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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

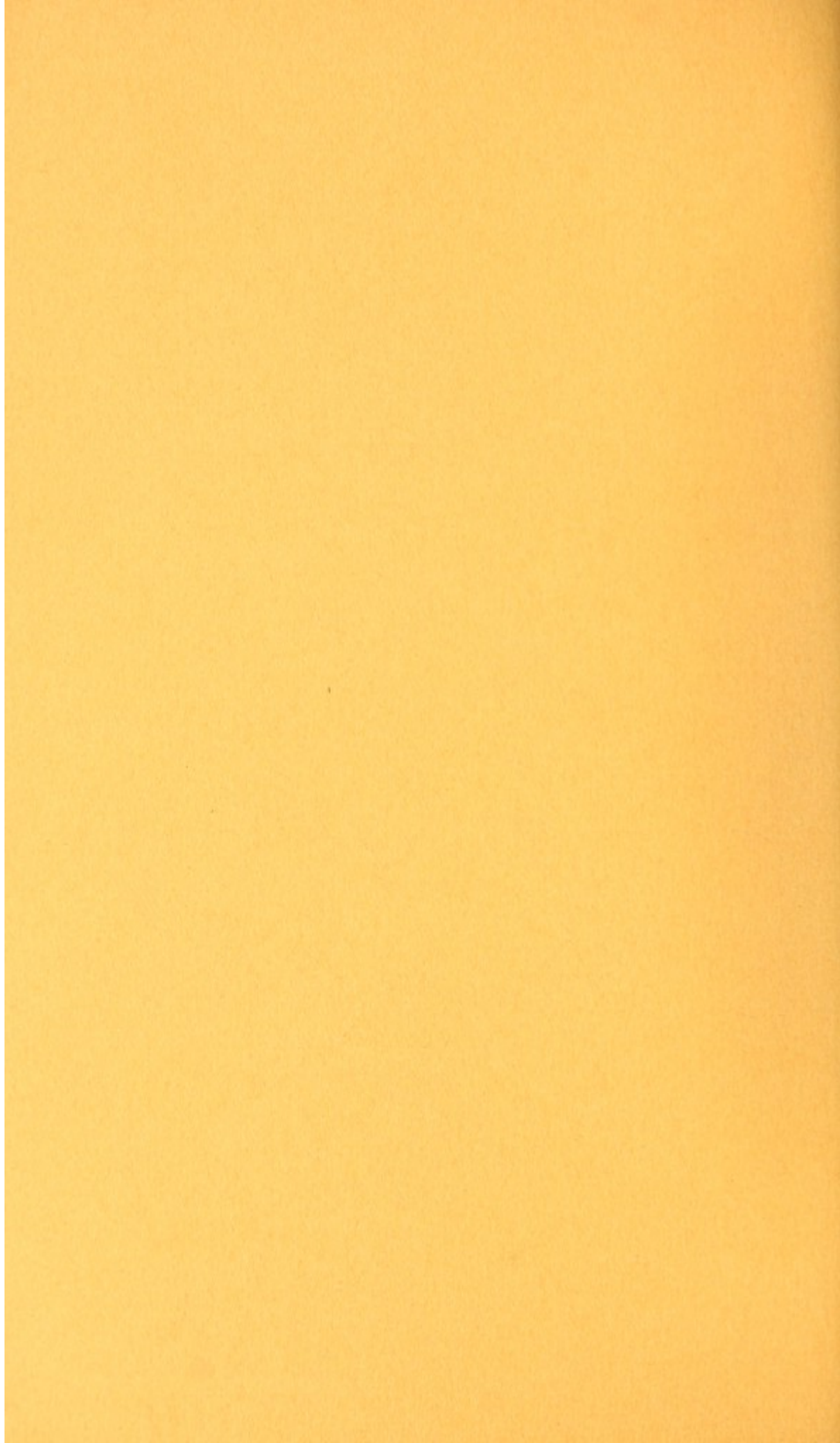
HEALTH OF

THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1963





BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963 - 1964

Chairman Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.

Vice-Chairman P.J. Chadfield

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Alderwasley	P.J. Chadfield (A.S. Morrell)
Allestree	(P. Sins T. Neave W. Oates)
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay	Dr. G.F. Keatinge (J. Briggs)
Crich	(W. Bowner T. Taylor)
Darley Abbey	(Mrs. D.E. Stapleton F. Brown)
Denby	(B.O. Wright T.B. Thorpe)
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	(W.M. Cockain E.S. Hanbury)
Duffield	(D.K. Hawley Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.)
Hazelwood	Miss. E.A. Sheldon
Holbrook	Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Horsley	G.P. Smith
Horsley Woodhouse	W.G. Sanderson
Kedleston and Quarndon	(Mrs. E.E. Bown E.E. Bown)
Kilburn	W.J. Unwin
Kirk Langley	J. Wood
Mapperley	Mrs. O.M. Walters
Pentrich	Rev. E. Richardson
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shipley	A.G. Busby
Shottle and Postern	H.H. Dix
Snalley	(L. Walker A.F. Linahan)
South Wingfield	(A.F. Linahan Capt. E.V. Lees, D.S.O.)
Turnditch and Windley	R.N. (retd.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman E.S. Hanbury

Vice-Chairman Dr. G.F. Keatinge

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., Mun.B.I.

District Public Health Inspector

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

Senior Clerk

Miss J.M. Crooks

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist

Miss G.N. England



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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.

25th June, 1964.

Madam 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, 1963.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1963, was 36,060, an increase of 910 over that for 1962. In estimating the population, the Registrar General states that account has been taken of the figures produced by the Census carried out in April 1961.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 638, an increase of 32 on the 1962 figures.

Deaths occurring in 1963 amounted to 392 (i.e. 218 males and 174 females), 6 more than last year when the total was made up of 191 males and 195 females.

Deaths from Cancer of all sites numbered 63, 3 more than last year, and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 12 deaths, an increase of 1 on the previous year's figures. Heart diseases caused 144 deaths, that is 36.73% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 58 deaths, 14.79% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 20.9 for England and Wales was the lowest ever recorded in this country. The general trend was also reflected in this area with a rate of 14.11 compared with 18.15 for last year.

A total of 718 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded during the year. This represents a dramatic rise on the number notified during 1962, when 62 notifications were received. Once again there was a high incidence of Measles in the district during the year (677 notified cases) which bears out the statement in last year's report, that this disease tends to occur in cycles of two or three years.

These notifications apart, the occurrence of infectious diseases was relatively minor, but happenings in other parts of the country since the end of the year have emphasized the great need for constant vigilance. The inspection of food handling processes and the need for education in food hygiene are of paramount importance, and the long overdue increase in inspectorial staff should lead to an extension of the Department's work in this field.

I have, once again Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to the General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses for their help and co-operation, to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector for their support and assistance and to the staff of my Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
W.J. Morrissey
Medical Officer of Health

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE COMPANY
HAS THE HONOR TO REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON THE RESULTS OF THE
OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1963.

During the year, the Company has continued its policy of expansion and development of its operations in the field of research and development.

I have the honor to report to you that the Company has achieved a significant increase in its research and development activities during the year ending 1963.

The Company's research and development activities have been directed towards the development of new products and the improvement of existing products. The results of these activities have been as follows:

The total number of research and development projects completed during the year ending 1963 was 12, as compared with 10 in 1962.

During the year, the Company has also completed a number of research and development projects which are expected to result in the development of new products.

During the year, the Company has also completed a number of research and development projects which are expected to result in the development of new products.

The Company's research and development activities have been directed towards the development of new products and the improvement of existing products. The results of these activities have been as follows:

A total of 12 research and development projects were completed during the year ending 1963, as compared with 10 in 1962. The results of these activities have been as follows:

During the year, the Company has also completed a number of research and development projects which are expected to result in the development of new products.

I have the honor to report to you that the Company has achieved a significant increase in its research and development activities during the year ending 1963.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

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 and the Chesterfield Rural District, on the south by the County Borough of Derby, the South East Derbyshire Rural District and the Repton 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 four councillors and in another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 33 councillors.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The principal local industries are Deep Coal Mining, Wire Drawing, Colour Pigment manufacture, Pottery and China ware making and decoration, Aluminium Smelting, Agriculture, and Cotton and Knitwear manufacturing.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	48,074 acres
Population, 1961 Census	33,362
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1963	36,060
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses.	12,592
Rateable Value at 31.3.64.	£1,271,947
Sum represented by penny rate	£5,131. 12. 5.
Rate in the £ Common Charges	8. 0.
Total loan debt.	£2,136,802
Debt for housing only	£1,807,906
Loan debt for sewerage	£116,667
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	7
by Private Enterprise	325

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	319	319	638
Legitimate	312	311	623
Illegitimate	7	8	15
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			17.69
Comparability Factor	0.99		
Adjusted Birth Rate			17.51
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1963			18.2
Illegitimate live births formed 2.35% of the total live births.			

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	4	7	11
Legitimate	4	7	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			16.95
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales for 1963			17.3

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	323	326	649
Legitimate	316	318	634
Illegitimate	7	8	15

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	218	174	392
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.87
Comparability Factor 1.06			
Adjusted Death Rate			11.53
England and Wales Death Rate for 1963			12.2

<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	6	9
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>		
Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births		14.11
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1963		20.9
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births		14.45
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births		Nil

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	3	5
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			7.84

<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)</u>			
	<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			7.84

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	6	10	16
Legitimate	6	10	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			24.65

Maternal Mortality

Number of Deaths Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	35	28	63

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	10	2	12

DEATHS

During the year 392 deaths were registered (218 Males and 174 Females).

The crude death rate therefore stands at 10.87 per 1,000 population. The figure must be multiplied by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General to make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The comparability factor for this area is 1.06 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by the factor, gives an adjusted death rate of 11.53.

Cancer was responsible for 63 deaths (35 Males and 28 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 58 deaths (33 Males and 25 Females) and coronary disease and angina caused 87 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 144 (79 Males and 65 Females). Bronchitis was the cause of 15 deaths (9 in 1962), and Pneumonia caused 20 deaths (18 in 1962).

There were no deaths from Influenza and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 5, the same as in 1962.

There was 1 male death from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system as compared with 5 males in 1962. This is a reminder that we are not entirely free of the danger of this disease and early treatment with the assistance of diagnostic x-rays must still be paramount in the thoughts of the medical profession and laymen alike.

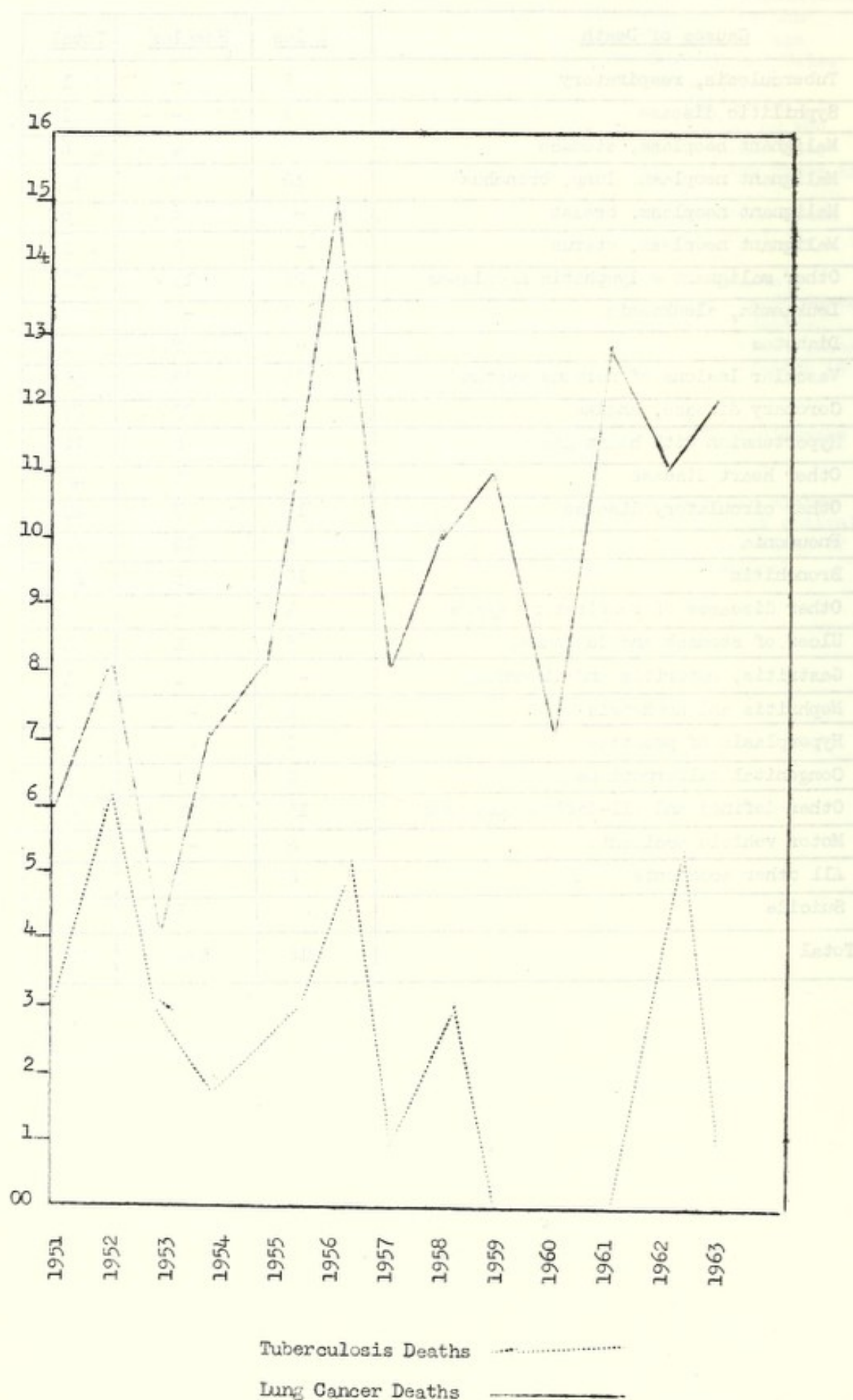
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1963.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1963.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	4	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	2	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	23	15	38
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	25	58
Coronary disease, angina	58	29	87
Hypertension with heart disease	4	8	12
Other heart disease	17	28	45
Other circulatory disease	13	7	20
Pneumonia	8	12	20
Bronchitis	10	5	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	21	34
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4
All other accidents	6	2	8
Suicide	-	3	3
Total	218	174	392

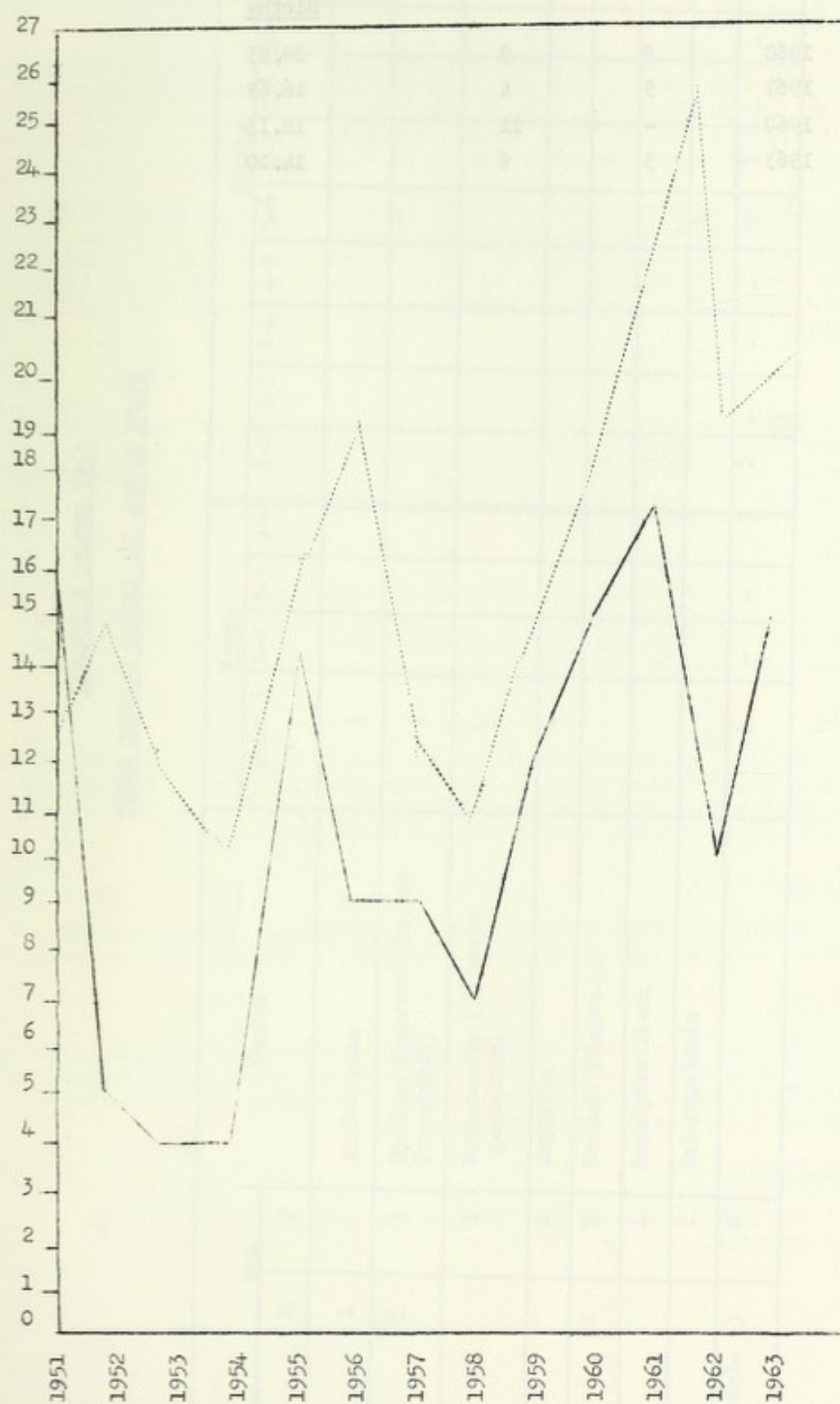
DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and lung cancer during the past 13 years.



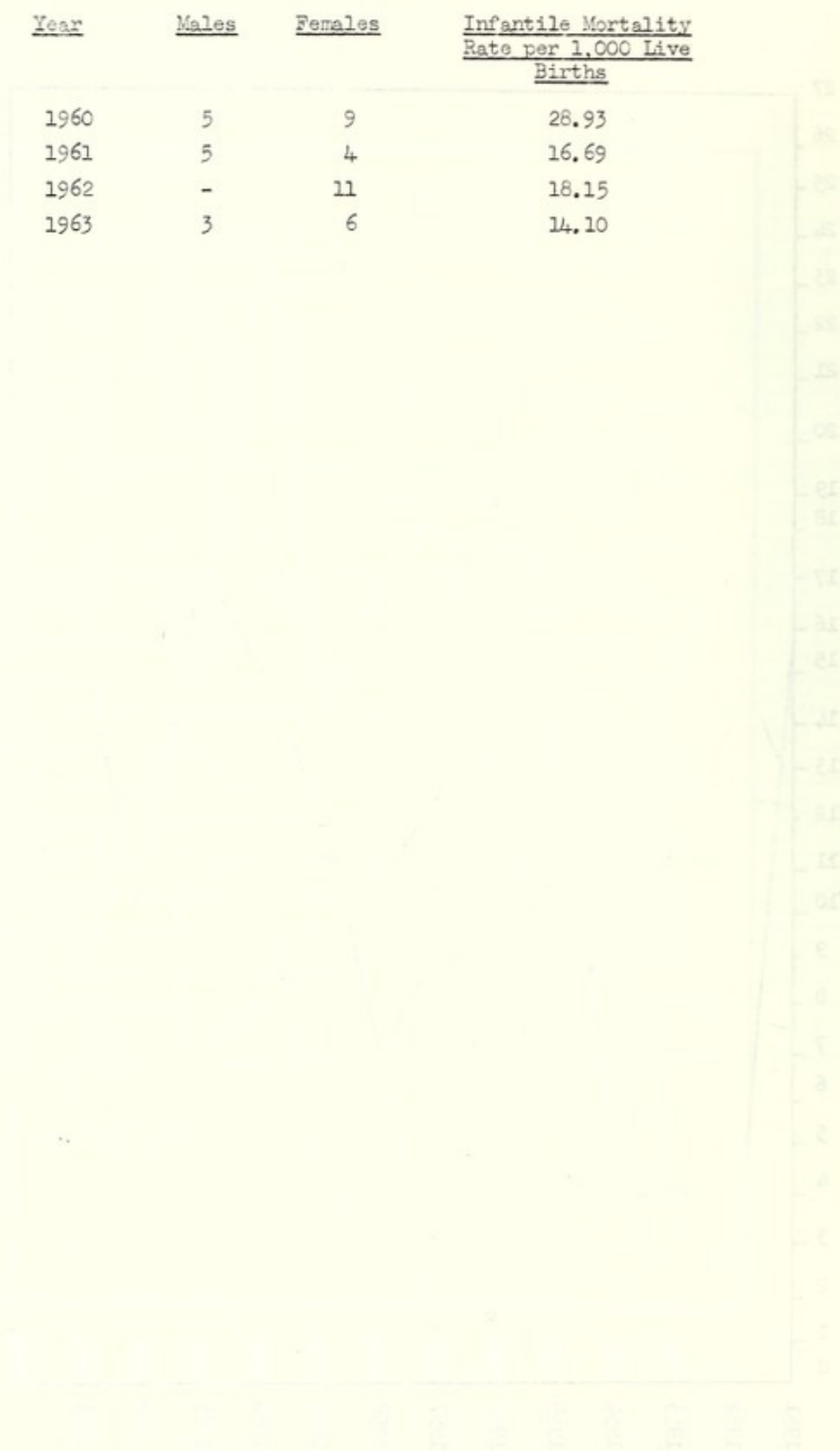
OTHER CHEST DISEASES

This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia over the last 13 years.



Pneumonia Deaths
Bronchitis Deaths ————
10.

During the past 4 years the number of infantile deaths have been as follows :-



INFANTILE DEATHS 1963

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH

Sex		Causes	Weeks				Months								Totals		
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9		9-12	
		Atelectasis	1														1
	1	Hyaline Membrane disease Prematurity	2														2
	1	Prematurity (28 weeks gestation)	1														1
	1	Asphyxia	1														1
1	1	Broncho Pneumonia						1					1				2
	1	Paralytic Ileus						1									1
	1	Galactosaemia										1					1
Totals	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 718 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This is a very great increase on the number notified during 1962. Measles formed the greater portion of the total numbers there being 677 cases of this disease notified.

SCARLET FEVER

14 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Once again the 5-9 years group was the most affected and the greatest number of cases (5) were notified in July and the parish having the highest number of cases (6) was Smalley. All the households involved were visited either by myself or the Public Health Inspector for the area concerned. All cases were mild.

Throat swabs were taken from 20 pupils attending Smalley Infants School, and five were positive, Haemolytic Streptococci Group A having been isolated. These five children were excluded from school. Subsequent specimens were taken from the five children excluded from school and were found to be negative. The school was fumigated at the request of the Education Authority.

MEASLES

677 cases were notified, roughly evenly distributed throughout the age groups except that 335 cases were notified in the 5-9 year group. The greatest number of notifications (139) were received in the month of April and the parish of Allestree had the greatest number of cases (322).

DYSENTERY

The only notification of the disease was received in November relating to a patient in the over 25 year group at Smalley. This disease was present in the Borough and it was probable that there were a number of unnotified cases in the district.

PNEUMONIA

Of the 7 cases notified 5 were in elderly people and one each in the under 1 year and 5-9 year groups. The early spring and winter months were those in which notifications were received. Cases occurred at Holbrook (2), Kilburn (2), Allestree (1), Smalley (1) and South Wingfield (1).

ENCEPHALITIS

One notification of this disease was received in April relating to a patient in 10-14 year group at Kirk Langley. This was not confirmed.

WHOOPIING COUGH

13 cases were notified, roughly evenly distributed throughout the age groups. 3 cases were notified in the 1 year group. The greatest number of notifications (5) were received in the month of November, and the parish of Allestree had the greatest number of cases (10).

FEBRILE PYREXIA

One notification of this disease was notified in July in the parish of Holbrook.

FOOD POISONING

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during 1963.

TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY

3 cases were notified, one in May and two in August. 2 cases were in the 15-24 year group and the other one in the 25 and over group. Notifications related to patients living at Allestree (2) and Weston Underwood (1).

TUBERCULOSIS NON-PULMONARY

The only notification of this disease was received in February relating to a patient in the 25 and over group at Dethick, Lea and Holloway.

Parochial Distribution

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

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Pneumonic	Encephalitis	T.B. Pulmonary	T.B. Non-Pulmonary	Purpural Pyrexia	Totals
Alderwasley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allestree	322	10	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	336
Ashleyhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crich	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Darley Abbey	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Denby	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Duffield	41	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Hazelwood	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holbrook	7	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	11
Horsley	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Horsley Woodhouse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idridgehay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kedleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilburn	40	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	43
Kirk Langley	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Mackworth	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mapperley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentrich	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Quarndon	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle and Postern	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shipley	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Snalley	36	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	44
South Wingfield	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	25
Turnditch	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Weston Underwood	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Widley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	677	13	14	1	7	1	3	1	1	718

No notifications of the following diseases were received :-

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

7 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital.

Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Disease

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases notified by age groups.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Totals
Measles	1	17	49	70	88	80	335	29	4	4	677
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	2	-	1	14
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	7
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	2	3	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	13
TOTALS	1	21	53	72	91	82	345	32	7	14	718

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

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Measles	63	82	116	139	84	42	24	3	8	37	42	37	677
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	5	-	13
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	3	1	14
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	64	86	118	141	85	45	30	7	10	43	51	38	718

B.C.G. VACCINATION

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

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946 and none occurred during the year under review.

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

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

Primary Immunisations	-	517
Booster Injections	-	283

This gives an increase of 76 primary immunisations and 24 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

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

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

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

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

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1962.

This Act received the Royal Assent in 1962, and enables local authorities and voluntary organisations, working in partnership to extend arrangements for the care of elderly people and in particular to provide the support needed to enable many who are frail or handicapped to continue to live at home.

Authorities are now able to help voluntary organisations with the meals on wheels service by making available premises, vehicles, furniture and equipment, in addition to financial contributions.

The Act also allows local authorities to provide, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations, certain recreation services.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS 1937/1953

During the year a total of 11 medical examinations were carried out on members of the staff prior to their being admitted to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes. Of this number 5 were office staff and 6 were manual workers.

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 No. Derby 45597).

The following table shows the result of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of specimens submitted by the Department during 1963.

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Faecal Specimens - Salmonella	-	2
Throat Swabs	5	15
* Water	2	4

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

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

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

addition to the public supply is against the freedom of choice of the individual.

to opt out of this dosage, whereas the public water supply is essential to meet people's needs, but the choice of facilities to individuals wishing

the chlorination of water should not be allowed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Belper Rural District Council

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

25th June, 1964.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my annual report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1963.

The amount and variety of work involved in dealing with general complaints and new applications under the various Acts and Regulations has again meant that very little systematic routine inspection could be carried out.

There has been a further increase in the duties performed in connection with improvement grants. The publicity given to the standard improvement grant scheme has meant that most owners are now aware of the financial assistance which may be obtained from the Council. This has led to a great deal of useful work being carried out on the provision of essential amenities, but the large majority of applications are still received from owner-occupiers. The failure of landlords to take advantage of the scheme to improve their properties must be due to a reluctance to make the initial outlay of capital, or to a tendency to wait for vacant possession in order to sell and capitalise on the increased values of houses today.

The Council has not yet declared its first smoke control area, though the time would have been advantageous in districts where extensive development is taking place. Many Councils are reluctant to proceed with their clean air programmes because of an apparent difficulty in the supply of sufficient approved fuels. The Ministry's policy regarding expenditure on reasonably necessary works of adaptation has been revised, and will undoubtedly lead to higher contributions by the local authority. This takes account of appliances burning scarce and expensive types of smokeless fuels, and conversion or replacement of these under certain circumstances, would rank for grant. The installation of openable stoves, under floor draught open fires, and fixed gas, electric storage or oil heaters are now regarded as reasonably necessary works, and would rank for grant.

An incentive bonus scheme for the refuse collectors in the parishes of Allestree, Darley Abbey, Duffield, and Quarndon, involving three teams, came into operation in May 1963. This led to an improvement in collection, but the men concerned are not happy with the basis of calculation being on the number of premises cleared. Holidays and sickness still cause some disruption of the service, and any such delay leads to increased and heavier work for the men, when it takes several weeks to return to the normal weekly collection. It may be necessary to consider fixing the daily work target on the number of bins emptied because the men complain that there are a large number of houses with more than one bin. This question will be considered by the Sub-Committee dealing with this matter before the scheme is extended to the eastern parishes in the near future.

The several tables included in the report reflect part of the work carried out by the Department, about which there seems to be a continual flow of legislation or government circulars for interpretation as to carrying out and enforcement.

I am once again grateful for the support of the members of the Public Health Committee. I express my thanks for the co-operation received from other members of the Council's staff, and particularly to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued zeal in carrying out the variety of work which comes into the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.D.Stanworth

Chief Public Health Inspector

SCAVENGING

The Councils' direct labour schemes for the collection of house refuse and the emptying of pail closets and cesspools have continued to work fairly smoothly.

House Refuse Collection

The eight districts into which the area is divided for the purpose of house refuse collection have varying sizes of teams, depending on the extent to which the districts are built-up. The western parishes team comprises two men only, with one lorry, because of the scattered nature of the properties served, whereas for Allestree, Darley Abbey and part of Quarndon there are two teams, each consisting of a driver-loader and four collectors with the latest types of lorry which compact the load. The remainder of Quarndon with Duffield, employs one lorry with a driver-loader and two collectors but one additional loader divides his time between these three teams. The northern district employs eight men on one large capacity lorry and one smaller capacity lorry to facilitate the collection in the many steep and narrow lanes which have to be negotiated, and for this reason the district cannot be easily divided into two separate collecting areas. One other workman assists with refuse collection in the north, but he is also part-time tip attendant, paper baler and odd job man. The eastern parishes are divided into three separate areas employing three lorries, with three driver-loaders and seven collectors.

This gives a total labour force on house refuse collection of 34 men under the control of a general foreman, using 9 lorries with one spare lorry kept for emergencies, and the teams work from the three depots at Crich, Duffield and Kilburn.

Refuse Tips

The tip at Darley Abbey owned by the Council, has proved its usefulness in dealing with the large quantities of refuse removed from the southern end of the district. The tip attendant has had a considerable amount of work on this tip, but for much of the year he has had to help out on collection lorries during the day and level and seal the refuse in the evenings.

Hilt's Quarry, Crich, has continued to take the refuse from the northern area, although no written agreement could be entered into with the new owners, and the Council has regularly paid the half-yearly rental. An offer, by the owners, to sell another quarry adjacent to Hilt's Quarry, was turned by the Council, and negotiations started for the Council to purchase land for tipping at South Wingfield, which was the site of former gangster workings.

Two rented tips, at Sandy Lane, Horsley and Bushes Farm, Denby, were used from time to time when we were in difficulties at Brickyard Lane, Kilburn. The free tipping at Brickyard Lane was fairly central for that area, and has assisted in filling disused clay pit holes which used to be a danger to children.

Salvage Collection

All teams collect clean waste paper and other materials to recover as salvage. The use of a trailer considerably increases the cost of the road fund licence and insurance of a lorry, and in parts of the district the use of a trailer on the lorry is impossible, and for these reasons there are only three trailers in use, the remaining teams collecting in sacks.

A manual paper press at the Duffield depot keeps one man employed full time on paper baling and another manual press at the Crich depot is used by one man who is employed on a variety of jobs.

During the year 195 tons 15 cwt 3 qrs. of waste paper was collected and sold, realising £1,174. 14. 6d, and during the same period the sale of scrap metal and rags realised £294. 4. 3d, making a total of £1,468. 18. 9d.

Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying

The weekly emptying of about 550 pail closets, and the periodical emptying of cesspools, is undertaken by the direct labour team of one driver and two other men. As the number of pail closets has decreased the work involved in cesspool emptying has increased, but the men in this team also help out with refuse collection. Most of the cesspool emptyings are done free, but any additional requests for emptying are charged at the rate of £1 for the first 800 gallons and 5/- for each 800 gallons or part removed during the same operation.

Cost of Scavenging

The cost of house refuse collection and disposal, night soil collection, and cesspool emptying for the year ended 31st March, 1964, totalled £37,775, the equivalent of a rate of 7.36 pence in the pound, or an average cost of £3.0.0d. per house for the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one dealing with pigs only and being also a bacon and pork products factory, one used wholly for the wholesale trade but not now killing any large numbers, and one used for part wholesale and part retail business. The other three deal only with animals for the retail trade, and at one of the slaughterhouses four retail butchers kill animals for their own trade.

Meat and Food Inspection

On the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force. This required that all local authorities must now carry out 100% meat inspection, directed that meat passed for human consumption must be marked by the Inspector, prohibited the removal of meat until it has been inspected, required notice of slaughter and permitted local authorities to make certain charges for inspection. There already was 100% inspection in this area, with the exception of sheep, and this additional work, along with the meat marking, increased the proportion of the Inspectors' time spent on meat inspection.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in
whole or in part

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	367	571	782	63	Not Known	6192
Number inspected	-	367	571	782	63	3931	6192
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	14	31	8	Nil	10	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	3.815	5.639	1.023	-	.254	.210
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	.210
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatments by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 :-

<u>Bullocks</u>	14 livers		
<u>Cows</u>	1 carcase and all organs		
	31 livers		
<u>Heifers</u>	1 head and tongue		
	7 livers		
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	1 lamb's leg		
	Part leg of lamb (2 lbs.)		
	1 pluck		
	7 livers		
<u>Pigs</u>	8 carcasses and all organs		
	1 carcase		
	1 leg pork, pig's head, collar of pork		
	weight 21 lbs.		
	1 leg of pork		
	14 heads		
	1 liver		
<u>Other Foodstuffs</u>		lbs.	ozs.
	221 tins fruit (various)	253	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	195 " meat (various)	475	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	52 " fish (various)	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	138 " vegetables (various)	115	13
	1,019 " tomatoes	964	0
	145 " soups (various)	113	15
	34 " puddings (various)	27	2
	9 " fruit juice (various)	8	13
	1 " ready dinner	1	8
	1 " lemon curd	7	0
	3 " cream	1	2
	42 " equivalent to 2 pts		
	tins milk (Evaporated)		
	2 " equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ pt.		
	tins milk (Evaporated)		
	11 " fruit juice (various)	9 fld.pts.	9 fld. oz.
	32 lbs. of forequarter beef		

disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned meat and offal is stained before leaving the slaughterhouse and removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and all raw knacker meat sold for pets' meat is stained before sale.

Other unsound foods are disposed of on the refuse tips where several loads of material immediately cover it.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

a) 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 this area 158 samples, including 45 milks were taken during the year. All samples were found to be satisfactory."

(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, 11 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 (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The conditions laid down in these regulations are observed in most food premises, and on inspection of new shops where it is often found that certain requirements are not complied with, the occupiers usually quickly co-operate when the shortcomings are pointed out to them.

Much useful work can be done in health education in this type of premises, and it would be desirable to make routine periodical inspections of all food premises but this cannot be done at the present time due to the amount of other work undertaken by the Department.

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

Wholesale Food Warehouses	1
Hotels and boarding houses	2
Public houses and clubs	74
Restaurants	1
Cafes and snack bars	10
Works canteens	15
School canteens	28
Hospitals and Institutions	8
General stores	68
Grocers	29
Greengrocers	13
Butchers	18
Fish friers and fishmongers	4
Bakehouses	1
Confectioners	2
Ice-cream manufacturers	2
Total	<u>276</u>

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

There were three new premises licensed to store petroleum spirit for the first time during 1963, and one was removed from the register, leaving 78 licensed premises on the register.

New installations require many visits of inspection and careful supervision, and on completion the site is surveyed in the company of the Fire Prevention Officer of the Derbyshire Fire Service, and all premises comply with the Home Office Code of Practice.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1963 eight new caravan site licences were issued and two which have been licensed for a limited period ceased to be used.

A number of temporary licences expired on the 31st December, 1963 and are now being followed up with a view to writing off or renewing.

The following table sets out the number of site licences in force at the end of 1963, parish by parish :-

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 SITE LICENCES GRANTED

Parish	Permanent Residential		Holiday Seasonal		Totals	
	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans
Alderwasley	* 8	166	-	-	8	166
Crich	2	2	1	1	3	3
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	2	13	3	5	5	18
Denby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood	1	1	-	-	1	1
Holbrook	1	1	-	-	1	1
Horsley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Idridgehay	1	3	-	-	1	3
Kilburn	4	5	-	-	4	5
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Mackworth	3	4	-	-	3	4
Mapperley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Pentrach	2	2	-	-	2	2
Shipley	2	2	-	-	2	2
Smalley	1	2	-	-	1	2
South Wingfield	2	3	-	-	2	3
Weston Underwood	1	1	-	-	1	1
Totals	34	212	4	6	38	218

* NOT included in this total is the site at Alderwasley which is licensed by the Caravan Club for 5 caravans and therefore exempted from the provisions of the Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1963.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultur
	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 Local Authority's District	31	11826	1253	13110	467
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notifications	4	321	13	338	11
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	3	321	7	331	11
Ship Rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	1	4	2	7	-
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	42	984	20	1046	78
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat (Major	4	-	-	4	-
(Minor	37	116	3	156	1
Ship Rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	3	3	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	159	1433	46	1638	78
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	41	441	13	495	11
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	134	1304	34	1472	40
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	4	-	4	-

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

During 1963 the Council paid 32 discretionary improvement grants amounting to £7,296. 2. 2d., and 43 standard improvement grants amounting to £4,475. 17. 3d., making a total of £11,771. 19. 5d., three quarters of which is refunded by the Exchequer.

HOUSING

The following is a summary of the information submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as to certain aspects of the Department's work during 1963 under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936.

Houses Demolished	Number of Houses	Displaced during 1963	
		Persons	Families
Clearance Areas			
Houses unfit for human habitation	4	12	4
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
in Clearance Areas			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	-	-
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	-	-	-
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	11	22	7
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By Local Authority	
After informal action by Local Authority	24	-	
After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	4	-	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	11	-	
Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	

RENT ACT, 1957Year Ended 31.12.63

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 | 2 |
| (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates | - |
| (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates :- | |
| (a) in respect of some but not all defects | 1 |
| (b) in respect of all defects | 1 |
| (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | 1 |
| (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | - |
| (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, 1961

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Home Office in connection with factory inspections :

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	2	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	36	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	12	15	3
Total	76	53	4

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2. Cases in which defects were found | 8 |
| Cases in which defects were remedied | 8 |

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel	42

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the visits and inspections indicated in other tables in the report, the following information is given as to several other types of premises inspected during 1963.

<u>Premises etc.</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
Ice-cream premises (a) Manufacturers	2	5
(b) Dealers	110	15
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	13	15
All food premises (including above)	276	87
Slaughterhouses	6	604
Knacker's Yards	1	5
Factories and Workplaces	76	53
Outworkers	42	-
Caravan Sites	38	49

WATER SUPPLIES

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

- (a) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in (a) quality and (b) quantity.
- (b) Regular examination is made of the raw water going into supply. As all water is treated the majority of samples are taken after treatment. A total of 268 bacteriological, 20 chemical and 205 pH samples were taken both at the works and from various points in Belper Rural District. The results of Chemical Analyses taken at two different points in the area are attached.

Water supplied in the area is derived from two sources, and the fluoride content in a sample from each source when last taken was as follows :

Chadwick Nick Reservoir 0.30 ppm
Derwent Valley 0.12 ppm
- (c) Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the Constituent Undertakings.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

BELFER RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings supplied</u>
Alderwasley	7
Allestree	2,930
Ashleyhay	1
Crich	888
Darley Abbey	1,119
Denby	593
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	357
Duffield	1,284
Hazelwood	80
Holbrook	539
Horsley	202
Horsley Woodhouse	420
Idridgehay	48
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	738
Kirk Langley	149
Mackworth	44
Mapperley	105
Quarndon	533
Ravensdale Park	1
Shipley	252
Shottle	33
Smalley	541
South Wingfield	532
Turnditch	68
Weston Underwood	38
Windley	40
Pentrich	50
Total	<u>11,604</u>
Estimated population supplied	35,160

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

Example of recent Chemical Analysis taken in
the Belper Rural District Council Area

RESULT OF ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2-ft Tube	Colour 5 Hazen Units Turbidity 1 P.P.M.
pH value	9.1
	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C)	80
Free and Saline Ammonia	<0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.001
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.62
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	13
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.52
Hardness - Temporary	18
Permanent	29
Total	47
Oxygen in solution	-
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	-
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	None detected
Metals	Iron 0.18
	Manganese 0.14
	Lead, Zinc, Copper <0.05
	Residual Chlorine 0.20
	Electrical Conductivity at 18° C 127 micro mhos

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

Example of recent Chemical Analysis taken in
the Belper Rural District Council Area

RESULT OF ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2-ft Tube	Colour 1 Hazen Unit Turbidity 8 P.P.M.
pH value	8.4
	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C)	200
Free and Saline Ammonia	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	< 0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrites	None detected
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	21
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 30° Fahr.	< 0.10
Hardness - Temporary	51
Permanent	65
Total	116
Oxygen in solution	-
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	-
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	None detected
Metals	Iron None detected
	Lead, Zinc, Copper < 0.05
	Residual Chlorine 0.12
	Electrical
	Conductivity
	at 18° C 260 micro mhos

WATER SAMPLING

The following samples have been submitted by the Department to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and to the County Analyst for chemical analysis :-

	Submitted for Chemical Analysis			Submitted for Bacteriological Examination		
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public supplies :- Treated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Private supplies :- Treated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	6	4	2

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I give below my observations on the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the district in my capacity as Engineer and Surveyor.

The year ended December, 1963, was one of considerable progress regarding the construction and completion of capital schemes. Despite the severe weather conditions persisting into early April, the scheme for the sewerage of the parishes of Turnditch and Idridgehay were substantially completed within the contract period and by the end of the year the majority of the properties had been connected and both disposal works are producing high quality effluents.

The two other village schemes which were under construction during the year were at Mackworth and Shottle Gate which discharge sewage to Derby County Borough and Belper Urban district respectively. Both of these schemes are actually complete at the time of writing and the work arranging individual house connections is currently being undertaken.

Work on the improvement and extension of the existing sewerage system at Duffield was also commenced during the year and a £20,000 contract financed from revenue was placed for the laying of a fifteen inch diameter relief outfall sewer to accommodate the additional flow of sewage arising from new developments and the tendency of water consumption (and therefore disposal) to increase.

The practical difficulties associated with this contract are worthy of mention in that the ground water table was discovered at four feet below the surface and as the sewer was to be constructed at a depth of 16 feet in water bearing gravel strata the contract had to be stopped pending the installation by a specialist firm of a dewatering system which subsequently removed some 2½ million gallons of subsoil water per day from the area in the vicinity of the trench.

Another sewer extension scheme was also completed during the year at Lea Lane, Coxbench, where again the cost of the scheme was met out of revenue assisted by a contribution from a frontager.

Four new village sewerage schemes have been prepared during the year for the villages of Weston Underwood, Coxbench, Kirk Langley and Hazelwood, and subject to the approval of the proposals by the County Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government it is hoped that a start can be made on the constructional work during the coming year.

The work of improving the Council's sewage treatment works by direct labour has continued with the construction and improvement of further sludge beds at Duffield, Fritchley and Whatstandwell. Although an annual budget of four thousand six hundred pounds has been allowed for the purpose of works of improvement it is evident that the majority of the Council's pre-war treatment works will require enlargement and improvement in the near future on a scale which will necessitate the employment of outside contractors.

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers (Estimated)	11,383	32,860
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers (Estimated)	1,209	3,200
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) existing houses	90	
(b) new houses	330	
(c) other premises	4	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	63	



