and offals are coloured with an approved vegetable colouring matter and disposed of either by sterilisation and treatment at recognised premises or by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. R.W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., F.C.S. County Analyst, for the following report :-

"In the area of the Belper Rural District Council 95 samples, including 71 milks, were taken during the year.

One sample of Pasteurised milk retailed by a Dairy Company was found to contain added water. This was followed by samples in course of delivery to the Dairy (situated outside the Belper Rural area). These also contained added water and proceedings were taken against the producer. The defendant was fined £40 together with £4. 4. 0. costs.

The remaining samples were found to be satisfactory."

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16)

(a) Sale, manufacture, or storage of ice-cream

There are 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream.

In addition, 91 premises are on the register for the sale of ice-cream, 73 of which were approved for the sale of wrapped ice-cream only.

(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale

There are 13 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 10 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meats intended for sale, and 2 fish friers.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

The inspection of food premises and the supervision of preparation and handling processes is carried on whenever time permits, and there are still premises where endeavours are being made to improve the conditions.

The butcher's shop which had a certificate of exemption as to the provision of washing facilities and proper means for storing outdoor clothing has now changed hands and is no longer used as food premises.

The following list classifies the food premises in the district :-

General Stores	75
Licensed premises	73
Grocers	19
Greengrocers	6
Butchers	20
Fish friers and fishmongers	2
Bakehouses	2
Confectioners	4
Ice-cream manufacturers	2
Cafes and mobile canteens	14
Works canteens and kitchens	13
School Canteens and kitchens	26
Hospitals and Institutions	3
Total	<hr/> 259 <hr/>

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are four licensed camping grounds in the district, which will allow 370 moveable dwellings to be stationed when used to the full permitted capacity. These sites are used almost entirely for holiday and week-end stays.

One other site has planning permission for the stationing of 12 caravans.

Conditions are not entirely satisfactory at two licensed camping grounds which are the subject of negotiations between the licensee and the County Council.

There are 67 moveable dwellings which have been individually licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 3 which are exempt under that Section, and 13 which have planning refusals or are awaiting licensing.

The following table gives the disposition, by parishes, of the moveable dwellings stationed throughout the district :-

Parish	No. allowed on licensed Camping Sites	No. Individually Licensed	No. Exempt under the Public Health Act	No. Unlicensed	Totals
Alderwasley	370	1		5	376
Allestree		3			3
Crich		1		1	2
Denby		2			2
Dethick, Lea & Holloway		4		15	19
Hazelwood		3	1	1	5
Holbrook		3		1	4
Horsley		5	2		7
Horsley Woodhouse		2			2
Kilburn		8			8
Kirk Langley		2			2
Mackworth		6			6
Mapperley		1			1
Pentrich		1		2	3
Shipley		4			4
Smalley		6			6
South Wingfield		15			15
Total	370	67	3	25	465

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table gives details of the numbers of inspections and treatments carried out during the nine months ended 31st December, 1959:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	52	9806	1175	11033	550
Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	-	113	17	130	10
(b) Survey under the Act	38	373	3	414	43
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	114	816	39	969	81
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	-	1	-
(Minor)	37	304	9	350	11
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	4	11	15	1
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	38	308	20	366	12
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	104	787	36	927	39
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	4	-	-	-

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During the year 64 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit, varying from the small can store of a few gallons to bulk storage of 12,000 gallons.

The enforcement of the Home Office Code of Practice has involved a considerable amount of inspection work to advise and supervise work to bring about a reasonable degree of safety.

HOUSING

No clearance areas were represented to the Council during the year 1959. The bulk of the work in dealing with sub-standard houses has now been completed, leaving only a small number for future action either as small clearance areas or individually unfit houses.

There is still considerable delay in re-housing families from houses already dealt with as unfit.

The following table is a summary of the information submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as to certain aspects of the department's work during 1959 under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	32	47	28
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	7	2
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Number		
(5) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	8	13	6
(6) Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By Local Authority	
(8) After informal action by Local Authority	9	Nil	
(9) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	2	Nil	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	8	Nil	
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

The new legislation during the year introduced the Standard Improvement Grant, which all Local Authorities must administer. This is a simplified scheme which is workable when a water supply and drainage are available and bathroom space can be obtained without new building, and aims at providing the five essential amenities of a bath, a wash-hand basin, hot water supply, a water closet, and food storage facilities. The scheme started in June, 1959, and many enquiries were made and a number of applications received during the second half of the year, but only one payment of a Standard Grant, of £105, was made.

The Discretionary Grants which the Council has been approving for a number of years continues. the payments being at the discretion of the Local Authority. This type of grant is mainly for the conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings, or for more extensive forms of improvement outside the scope of the Standard Grant Scheme. During 1959 the Council paid 25 discretionary grants, involving a total payment of £3,094. 6. 0.

RENT ACT, 1957

Year Ended 31.12.59

Details of the Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled by the Council under the Rent Act are shown below :-

Part I-Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- (1) Number of applications for certificates 3
- (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates Nil
- (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates 3
 - (a) in respect of some but not all defects 3
 - (b) in respect of all defects Nil
- (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule 2
- (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule . . . Nil
- (6) Number of Certificates issued 1

Part II-Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates Nil
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates . Nil
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection Nil
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Part I - Inspections

1.	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 Local Authorities	4	2	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	63	-
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	2	-
	Total	67	67	-

2. Cases in which defects were found 3
 Cases in which defects were remedied 3
 25.

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel.	30
Lace, lace curtains and nets.	1

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the visits of inspections indicated in other tables in the report, the following information is given as to several other types of premises supervised.

<u>Premises etc.</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Premises registered for the sale or manufacture of ice-cream	93	23
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	13	19
All food premises (including above)	259	59
Dairies	26	12
Milk Distributors	92	24
Factories and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	67	69
Bakehouses	2	2
Moveable Dwellings (a) Sites	4	9
(b) Individual dwellings	67	108
Slaughter Houses	12	823
Knackers Yards	2	5

WATER SUPPLIES

Estimated Population Involved

No. of houses in district connected to mains (Estimated)	10,087	28,936
No. of houses in district not connected to mains (Estimated)	401	1,064
No. of connections made during the year :-		
(a) new houses	367	
(b) other premises	4	
(c) troughs	16	

Water Sampling

	<u>Submitted for Chemical Analysis</u>			<u>Submitted for Bacteriological Examination</u>		
	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Public supplies :-						
Treated	1	1	-	10	8	2
Untreated	-	-	-	2	-	2
Private supplies :-						
Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	2	2	-	8	3	5

Observations of the Engineer and Surveyor

The distribution system has been extended as follows to meet the needs of speculative housing development.

(i)	Phase 1 of Messrs. F.E. Wood Bros. development for 160 houses at Wirksworth Road, Duffield	347 lin. yards 3" Cast Iron 354. lin. yards 4" Cast Iron
(ii)	G. Wimpey & Co. Ltd. development for 120 houses at Cumberhills, Duffield (mains laying approximately 75% complete)	1460 lin. yards 3" Cast Iron 310 lin. yards 4" Cast Iron

It was considered to be advisable whilst laying the main to phase 1 of Messrs. Woods development to make a connection to the 12" diameter high pressure trunk main and improve the pressure in the Wirksworth Road area via a pressure reducing valve.

In several of the eastern parishes mining subsidence has continued to cause many disruptions in supply and also a considerable wastage of water. In most cases the first intimation of bursts were complaints of poor pressure or failure of supply and in a few cases only was it possible to give any warning of a shutdown. A parish which has been particularly affected by subsidence is Mapperley where, at one time, nine bursts were located and repaired in a week.

Particulars of the water consumption throughout the Council's area of supply for 1959 are as follows: (the corresponding figures for 1958 are shown in parenthesis).

Supplied by Derwent Valley Water Board	(247,681,000)	257,924,000
Supplied by Dethick Springs	(70,560,000)	57,240,000
Supplied by Crich Carr Springs	(2,062,000)	2,990,000
Supplied by Ilkeston & Heanor Water Board		1,500,000
Supplied by South East Derbyshire Rural District		286,000
Bulk Receipts	9,383,000	
Bulk Issues	4,671,000	
Net Bulk Receipts	4,712,000	4,712,000
		<u>324,652,000</u>

The gross average daily consumption per head of population was 39.2 (42.40) gallons and for domestic purposes only 30.3 (34.75) gallons. Metered supplies during the year totalled 73,799,000 (76,691,000) gallons.

As indicated by these statistics a temporary supply from South East Derbyshire Rural District Council at Mapperley Lane and another from the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board at Hardy Barn were taken to alleviate the overdrawn during the drought period, of the Council's entitlement figure of 700,000 gallons per day from the Derwent Valley Water Board. Other measures taken included the displaying of posters appealing for restraint in the use of water and the banning of the use of hose pipes by means of press notices.

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

Parish	Houses served by mains	Estimated Population
Alderwasley	15	52
Crich	899	3146
Denby	576	2016
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	369	1300
Duffield	928	3248
Hazelwood	76	270
Holbrook	468	1644
Horsley	216	735
Horsley Woodhouse	441	1544
Idridgehay	33	113
Kedleston	10	35
Kilburn	741	2590
Kirk Langley	140	488
Mapperley	111	388
Pentrich	49	169
Shipley	231	804
Shottle	35	120
Smalley	524	1830
South Wingfield	525	1833
Turnditch	72	251
Weston Underwood	41	144
Windley	28	98
Totals	6528	22818

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

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
Bargate and Sandbed Lane area, Makeney, Milford and Chevin Side, Plains Lane and Shaw Lane - all in Belper Urban District	283	1,000

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year extensions to existing sewerage systems have been laid as follows :-

(i) Hazelwood

1383 lin. yards of 6" diameter concrete tube sewer serving 24 properties laid from Hazelwood Road, Duffield to Shop Hill, Hazelwood.

(ii) Denby

136 lin. yards of 6" diameter concrete tube sewer serving 5 properties beyond Bournes Pottery Works.

(iii) Coxbench

50 lin. yards of 6" diameter concrete tube sewer laid from the junction of Whittaker Lane with Alfreton Road to opposite the Old Bell Harp Public House to serve 2 existing properties and one proposed house.

Plans have been finalised and work is about to commence on a 12" diameter relief sewer in Fairway Crescent, Allestree and also a 6" diameter sewer extension in Killis Lane, Kilburn to serve 27 properties.

Plans for the sewerage of Turnditch and Idridgehay are well advanced and awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The abandoning of Quarndon Sewage Works and the sewerage of part of this parish and also of the parish of Mackworth to Derby has been under consideration, and details for these schemes should be finalised shortly.

Much work has been carried out on the inspection of drains and sewers laid as a part of the development of the neighbourhood unit at Allestree, and I estimate that my staff have tested more than 5,000 yards of new sewer in this locality alone.

DRAINAGE

		<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers (Estimated)	9,105	26,250
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers (Estimated)	1,383	3,750
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) existing houses	25	
(b) new houses	350	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	61	



