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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

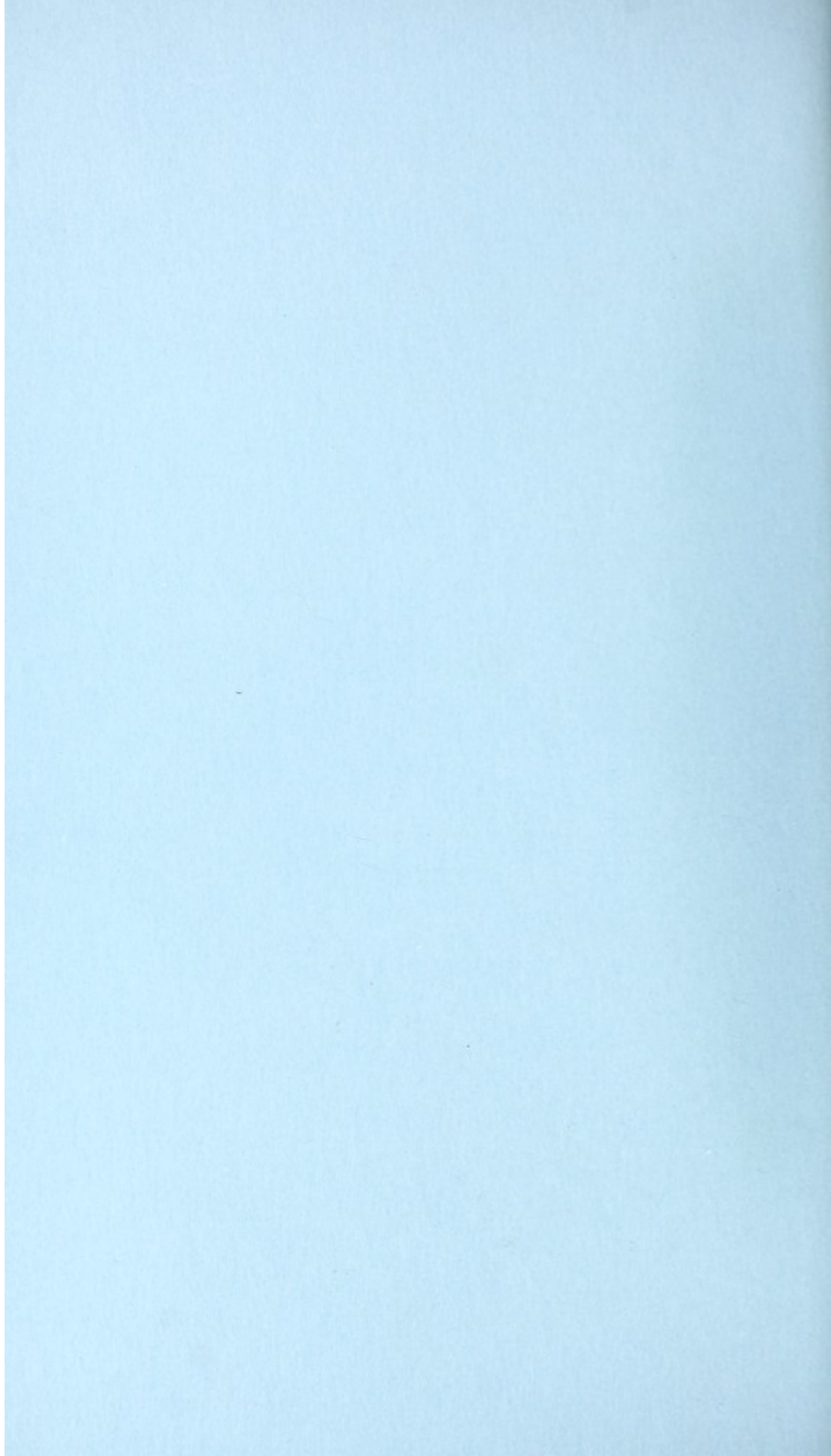
on the

HEALTH OF

THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1964



BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964 - 1965

Chairman . . . . . P.J. Chadfield, J.P.  
 Vice-Chairman . . . . . E.S. Hanbury

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Alderwasley . . . . .	P.J. Chadfield, J.P.
Allestree . . . . .	(A.S. Morrell P. Sims T. Neave W. Oates
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay . . . . .	Dr. G.F. Keatinge
Orich . . . . .	(J. Briggs W. Bowmer
Darley Abbey . . . . .	(T. Taylor W. Bradley
Denby . . . . .	(F. Brown B.O. Wright, J.P.
Dethick, Lea and Holloway . . . . .	T.B. Thorpe
Duffield . . . . .	(W.M. Cockain E.S. Hanbury D.K. Hawley
Hazelwood . . . . .	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.
Holbrook . . . . .	Miss E.A. Sheldon
Horsley . . . . .	Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Horsley Woodhouse . . . . .	G.P. Smith
Kedleston and Quarndon . . . . .	W.G. Sanderson
Kilburn . . . . .	(Mrs. E.E. Bown E. Bown
Kirk Langley . . . . .	W.J. Urwin
Mapperley . . . . .	J. Wood
Pentrich . . . . .	R.E. Sherras
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood . . . . .	Mrs. B.E. Nixon
Shipley . . . . .	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern . . . . .	A.G. Busby
Smalley . . . . .	(H. Woodhouse W. Clarke-Taylor
South Wingfield . . . . .	(D.F. Hamilton A.F. Lineham
Turnditch and Windley . . . . .	V. Barber

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . Dr. G.F. Keatinge  
 Vice-Chairman . . . . . T.B. Thorpe



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 Inspectors

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

J.B. Shoard, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (From 1.4.64).

Senior Clerk

Miss. J.M. Crooks

General Clerk / Shorthand Typist

Miss. G.N. England

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COMMISSIONER

Medical Officer in Charge

W. J. HARRISON, M.D., D.C., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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Director of Public Health

W. J. HARRISON, M.D., D.C., D.P.H.

W. J. HARRISON, M.D., D.C., D.P.H.

Director of Public Health

General Clerk & Secretary

W. J. HARRISON, M.D., D.C., D.P.H.

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

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

23rd August, 1965.

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, 1964.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June, 1964 was 36,980, an increase of 920 over that for 1963. 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 628, a decrease of 10 on the 1963 figures.

Deaths occurring in 1964 amounted to 369, (i.e. 190 males and 179 females), 23 less than last year when the total was made up of 218 males and 174 females.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 63, the same figure as last year. This represents 17.1% of the total deaths registered and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 7 deaths, a decrease of 5 on the previous year's figures. Heart diseases caused 128 deaths, that is 34.6% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 54 deaths 14.6% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 20.0 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country. The general trend was also reflected in this area with a rate of 12.74 compared with 14.11 for last year.

A total of 189 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded during the year, made up as follows :- 151 Measles, 11 Scarlet Fever, 5 Pneumonia, 6 Tuberculosis Pulmonary, 1 Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary, 1 Meningococcal Septicaemia, 1 Puerperal Pyrexia, and 13 Whooping Cough.

These notifications apart, the occurrence of infectious diseases was relatively minor, but happenings in other parts of the country during 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 increase in inspectorial staff has led to an extension of the Department's work in this field.

During 1964, I am again pleased to be able to report that we received no notifications of food poisoning cases in this district, particularly gratifying as the Aberdeen Typhoid Epidemic certainly brought the seriousness of this type of illness to everyone's notice.

The Report of the Milne Committee of Inquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen has now been published and several interesting points were highlighted of particular interest to all workers in the field of public health.

Local Authority services emerged relatively unscathed although more attention to food hygiene education to organisations as well as food workers themselves was stressed.



One of the main criticisms was of the way cooked meat products including pies are handled at the retailers and several recommendations have been put forward by the Committee, two which are of special interest to all Local Authorities :-

- (a) That the Food Hygiene Regulations should be altered so that cooked meats when exposed for sale or stored prior to sale must be kept at a temperature of 40°F. or below. (This means the compulsory use of refrigerated or chilled display and storage cabinets).
- (b) That a Code of Practice should be issued to all retailers on how to store, handle and sell all cooked meats.

It is hoped that this alteration to the Regulations and New Code of Practice will be issued in the very near future.

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

## 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 34 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 1964	36,980
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses.	12,920
Rateable Value at 31.3.65	£1,319,728
Sum represented by penny rate	5,387. 1. 0.
Rate in the £ Common Charges	9. 0.
Total loan debt	£2,216,608.
Debt for housing only	£1,843,632.
Loan debt for sewerage	£117,697.
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	342 / 6
by Private Enterprise	463 / 2

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	335	293	628
Legitimate	327	282	609
Illegitimate	8	11	19
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.98
Area Comparability Factor			0.99
Adjusted Birth Rate			16.81
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1964			18.4

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 3.02% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	4	9
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			14.13
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1964			16.3

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	340	297	637
Legitimate	332	286	618
Illegitimate	8	11	19

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	190	179	369
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			9.97
Area Comparability Factor			1.06
Adjusted Death Rate			10.58
England and Wales Death Rate for 1964			11.3

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

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

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	12.74
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1964	20.0.
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	13.14
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	2	5
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			7.96

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births			6.37

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	7	6	13
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births 20.41

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>
30	33	63

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
5	2	7

## DEATHS

During the year 369 deaths were registered (190 Males and 179 Females)

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 9.97 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 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 10.58

Cancer was responsible for 63 deaths (30 Males and 33 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 54 deaths (21 Males and 33 Females) and coronary disease and angina caused 87 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 128 (76 Males and 52 Females). Bronchitis was the cause of 17 deaths (15 in 1963) and Pneumonia caused 19 deaths (20 in 1963).

There were 2 deaths from Influenza and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 2.

There were 2 female deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system as compared with one in 1963. 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.

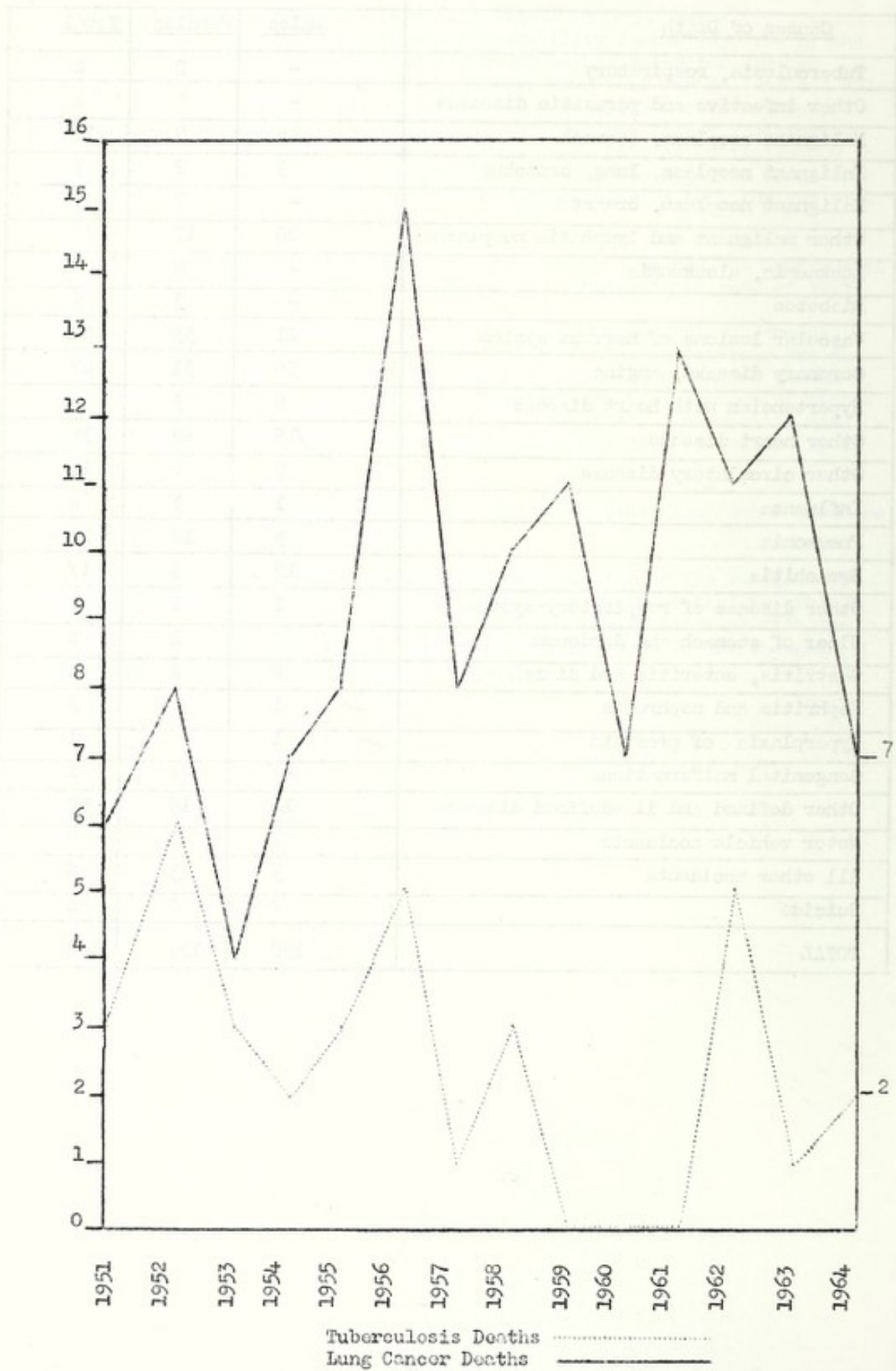
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1964

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1964.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	2	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	9	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	13	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	33	54
Coronary disease, angina	56	31	87
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8
Other heart disease	15	18	33
Other circulatory disease	9	6	15
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	9	10	19
Bronchitis	12	5	17
Other disease of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	18	32
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	2	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>369</b>

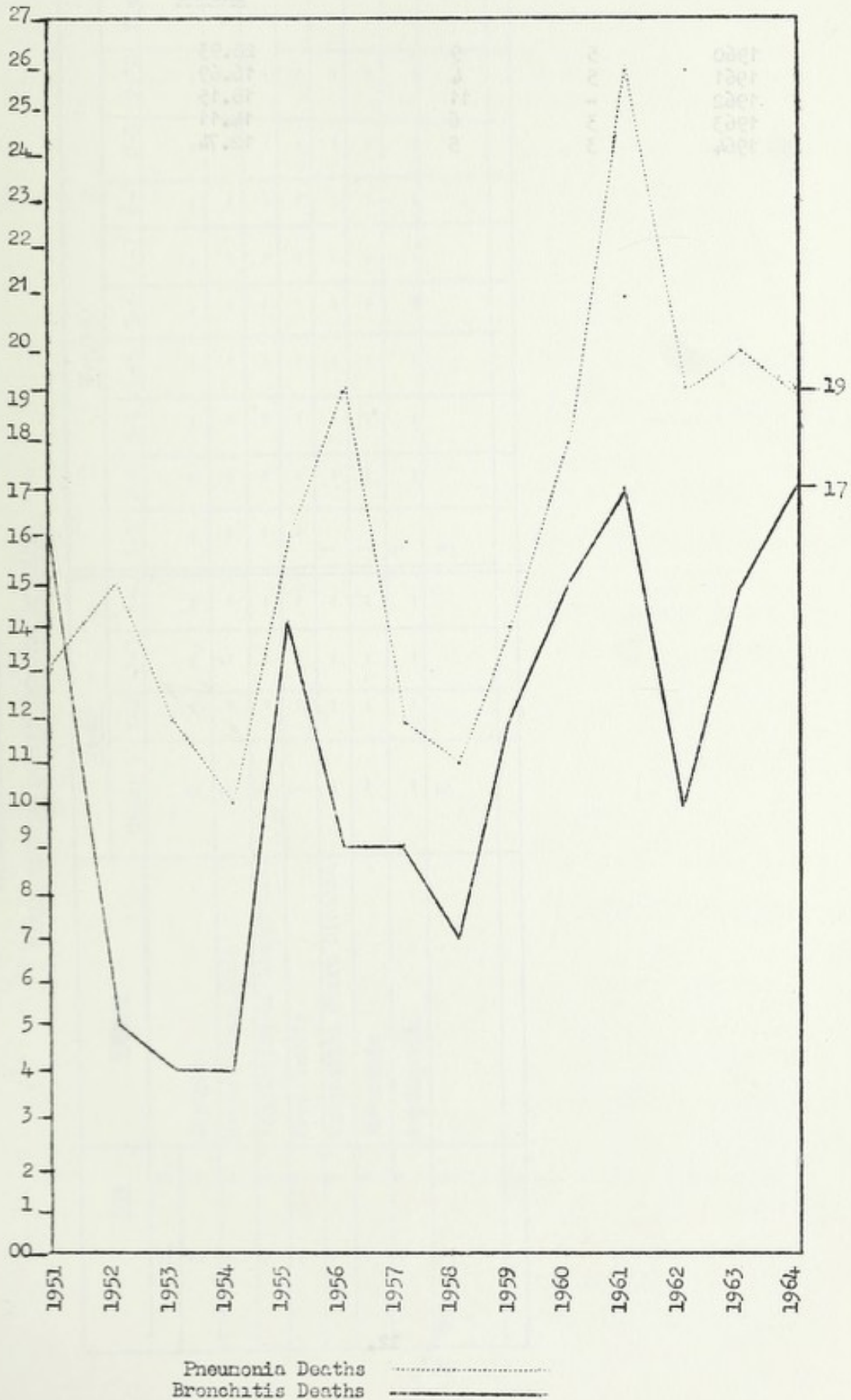
DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and lung cancer during the past 14 years.



OTHER CHEST DISEASES

This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia over the last 14 years.

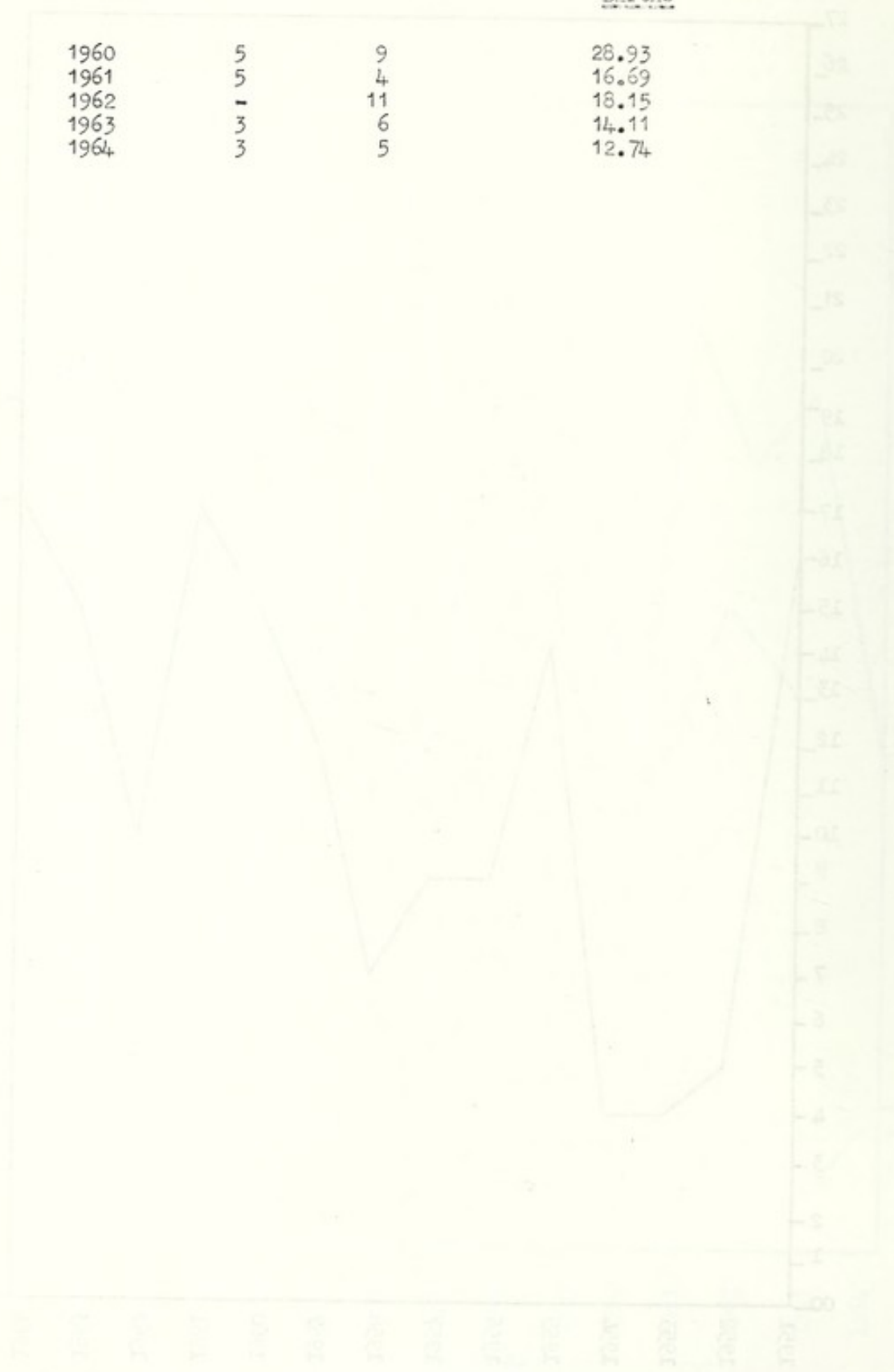




During the past five years the number of infantile deaths have been as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>
-------------	--------------	----------------	---

1960	5	9	28.93
1961	5	4	16.69
1962	-	11	18.15
1963	3	6	14.11
1964	3	5	12.74



INFANTILE DEATHS 1964

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	8-9	9-12							
M.	F.																			
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	3	5								5										8

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 189 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This shows a considerable decrease on the number notified during 1963. Measles still forming the greater portion of the total numbers there being 151 cases of this disease notified.

### SCARLET FEVER

11 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Once again the 5-9 years group was the most affected and the greatest number of cases (4) were notified in November and the parish having the highest number of cases (4) was Duffield.

### MEASLES

151 cases were notified, again the 5-9 year group had the most notifiable cases (75).

### PNEUMONIA

Of the 5 cases notified 3 were in the 25 and over age group 1 in the 15-24 age group, 1 in the under 1 year age group. Cases occurred at Denby(1), Holbrook(1), Kilburn(1) and Pentrich(2).

### MENINGOCOCCAL SEPTICAEMIA

One notification of this disease was received in September relating to a patient in the 15-24 age group at Mapperley.

### FEVERISH PYREXIA

One notification of this disease was notified in February in the parish of Kirk Langley.

### FOOD POISONING

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during 1964.

### WHOOPING COUGH

13 cases were notified, roughly evenly distributed throughout the age groups. The greatest number of notifications (4) were received in the month of April, and the parish of Kilburn had the highest number of cases (5)

### TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY

6 cases were notified, 2 in February, 1 in June, 2 in August and 1 in October. 5 cases were in the 25 and over age group and the other one in the 15-24 age group. Notifications related to patients living in Allestree (2), Duffield (1), Horsley Woodhouse (1), Holbrook (1), and Mackworth (1).

### TUBERCULOSIS NON-PULMONARY

The only notification of this disease was received in February relating to a patient in the 25 and over age group at Darley Abbey.

Parochial Distribution

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

	Meesles	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonic	T.B. Pulmonary	T.B. Non-Pulmonary	Meningococcal Septicaemia	Peurperal Pyrexia	Whooping Cough	TOTALS
Alderwasley	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allestree	18	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	23
Ashleyhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darley Abbey	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Donby	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duffield	90	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	99
Hazelwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	21
Horsley	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Horsley Woodhouse	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Idridgehay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilburn	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	13
Kirk Langley	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Mockworth	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mapperley	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Pentrich	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5
Quornon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle and Postern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Snalley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
South Wingfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Turnditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weston Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	151	11	5	6	1	1	1	13	189

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

5 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
Measles	1	6	15	12	21	13	75	4	2	2
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	-	-
Totals	1	9	16	13	26	18	83	5	6	12

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

<u>Diseases</u>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	<u>Totals</u>
Measles	11	1	7	10	-	4	18	1	1	1	10	87	151
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	11
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
Meningococcal Septicæmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
T.B. Pulmonary	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	6
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Totals</u>	12	8	9	16	6	6	19	3	2	3	15	90	189

### 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	-	584
Booster Injections	-	388

This gives an increase of 67 primary immunisations and 105 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 remain 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.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE UTERUS)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and on the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at:-

- Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper,
- Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby,
- Matlock Clinic, Dean Hill House, Causeway Lane, Matlock, and
- Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

For appointment please contact the Health Visitors at each Clinic.

The County Medical Officer of Health has consulted with the Local Medical Committee and it has been agreed that the patient's own doctor should have the opportunity of deciding whether to collect the smears himself or to let this be done by one of the medical officer employed at a County Council Clinic.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS 1937/1953

During the year a total of 17 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 6 were office staff and 11 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 1964.

	Positive	Negative
Faecal Specimens - Salmonella	-	9

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 Hospital, Chesterfield.

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



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.

23rd August, 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my annual report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1964.

The appointment during the year of an additional District Public Health Inspector has meant an increase in the amount of routine work of inspection which could be undertaken, particularly in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

A year seldom passes without some major legislation bearing on the duties of Public Health Inspectors, and last year was no exception. The Housing Act, 1964, amended previous Housing Acts, and placed further duties upon the Department. The main feature of this Act was to enable local authorities to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings, either by declaring improvement areas, or on representation by a tenant. Improvement areas must satisfy certain specified conditions and as a considerable amount of improvement work is continuously in hand in this district no improvement areas have as yet been reported to the Council but the Public Health Inspectors will acquaint the Council of any areas which they consider to be suitable for action under this Act.

Many of the orders, made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, by the Minister of Labour brought certain of the provisions of the Act into force during 1964, and the registration of all premises was required by the 1st August, 1964. Preliminary inspections of most of the premises were made during the latter part of the year, and the detailed inspections to ascertain the extent to which premises comply will proceed during the current year.

The collection of house refuse and a limited amount of trade refuse in the areas where an incentive bonus scheme is in operation proceeded very smoothly, only minor disruption occurring immediately after bank holidays and during absence due to sickness and annual holidays. At these times the drivers and collectors worked a limited amount of overtime and quickly reverted to a regular weekly collection. In other parts of the district more difficulty was experienced which it is hoped will be eliminated when the incentive bonus scheme is extended.

The tables included in the report give some indication of the number of premises requiring inspection under the legislation affecting a Public Health Department's work. Many of the inspections involve considerable work in completing records and preparing notices, and a large proportion of time is spent on interviewing owners, occupiers, agents, managers and building contractors. The majority of people contacted welcome the advice given by the Public Health Inspectors on technical and administrative matters, and useful educational information is disseminated in this way. More work is carried out as the result of informal persuasive action than results from statutory procedure under the acts, orders and regulations.

The choice of the district is covered by the Council's direct orders for the collection of houses, the carrying of the...

The support of the members of the Public Health Committee has always been forthcoming when required, which is greatly appreciated. The staff of the Public Health Department has been unstinting in its efforts to deal with the many problems which have to be faced, and I am also indebted to other members of the Council's staff for the assistance I have received from time to time.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H.D. STANWORTH

Chief Public Health Inspector.

This is a copy of a letter from the Council to the Chief Public Health Inspector, dated 1st January 1914, regarding the collection of houses in the district of...

The Council has decided to collect the houses in the district of... The Chief Public Health Inspector is requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that the collection is carried out in accordance with the Council's orders...

The Council has also decided to collect the houses in the district of... The Chief Public Health Inspector is requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that the collection is carried out in accordance with the Council's orders...

The Council has also decided to collect the houses in the district of... The Chief Public Health Inspector is requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that the collection is carried out in accordance with the Council's orders...

All forms filled in on these papers and other documents to be returned to the Council. The use of a rubber stamp is recommended in the case of the Council's forms...

A general paper of printed forms for the use of the Council is now being prepared and will be issued in the near future. It is suggested that a variety of forms...

## SCAVENGING

The whole of the district is covered by the Council's direct labour scheme for the collection of house refuse, the emptying of pail closets, and the emptying of cesspools.

### 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 Darley Abbey Tip owned by the Council, continues to receive the whole of the refuse from the southern and western parishes. The altering nature of domestic refuse involving handling greater bulk in paper, cartons, boxes, plastic containers, etc., makes the handling on to the vehicles and on the tips increasingly difficult, and calls for a large quantity of tip sealing material. The risk of tip fires is also increased, and numerous fires have occurred, most frequently during week-ends when prompt action is not always possible. Delay in handling the situation may lead to work spreading over several days and involving moving hundreds of tons of material to satisfactorily deal with the fire. This often leads to further difficulties on collection because labour has to be diverted to the tip, but I am grateful for the cooperation of certain of the Council's workmen who willingly tackle these tip fires, often at some inconvenience and discomfort to themselves.

During the year, the Council purchased an area of 22.7 acres of land at Inns Lane, South Wingfield, formerly a gannister workings, now abandoned but not restored. Planning permission, with certain conditions attached, was obtained and a limited amount of tipping from South Wingfield took place. The remainder of the refuse from the northern parishes is still tipped in Hilt's Quarry, Crich, at the same rent as was paid to the previous owner.

The free tipping at Brickyard Lane, Kilburn, ceased during the year, on the completion of the filling of the disused clay pit holes, and the tips which the Council rent at Sandy Lane, Hersley and Bushes Farm, Denby, have been used intermittently. The in-filling at both of these sites is almost completed, and an alternative site is being negotiated on existing mineral workings on Cinderhill Farm, Off Brickyard Lane, Kilburn.

### 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 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 ended 31st March, 1965, 193 tons. 6 cwts. 1 qtr. of waste paper was collected and sold, realising £1,234. 17. 0d. and during the same period the sale of scrap metal and rags realised £114. 19. 6d. making a total of £1,349. 16. 6d.

#### Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying

The weekly emptying of just over 500 pail closets and the periodical emptying of cesspools, is now undertaken by one driver and one loader, with some weekly assistance from one other driver and loader from the house refuse teams on the ever increasing work of cesspool emptying. Since the introduction of the scheme for the free emptying of cesspools every three months at the request of the owner or occupier of houses, the weekly demand on the men's time on cesspool emptying has increased as the service has become known to the public. A number of new houses have been built in areas where no public sewer is available, and when a cesspool is provided the flow from the modern house with a bathroom is such as to necessitate very frequent emptying. The frequent demand from a few houses, often requiring several visits in order to do one complete emptying, and involving a long journey to empty the vehicle, adds to the difficulties of satisfactorily maintaining this service.

#### Cost of Scavenging

The gross cost of house refuse collection and disposal, nightsoil collection, and cesspool emptying for the year ended the 31st March, 1965, totalled £34,639. An income of £204 from cesspool emptying, refuse tipping fees, trade refuse charges, etc., gives a nett expenditure of £34,435, the equivalent of a rate of 6.39 pence in the pound, or an average cost of £2. 13. 4d. per house for the year.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

#### Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district. One which was used in connection with the wholesale trade has not been used during the year. One deals with pigs only and is also a bacon and pork products factory. One kills for the occupier's own retail trade and also for the wholesale trade, and on almost every week-end during the year an Inspector had to visit and inspect carcasses on either Saturday evening or Sunday. The other three slaughterhouses deal with animals for the retail trade, one of them being used by four retail butchers killing animals for their own trade, and thus making good use of the slaughterhouse on separate days.

#### Meat Inspection

1964 was the first full year of implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and I am pleased to report that 100% inspection was maintained for all classes of animal without calling in any outside help.

Accounts totalling £665. 19. 3d. were submitted to the occupiers of slaughterhouses for the fees chargeable for inspections carried out during the year, which re-occups the Council in part for the time spent by Public Health Inspectors on meat inspection.

Carcases and Offals inspected and condemned in  
whole or in part

---

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	H
Number killed	3	351	859	1097	16	6684	6407	
Number inspected	3	351	859	1097	16	6684	6407	
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci</u>								
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3	7	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	19	132	69	Nil	61	23	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystercerci	Nil	5.413	15.367	6.289	6.250	0.957	0.468	
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>								
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.091	Nil	Nil	0.015	
<u>Cystercercosis</u>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcases submitted to treatments by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	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>	15 livers 3 part livers (15 lbs.) 2 sets of lungs
<u>Cows</u>	1 Part carcase (30 lbs.) 2 heads and tongues 1 heart 122 livers 1 set of lungs 1 spleen
<u>Heifers</u>	2 heads and tongues 60 livers 1 set of lungs 1 set of tripes, intestines, mesenteric fats and spleen. 2 mesenterics
<u>Calves</u>	1 complete carcase and all organs
<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	3 carcasses 60 livers 1 pluck
<u>Pigs</u>	7 carcasses and all organs 1 side pork 1 leg and belly pork (43 lbs) 3 heads and tongues 14 livers 3 plucks 5 set of lungs 1 set of intestines and stomach

<u>OTHER FOODSTUFFS</u>		<u>LBS.</u>	<u>OZS.</u>
244	tins Soups (Various)	192	1
573	" Vegetables (Various)	562	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
231	" Fish (Various)	73	1
1,441	" Tomatoes (Various)	1,197	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
367	" Fruit (Various)	407	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
75	" Puddings (Various)	70	14
252	" Meat (Various)	595	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
135	" Fruit Juice (Various)	84	14
2	" Steak and Kidney Pies	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	" Syrup	14	0
18	" Baby Food (Various)	5	1
3	" Cream		14
1	" Milk (Condensed)		6
1	" Butterfat		10
49	" equivalent to 2 pts. evaporated milk		
26	" " " $\frac{3}{4}$ pts. " "		
23	" " " 2 pts. condensed "		
7	" " " $1\frac{1}{4}$ pts. " "		
6	" " " $1\frac{1}{4}$ pts. " "		
7	" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. " "		
3	" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. " "		
5	" " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. Full Cream Milk		

#### Disposal of Condensed Food

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

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

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods for the purposes of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, falls upon the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"96 Samples were taken, including 23 Milks.

The Milk samples were all satisfactory.

Canned Prunes in Syrup contained an excessive amount of tin. Four further samples were taken to confirm the finding and the remaining stock destroyed.

The remaining samples were satisfactory."

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

There are 16 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 12 in connection with the preparation or manufacture, of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meats intended for sale, and 4 fish friers.

(c) Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 2 premises were registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and 110 premises were registered for the sale only of ice-cream.

The supervision of these premises was increased and the increase in staff enabled sampling to be carried out for submission to the Public Health Laboratory. Samples were submitted for the methylene blue test (a guide to the cleanliness and efficiency of sterilisation in manufacture) and grade 2 results (fair) were reported on the first samples obtained from both manufacturers. The Public Health Inspectors made follow-up inspections and advised on revised methods of cleaning and sterilising, and later samples were reported as being grade 1 (entirely satisfactory).

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1964 will go down in medical history as far as food hygiene is concerned as the year of the Aberdeen Typhoid Epidemic of May and June. More was published in the press, and broadcast on radio and television in those 2 months than in the whole preceding 9 years since the first Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955.

Unfortunately it is only because of an epidemic of this nature that the general public realises the amount of routine work involved and I am pleased to report that following the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector to our staff in April, 1964, many routine inspections of all food premises were carried out. This is a great improvement as this side of the Department's duties had had to be neglected in past years.

In general, occupiers were ready to co-operate, and appreciated advice on food handling techniques, and reminders to their staff on the importance of personal food hygiene. It was necessary in one instance to threaten court proceedings for failure to clean and decorate a food room, but the work was carried out before the appropriate information was laid before the Council's Solicitor.

A suspected incident of food poisoning in a family was suspected as having been caused by eating prepared skinless pork sausages. The bacterial examination of an opened carton produced evidence of contamination but a similar examination of the contents of previously unopened cartons were found to be negative. This indicated a failure on the part of the retailer, and the Public Health Inspector, in making enquiries and re-visiting emphasized the need for greater care in personal hygiene and handling practices, which led to improvement and no subsequent cases.

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

Wholesale Food Warehouses	1
Hotels and Boarding Houses	5
Public Houses and Clubs	70
Restaurants	1
Cafes and Snack Bars	9
Works Canteens	17
School Canteens	28
Hospitals	2
General Stores	82
Grocers	22
Greengrocers	10
Butchers	20
Fish Priers and Fishmongers	5
Bakehouses	1
Ice-cream manufacturers	2
Residential Homes	4
Mobile Stores (garaged in district)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

No new premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit during 1964, but three premises previously licensed discontinued storing, leaving 75 licensed premises on the register.

Appropriate steps were taken to see that the installations at the premises discontinuing to store were rendered free of any hazard of fire or explosion.

All premises where storing takes place are subject to annual licensing, and an inspection is carried out before the renewal of a licence to check that the conditions of the licence are being complied with.



MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1964, eight new caravan site licences were issued, involving 12 caravans, and six sites which had previously been licensed for 10 caravans were either removed from the register on the expiration of a limited permission or were involved in amended licences.

The following table sets out the number of site licenses in force at the end of 1964, 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	* 7	162	1	4	8	166
Crich	4	5	1	1	5	6
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	* 1	1	3	5	4	6
Denby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood	1	1	-	-	1	1
Holbrook	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Idridgehay	2	2	-	-	2	2
Kilburn	5	6	-	-	5	6
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Mackworth	* 2	2	-	-	2	2
Mapperley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Pentrich	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shipley	2	2	-	-	2	2
South Wingfield	1	4	-	-	1	4
Weston Underwood	1	1	-	-	1	1
Totals	33	196	5	10	38	206

\* NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE :-

The site at Alderwasley which is licensed by the Caravan Club for 5 caravans and therefore exempted from licensing with the local authority.

The site at Leashaw Farm, Whatstandwell, the licence for which expired on the 31st December, 1962 and is the subject of Appeal procedure under the Town and Country Planning Act.

The site at Bowbridge House Farm, Mackworth, which expired on the 31st December, 1962, and is also the subject of Appeal procedure.

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, 1964.

	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.	30	12,293	1,331	13,654	470
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notifications	10	278	27	315	16
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	7	235	18	260	11
Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	3	19	6	28	2
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	46	723	6	775	22
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat Major	3	-	1	4	-
Minor	38	226	1	265	2
Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	1	-	2	-
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	26	14	4	44	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	4	8	2	14	3
Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	248	1,323	83	1,654	51
Number of <u>infested properties</u> (in Section II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	56	489	28	573	18
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	140	940	58	1,138	29
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	3	-	3	-

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 TO 1964

General 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 1964, under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A	HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Hsg. Act, 1957	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Unfit for human habitation Included by reason of bad arrangement	9 Nil		
			PERSONS DISPLACED during year	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil		
				From houses unfit for human habitation	20		
		NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil		
				From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil		
				FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses unfit for human habitation	9	
				From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil		
		DEMOLISHED	during the year	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	3
					PERSONS DISPLACED during year	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
						Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil
FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957			2			
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health			Nil			
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts			Nil			
	From houses included in unfitness orders			Nil			
FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957			1			
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health			Nil			
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts			Nil			
	From houses included in unfitness orders	Nil					
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed				Nil			

B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Number of HOUSES	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961	6		
		Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil		
	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed :- Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961	13		
		Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Hsg. Act, 1957	Nil		
	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed :- Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961	5		
		Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Hsg. Act, 1957	Nil		
	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 :-				
	Number of HOUSES	Nil			
	Number of PERSONS DISPLACED	Nil			
	Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED	Nil			
C UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED	After informal action by local authority :- by owner		41		
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts :-				
	(a) by owner		2		
	(b) by local authority		Nil		
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 :-				
(a) by owner		8			
(b) by local authority		Nil			
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :-	by owner		Nil		
D UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses	Nil
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
			Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	Nil
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
			Under Section 46	Number of houses	Nil
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 - No. of houses		Nil		
E PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	Nil		
		Number of occupants	Nil		

Improvement Grants

During 1964 the Council paid 29 discretionary improvement grants amounting to £5,477. 9. 7d. and 60 standard improvement grants amounting to £5,448. 1. 10d., making a total of £10,895. 11. 5d., three quarters of which is refunded by the Exchequer.

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1964 there were no applications for certificate of disrepair, undertakings, or cancellations of certificates, under the Rent Act, 1957.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Minister of Labour in connection with factory premises.

1 - INSPECTIONS

Premises  (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	10	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	65	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	11	2	Nil	Nil
Totals	81	77	2	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	2	Nil

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work

No. of Outworkers

Wearing apparel

51

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following are details of the prescribed particulars included in the Annual Report submitted to the Minister of Labour under Section 60 of the Act.

Table A. Registration and General Inspections

TOTALS	103	103	1
Offices	15	15	-
Retail shops	69	69	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	15	15	-
Fuel storage depots	2	2	-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

Table B. Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

42

Table C. Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Work Place

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	172
Retail shops	248
Wholesale departments, warehouses	21
Catering establishments open to the public	132
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	580
Total Males	303
Total Females	277

Table D. Exemptions

Part I Space (Sec. 5 (2)) . . . . .	Nil
Part II Temperature (Sec. 6) . . . . .	Nil
Part III Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9) . . . . .	Nil
Part IV Washing Facilities (Sec. 10) . . . . .	Nil

Table E. Prosecutions

- (a) No prosecutions were instituted during the year
- (b) No complaints were made under section 22
- (c) No interim orders were granted

Table F. Inspectors

Four inspectors have been appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and no other staff are employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.

Registration of Premises

All premises to which the Act applies were required between 1st May and 31st July, 1964, to register with the enforcing authority on form OSR 1. In this authority only 67.9% of the Registrations received in 1964 had been received within the required period and only by personal visits were the remaining 32.1% sent in. It is estimated that approximately 50 more premises should be registered and to this end early in 1965 it is proposed to write to the owners of the remaining premises pointing out their responsibilities.

Accidents

Under Section 48 where an accident in any premises to which the Act applies

- (a) causes loss of life to a person employed to work in the premises; or
- (b) disables any such person for more than 3 days from doing his usual work,

notification of the accident on form OSR 2 must be given to the enforcing authority. No accidents were reported with this authority during the eight months covered by this report, it is to be hoped that all employers realise their important responsibilities and that this authority's nil return is a true one. It is only by investigation of accidents that steps can be taken to prevent similar occurrences.



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 1964.

<u>Premises etc.</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
Ice-cream premises (a) Manufacturers	2	8
(b) Dealers	110	96
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	16	36
All food premises (including above)	282	356
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	869
Knacker's Yards	1	4
Factories and Workplaces	81	77
Outworkers	51	33
Caravan Sites	38	114

WATER SUPPLIES

An increased number of water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, mainly because the provision of an adequate supply of wholesome water is pre-requisite to the approval of improvement grants. A series of samples are taken from each premises, and during 1964, thirty nine samples were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, involving sixteen water supplies.

When supplies are reported to be unsuitable, attempts are made to obtain an alternative supply, or chlorination of the existing supply is suggested along with advice as to means of eliminating the source of pollution, and as a last resort all users are advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

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 :-

	<u>Submitted for Chemical Analysis</u>			<u>Submitted for Bacteriological Examination</u>		
	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public supplies :-						
Treated	Nil	-	-	1	1	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Private supplies:-						
Treated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	38	12	26

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 to the area had been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 150 bacteriological, 8 chemical and 142 partial chemical samples were taken during the year both at the works and from various points in the Rural District. Of the 150 bacteriological samples, only 1 indicated the presence of coliforms. On re-sampling it was found to be free from coliforms.

The supply to the area is derived from two sources and typical analyses including fluoride content of these are attached.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumers in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (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 Dwelling supplied</u>
Alderwasley . . . . .	8
Allestree . . . . .	3,110
Ashleyhay . . . . .	1
Orich . . . . .	908
Darley Abbey . . . . .	1,131
Denby . . . . .	606
Dethick, Lea and Holloway . . . . .	357
Duffield . . . . .	1,352
Hazelwood . . . . .	76
Holbrook . . . . .	556
Horsley . . . . .	204
Horsley Woodhouse . . . . .	422
Idridgehay . . . . .	52
Kedleston . . . . .	12
Kilburn . . . . .	747
Kirk Langley . . . . .	149
Mackworth . . . . .	45
Mapperley . . . . .	106
Pentrich . . . . .	49
Quarndon . . . . .	538
Ravenstale Park . . . . .	1
Shipley . . . . .	253
Shottle . . . . .	35
Smalley . . . . .	545
South Wingfield . . . . .	536
Turnditch . . . . .	72
Weston Underwood . . . . .	39
Windley . . . . .	41
Total	<u>11,951</u>

Estimated population supplied 37,779

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS

Date of Sampling 12th August, 1964 Source Homesford  
Sample No. 62  
Sampling point Denby Pottery

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

Colour (Hazen)	<1
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	11
Taste	None
Odour	None
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

pH	8.1
Electrical Conductivity at 20° C.	304

Parts per Million

Residual Chlorine:-	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.10
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	<0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	<0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	None detected
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.88
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	<0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	9.2
B.O.D.	-
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	1.0
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	0
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :-	
Temporary	82
Permanent	59
Total	141
Calcium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Total Solids (dried at 180° C)	235
Suspended solids (dried at 105° C)	-

Analysis results of sample No. 62 (Continued)

Parts per Million

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS:

Calcium as Ca	34.4
Magnesium as Mg	13.3
Sodium as Na	8.3
Potassium as K	--
Iron as Fe	0.04
Manganese as Mn	None detected
Copper as Cu	0.03
Lead as Pb	<0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.07
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	8.8
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	50.3
Chlorides as Cl	20
Fluorides as F	0.7
Phosphates as PO <sub>4</sub>	-
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (calculated)	3.9

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS

Date of Sampling 14th October, 1964

Sample No. 57

Source - Derwent Valley  
Water Board

Sampling point Brooks Stationers, Duffield

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

Colour (Hazen)	8
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	1
Taste	None
Odour	None
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

pH	9.2
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	137
	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Residual Chlorine:	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.03
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	0.02
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.5
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.32
Dissolved Oxygen	9.2
B.O.D.	-
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	None detected
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :-	
Temporary	21
Permanent	32
Total	53
Calcium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Total Solias (dried at 180°C)	91
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

Analysis results of sample No. 57 (Continued)

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS:

Parts per Million

Calcium as Ca	14.8
Magnesium as Mg	3.9
Sodium as Na	5.9
Potassium as K	-
Iron as Fe	0.09
Manganese as Mn	0.11
Copper as Cu	<0.05
Lead as Pb	<0.05
Zinc as Zn	<0.05
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	8.8
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	28.3
Chlorides as Cl	12
Fluorides as F	0.15
Phosphates as PO <sub>4</sub>	-
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (calculated)	2.2

## 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.

During the year, schemes for the sewerage of Shottlegate and Mackworth Village were completed and at the time of writing the work for arranging individual house connections is being undertaken.

The combined village scheme for Western Underwood and Hugginton was the subject of a Ministry local investigation in August, 1964, and a starting date for early 1965 has been arranged for this contract.

Hazelwood sewerage scheme is now awaiting Ministry approval before the invitation of tenders and a start to this work is anticipated during the coming year.

Kirk Langley sewerage and sewage disposal extension scheme has been submitted to the County Council for their approval prior to submission to the Ministry.

Other capital schemes prepared during the year comprised Pentrich sewerage scheme and a scheme for the drainage by pumping of four houses at Lea Bridge.

The work of improving the Councils' existing sewage works from revenue has progressed steadily the main item in this programme being the replacement of the pumping plant at Allestree pumping station.

It is now apparent however, that several sewage treatment works will require reconstruction and enlargement on a scale which cannot be financed from revenue.

## DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers (Estimated)	11,747	33,880
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers (Estimated)	1,173	3,100
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) existing houses	41	
(b) new houses	323	
(c) other premises	Not known	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	37	



I also believe by observations on the various and diverse plants  
collected in the district in its vicinity or vicinity of the district.

During the year, various for the purpose of collecting and  
examining all the plants collected and in the time of the year for  
examining individual plants collected in the district.

The various plants were for various purposes and for  
the purpose of a botanical study. Investigation in regard to the  
various plants for which they have been collected in the district.

Various plants were collected in the district during the year  
and the collection of plants and a study in the time of the year for  
examining them.

Various plants were collected and examined during the year  
and the collection of plants for which they have been collected in the  
district.

Other plants were collected during the year and examined  
and the collection of plants and a study in the time of the year for  
examining them.

The purpose of the year was to examine the plants collected  
and the collection of plants and a study in the time of the year for  
examining them.

It is not expected however, that any plants were collected  
and the collection of plants and a study in the time of the year for  
examining them.

TABLE

Year	Total number	No. of plants in district collected in (collected)	No. of plants in district not collected (collected)	No. of specimens collected during the year	No. of specimens of other plants to U.S.A.
1911	1,125	1,125	1,125	(a) 1,125 (b) 1,125 (c) 1,125	1,125



