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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT



of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1965

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

Medical Officer of Health

H. D. STANWORTH
M.Inst.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1965 - 1966

Chairman E.S. Hanbury J.P.

Vice-Chairman T. Taylor

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Alderwasley	P.J. Chadfield
	(A.S. Morrell
Allestree	(P. Sims
	(N.H.W. Munns
	(W. Oates
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay	Dr. G.F. Keatinge
	(J. Briggs
Crich	(W. Bowmer
	(T. Taylor
Darley Abbey	(W. Bradley
	(F. Brown
Denby	(B.O. Wright
Dethick, Lea and Holloway.	T.B. Thorpe
	(W.M. Cockain
Duffield	(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
	(C. Dodd
Kilburn.	(E. Bown
Kirk Langley and Mackworth	W.J. Unwin
Mapperley	J. Wood
Pentrich	R.E. Sherras (until 19.8.65)
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood	Mrs. B.E. Nixon
Shipley	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern	A.G. Busby
	(H. Woodhouse
Smalley	(W. Clarke-Taylor
	(D.F. Hamilton
South Wingfield	(A.F. Lineham
Turnditch and Windley.	V. Barber

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman T.B. Thorpe

Vice-Chairman J. Briggs

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

Senior Clerk

Miss. J.M. Crooks

General Clerk / Shorthand Typist

Miss. G.N. England.

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.

24th August, 1966.

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, 1965.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June, 1965, was 37,550, an increase of 570 over that for 1964. 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 668, an increase of 40 on the 1964 figures.

Deaths occurring in 1965 amounted to 388, (i.e. 216 males and 172 females), 19 more than last year when the total was made up of 190 males and 179 females.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 65, 2 more than last year. This represents 16.75% of the total deaths registered and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 12 deaths, an increase of 5 on the previous year's figures. Heart diseases caused 132 deaths, that is 34% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 70 deaths, 18.1% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 19.7 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 11.98 compared with 12.74 for last year.

A total of 352 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded during the year, made up as follows :- 315 Measles, 10 Scarlet Fever, 8 Pneumonia, 4 Tuberculosis Respiratory, 4 Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory, 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Paratyphoid Fever, and 6 Whooping Cough.

These notifications apart, the occurrence of infectious diseases was relatively minor, but happenings in other parts of the country during the year, namely, the Fylde outbreak of paratyphoid Fever, 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 inspectorial staff have continued the extension of the Department's work in this field.

In the list of reported infectious diseases there are two cases of paratyphoid fever. Both patients spent a part of their summer holidays in the Fylde Area of Lancashire, and consumed raw farm-bottled milk. In all there were between 500 and 600 cases in the country, all due apparently to one farmer not being careful and ensuring that milk from his infected cows was heat treated. This has again emphasized the care needed, particularly when raw milk is still being bottled and sold from farm premises.

At the time of writing this report, Diphtheria has once again struck in Derbyshire. Unfortunately two children died in the very early stages and many contacts had to be followed up. This once again emphasizes the only answer to this disease, that immunisation of all children is essential.

I am pleased to be able to report that "Health Education" has in 1965 taken an upward swing of greater participation by my Department. It is this subject of prevention rather than of cure that will in future years become more of an important task. Further details are given in Mr. Stanworth's section of the report but for myself I wish to say how we shall gladly accept any invitations to give talks or lectures.

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 cooperation, to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their support and assistance and to the 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 1965	37,550
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses	13,200
Rateable Value at 31.3.66	£1,373,610
Sum represented by penny rate	5,589. 12. 10.
Rate in the £ Common Charges	9. 4.
Total loan debt	£2,262,922
Debt for housing only	£1,897,717
Loan debt for sewerage	£113,852
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	46
by Private Enterprise	228

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	338	330	668
Legitimate	329	323	652
Illegitimate	9	7	16
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			17.79
Area Comparability Factor			0.99
Adjusted Birth Rate			17.61
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1965			18.0

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 2.39% of the total live births.

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	9	4	13
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 19.09

Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1965 15.7

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	347	334	681
Legitimate	338	327	665
Illegitimate	9	7	16

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	216	172	388

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 10.33

Area Comparability Factor 1.04

Adjusted Death Rate 10.74

England and Wales Death Rate for 1965 11.5

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	4	4	8
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 11.98

Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1965 19.7

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate
Live Births 10.74

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate
Live Births 62.50

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	2	5
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 7.48

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 5.93

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	12	5	17
Legitimate	12	5	17
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births 24.91

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>
37	28	65

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
9	3	12

DEATHS

During the year 388 deaths were registered (216 Males and 172 Females).

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 10.33 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 1.04 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by the Factor, gives an adjusted death rate of 10.74.

Cancer was responsible for 65 deaths (37 Males and 28 Females); vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 70 deaths (28 Males and 42 Females) and coronary disease (angina) caused 82 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 132 (79 Males and 53 Females).

Bronchitis was the cause of 14 deaths (17 in 1964) and Pneumonia caused 18 deaths (19 in 1964). There were no deaths from Influenza, and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 1.

There were 2 Male deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system as compared with 2 Female deaths in 1964. 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.

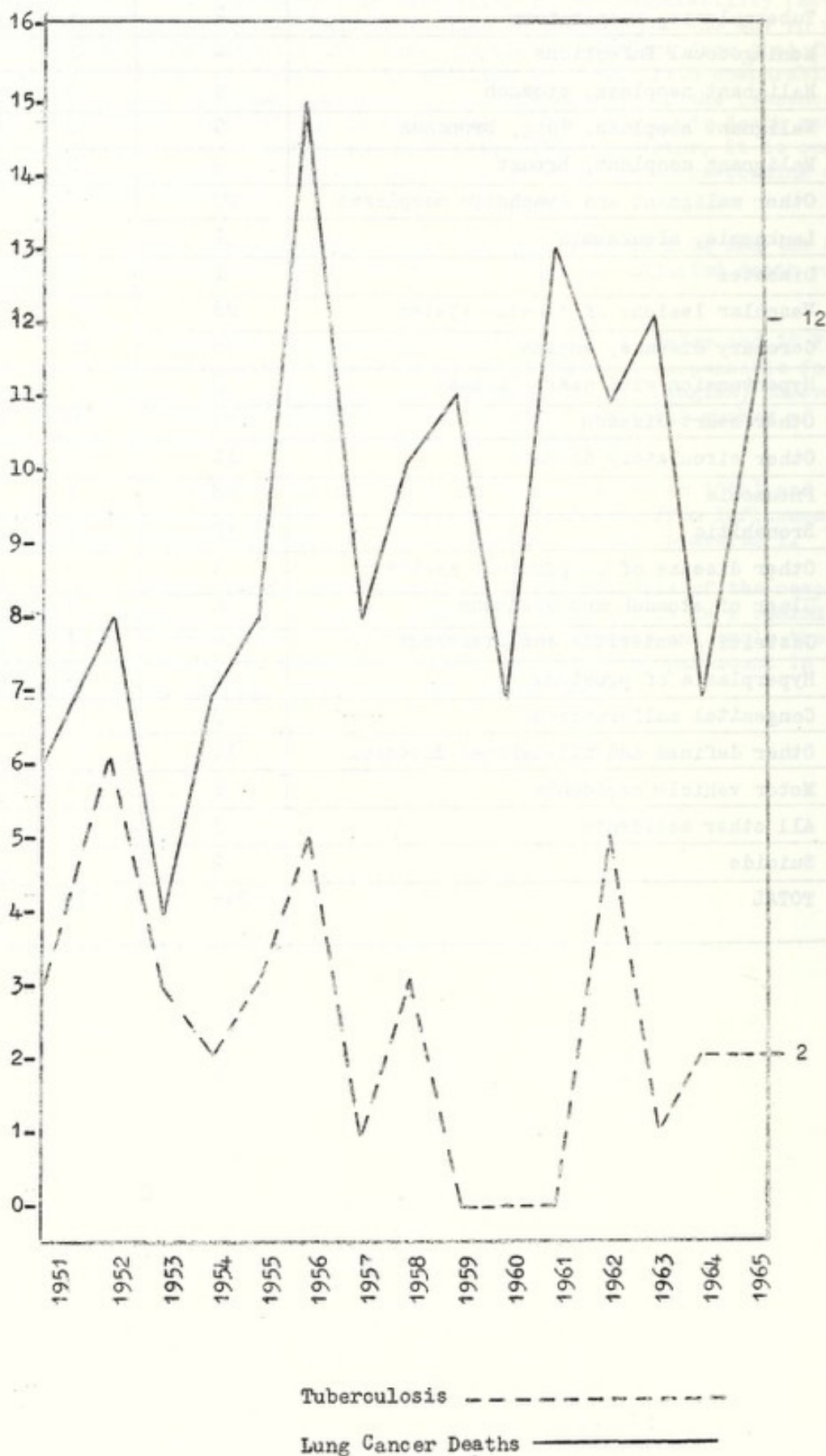
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1965

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1965

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	3	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	17	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	42	70
Coronary disease, angina	53	29	82
Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	9
Other heart disease	21	20	41
Other circulatory disease	11	15	26
Pneumonia	10	8	18
Bronchitis	12	2	14
Other disease of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	12	23
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	2	1	3
TOTAL	216	172	388

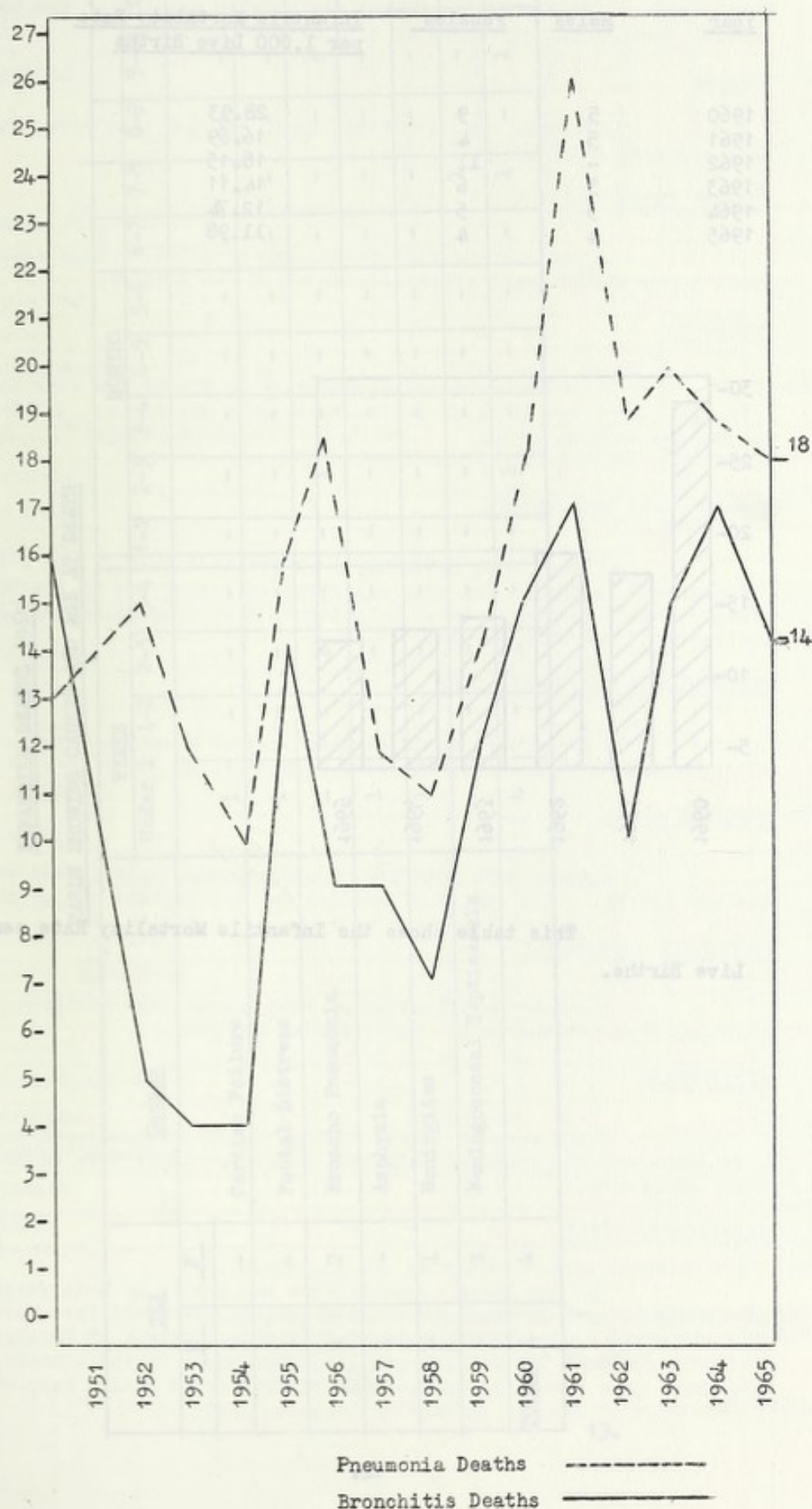
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis and lung cancer during the past 15 years.



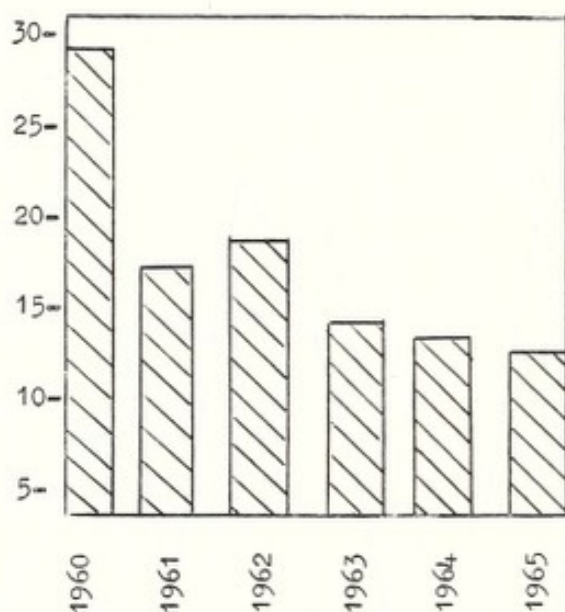
OTHER CHEST DISEASES

This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia over the last 15 years.



During the past six 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
1965	4	4	11.98



This table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

INFANTILE DEATHS 1965

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH

SEX		Causes	WEEKS				MONTHS							Totals		
M	F		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
1	-	Cardiac Failure	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	Foetal Distress	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	2	Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1	-	Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	Meningites	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL 4	4		4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 352 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This shows a considerable increase on the number notified during 1964. Measles still formed the greater portion of the total number, there being 315 cases of this disease notified.

MEASLES

315 cases were notified, again the 5-9 year group had the most notifiable cases (118)

SCARLET FEVER

10 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Once again the 5 years group was the most affected accounting for 7 cases.

PNEUMONIA

Of the 8 cases notified 5 were in the 25 and over age group 1 in the 4 year age group, 1 in the 10-14 year age group, and 1 in the age unknown group. Cases occurred at Allestree (1), Crich (2), Denby (2), Duffield (1), and Holbrook (2).

TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY

4 cases were notified, 1 in April, 1 in May, and 2 in December. 3 cases were in the 25 and over age group and other one in the 15-24 year group. Notifications related to patients living in Allestree (1), Crich (1), Duffield (1) and Shipley (1).

TUBERCULOSIS NON-RESPIRATORY

4 cases were notified this year as compared with only 1 last year all relating to patients in the over 25 age group.

WHOOPING COUGH

6 cases were notified, roughly evenly distributed throughout the age groups. The parish of Smalley had the highest number of cases (3).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The only notification of this disease was received in January relating to a patient in the under 1 year age group.

ERYSIPELAS

There were two cases of this disease as compared to none last year. 1 at Denby and the other at Holbrook. Both patients were in the 25 years and over age group.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

The two cases reported were the result of both people holidaying in the Fylde area of Lancashire and consuming untreated farm-bottled milk. Both cases were mild but because of the large outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever occurring between 500 and 600 people in the whole of the country, routine specimens were taken for examination at the Public Health Laboratory at

Parochial Distribution

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

Parishes	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respiratory	Whooping Cough	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Paratyphoid Fever	Totals
Alderwasley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allestree	191	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	196
Ashleyhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crich	18	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	21
Darley Abbey	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Denby	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duffield	20	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	25
Hazelwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	30	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	33
Horsley	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Horsley Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Idridgehay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedleston	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Kilburn	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Kirk Langley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mapperley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentrich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarndon	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle & Postern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Smalley	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
South Wingfield	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Turnditch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Weston Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	315	10	8	4	4	6	1	2	2	352

No notifications of the following diseases were received :-

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Poliomyelitis, Dysentery, Food Poisoning, Meningococcal Septicaemia and Acute Encephalitis.

Five 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

	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over
Measles	4	8	38	38	56	47	118	1	4	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	5	9	40	39	56	51	126	3	5	18

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases since 1960 :-

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Measles	30	477	25	677	151	315
Scarlet Fever	24	2	9	14	11	10
Pneumonia	10	13	6	7	5	8
T.B. Respiratory	10	8	6	3	6	4
T.B. Non-Respiratory	1	3	4	1	1	4
Whooping Cough	14	9	-	13	13	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	-	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	8	-	7	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	3	-	-	-
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	104	513	62	718	189	352

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	42	78	81	45	11	35	11	1	6	-	2	3	315
Scarlet Fever	2	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	10
Pneumonia	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
T.B. Non-Respiratory	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	49	83	82	49	15	36	13	3	8	2	5	7	352

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 Respiratory 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	-	729
Booster Injections	-	545

This gives a very welcome increase of 145 primary immunisations and 157 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 vaccination.

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 if 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 WOMB)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has 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 officers 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 4 were office staff and 13 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 1965.

TYPE OF EXAMINATION	Positive	Negative	Total
Faecal Specimens - (Salmonella Typhoid and Paratyphoid or Dysentery)	3	26	29
Faecal Specimens - (Staphylococcus)	4	8	12
Canned Food (Purity of same)	1	2	3
	8	36	44

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 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.

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

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

TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

24th August, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1965.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the field of food hygiene, both in the process of enlarging on the education of food handlers and in advising on and enforcing the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Inspection of the part of my report dealing with offices and shops will indicate the increased pressure on the Department's time by only one piece of recent legislation. The Circulars, Orders and Supplements in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, have required hours of study in order to get a grasp of the intention of the Act, and the actual inspections on the preliminary survey were followed by specific observations in connection with lighting at the request of the Ministry of Labour. All new proposals under the Building Regulations which may be affected by the requirements of this Act are passed to the Public Health Inspectors for their observations.

Improvement Grants continue to form a major part of the Department's work. No attempt has been made to inspect any areas with a view to declaring improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1964. As long as the voluntary improvement of houses continues at the present pace no compulsory improvement will be attempted unless the Council gives a definite instruction, because the Inspector's time is more than fully occupied on existing schemes and other duties. One section of the Housing Act, 1964, (Section 19) which should receive wider publicity gives a tenant an opportunity of making representations to a Local Authority with a view to the house being provided with the standard amenities. Where a suitable house is tenanted by a person desiring standard amenities but having an owner who will not carry out the work, representations in writing to the Local Authority may be made by the tenant. This could result in the procedure to require the provision of the standard amenities and the appropriate increase in the rent.

During the year the work of the Rodent Operator was taken over by Mr. Fox in the place of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fox continues to carry out his duties efficiently, paying particular attention to the Council's own property at refuse tips, and sewage works. He also co-operates in dealing with other complaints, such as wasps nests, infestation of ants, cockroaches, silver fish etc.

General inspections in connection with housing, drainage works, nuisances, infectious diseases, sampling of food and water supplies, etc., have been maintained and the level of meat inspection has continued throughout the year with the working of a part of almost every Sunday a necessity.

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and other officials for the assistance given, and am encouraged by the support given to me by the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H.D. STANWORTH

Chief Public Health Inspector.

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, and septic tanks.

House Refuse Collection

The seven 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 have been divided into two equal areas, instead of the previous three, employing two modern compacting rear loading lorries with two driver-loaders and eight collectors, and arrangements are in hand to put these two districts on an incentive bonus scheme.

This gives a total labour force on house refuse collection of 35 men under the control of a general foreman, using 8 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 co-operation of certain of the Council's workmen who willingly tackle these tip fires, often at some inconvenience and discomfort to themselves.

House refuse from South Wingfield is tipped at the Old Ganister Workings, Inns Lane, South Wingfield. 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.

Salvage Collection

All teams except two on the eastern parishes 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 part 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, 1966, 126 tons. 16 cwt. 3 qtrs. of waste paper was collected and sold, realising, £1,042. 2. 1d. and during the same period the sale of scrap metal and rags realised £162. 0. 8d. making a total of £1,204. 2. 9d.

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.

A move in the right direction is that the Building Regulations, 1965, require all new cesspools to be of 4,000 gallon capacity. These Regulations come into force on the 1st February, 1966.

Cost of Scavenging

The gross cost of house refuse collection and disposal, nightsoil collection and cesspool emptying for the year ended the 31st March, 1966, totalled £37, 413. An income of £426 from cesspool emptying, refuse tipping fees, trade refuse charges, etc., gives a nett expenditure of £36, 987, the equivalent of a rate of 6.55 pence in the pound, or an average cost of £2. 16. 0. per house for the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

More requests were received this year for various talks to be given to groups of people, and wherever possible arrangements were made accordingly. This side of the Public Health Inspector's duties will in future years become of more importance and the emphasis on hygiene generally will mean a greater effort in enlarging the knowledge of the public generally and food handlers in particular.

The subjects of the talks ranged from :-

"The Public Health Department - its importance in modern life"
to "Food Hygiene - At home and in the shops"

Four talks were given to the senior pupils of Allestree Woodlands Secondary School just before they left school to start work and one talk to a ladies group in Darley Abbey.

By far the most important group of people were the seven groups of Catering and Bakery Students at the Derby and District College of Technology, when the importance of personal hygiene was stressed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district. One which was formerly 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

1965 was the second year of implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and I am pleased to report that again 100% inspection was maintained for all classes of animals without calling in any outside help.

Accounts totalling £674. 16. 6d. were submitted to the occupiers of slaughterhouses for the fees chargeable for inspections carried out during the year, which re-coups the Council in part for the time spent by Public Health Inspectors on meat inspection.

Regulations 3(2) and 3(3) and 7(3) which permitted certain exemptions from inspection and marking should have ceased to have effect on the 30th September, 1965, but due to certain Authorities not being able to carry out 100% inspection yet, these regulations were allowed to remain in force until 30th September, 1966. At the time of preparing this report Regulations to Control the Hours of Slaughter are being drafted by the Ministry. This should have the effect of stopping Sunday and late night slaughtering over the whole of the country. With modern cooling and refrigeration facilities this should not prove unworkable.

TOTALS FOR 1965

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	-	439	882	1061	20	7122	6800	-
Number inspected.	-	439	882	1061	20	7122	6800	-
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	1	-	1	10	9	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	19	122	48	-	89	26	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	-	4.328	13.832	4.524	5.00	1.390	0.514	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.088	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

<u>Bullocks</u>	6 livers 13 part livers 1 set of lungs
<u>Cows</u>	1 carcase (360 lbs). 103 livers 11 part livers 2 sets of lungs 1 head and tongue 2 hearts
<u>Heifers</u>	29 livers 14 part livers 1 spleen
<u>Calves</u>	1 carcase and all offal (35 lbs.)
<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	10 carcasses and all offals 1 leg of mutton 90 livers 5 part livers
<u>Pigs</u>	9 carcasses and all offals 4 legs of pork 1 part loin and leg of pork (12 lbs.) 8 heads 7 plucks 4 livers 9 sets of lungs

The approximate weight of meat surrendered at the slaughterhouses was 2 tons. 3 cwt. 57 lbs.

<u>Other Foodstuffs surrendered</u>	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
(a) Meat at retail shops	-	-	33
(b) Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	14
(c) Canned meats	-	5	12
(d) Canned fish and frozen fish products	-	1	14
(e) Canned fruit and vegetables and frozen fruit and vegetables	-	11	43
(f) Other foods e.g. canned milk, soups, jams and puddings.	-	5	46
Total	1 ton	3 cwt	50 lbs

Disposal of Unsound Food

All diseased and unsound meat and offal is stained green before 1 the slaughterhouses and removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and raw knackermeat sold for pets' meat is stained before sale.

Other unsound foods are disposed of on the refuse tips where seven 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 :-

"89 samples were taken, including 7 Milks.

The Milk samples were satisfactory.

A sample described as "Sundae Topping" was reported against on account of the unsatisfactory label. The suppliers were cautioned.

Remaining samples were satisfactory.

A sample of Canned Rice Pudding thought to have caused illness was examined. There was no evidence of chemical contamination. A small piece of bone was found by a consumer in a Steak and Kidney Pie, was identified as vertebra from a chicken tail."

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

During the year two new premises were registered for the manufacture of meat products making a total of 18 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 14 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 117 premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream only.

During the summer months, five samples of ice-cream manufactured in the district were taken as a check on cleanliness and efficiency of manufacture. All samples were given the Grade 1 category, (entirely satisfactory), by the Public Health Laboratory.

Arising out of this regular sampling, there is a spirit of co-operation between manufacturer and district inspector, so that results always keep in this Grade 1.

(d) Foreign Bodies in Foods

With the public becoming more consumer conscious, more reports of food bought which is not of the nature, or substance, or quality expected are received by the Department. All cases are investigated thoroughly both by visiting the shop where the food was bought and by the the Public Health Inspector in the respective authority where the food was manufactured.

Manufacturers are always anxious to prevent similar occurrences and co-operate fully in putting into operation methods to alleviate further complaints.

Typical complaints last year ranged from specks of dirt in farm bottled milk, strands of wool in a cut loaf, to a small bone found in a steak and kidney pie (originally thought by the customer to be a rat bone) and found on investigation to be one of the tail vertebrae of a chicken. Here the full investigation revealed that both steak and kidney pies and chicken pies are made in the same food factory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1965 was not spectacular as far as press reports were concerned, nevertheless many routine calls and inspections were made to a great variety of food premises, particularly where food is prepared, cooked and served on the premises.

A good level of hygiene was maintained but none of us must become complacent and sit back. Personal cleanliness and clean habits in food businesses are matters requiring continual attention.

A word of praise by the housewife when applicable and correspondingly a word of dissatisfaction when the circumstances warrant it will help to promote cleanliness as it should be remembered that Public Health Inspectors have many other duties to perform and so cannot always be in and out of the shops.

In Circular 1/66 issued by the Ministry of Health advising what to include in the annual report he requested in Paragraph 8(c) details of food premises in the different trade categories and certain other information. This is included in the following table :-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Trade Category	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Wash hand basins).	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Sinks for washing food and/or equipment) where open food is sold.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Wholesale Food Warehouses.	1	1	1	1
Hotels and Boarding Houses	5	5	5	5
Public Houses and Clubs.	72	72	72	72
Restaurants	2	2	2	2
Cafes and Snack Bars	9	7	9	7
Works Canteens	17	15	16	14
School Canteens	30	30	30	30
Hospitals	2	2	2	2
General Stores	81	72	60	55
Grocers	20	17	17	15
Greengrocers	10	9	10	10
Butchers	18	17	18	17
Fish Friers and Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers.	2	2	2	2
Residential Homes.	4	4	4	4
Mobile Stores (Garaged in District.)	2	(Both vehicles are fitted with sinks and a suitable warm water supply).		
TOTALS.	281	261	254	242

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Two new premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit for the first time during 1965, and two premises were re-licensed after a period during which no storage tank place. The necessary testing of tanks and pipe lines and inspection of equipment satisfied the Inspectors.

Two premises previously licensed discontinued storing and appropriate steps were taken to see that the means of storage were rendered free of any hazard from fire or explosion.

There were 77 licensed premises on the register, and all premises are subject to an inspection before the renewal of a licence to check that the conditions of the licence are being complied with.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1965, four new caravan site licences were issued, involving 5 caravans, and three sites which had previously been licensed for three 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 licences in force at the end of 1965, parish by parish :-

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

SITE LICENCES GRANTED

Parish	Permanent Residential		Holiday Season		Totals	
	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans
Alderswasley ^o	7	162	1	4	8	166
Crich	6	8	1	1	7	9
Dethick, Lea ^o & Holloway	1	1	3	5	4	6
Berby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood	1	1	-	-	1	1
Holbrook	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Kilburn	5	6	-	-	5	6
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Maekworth	3	3	-	-	3	3
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	34	198	5	10	39	208

NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE :-

The site at Alderswasley is licensed by the Caravan Club for 5 caravans and therefore exempt 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.

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, 1965.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	30	12,572	1,352	13,954	470
1. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notifications.	5	224	47	276	15
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat : Major	1	-	-	1	1
Minor	-	204	37	245	13
Ship Rat : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	33	20	53	-
1. Total Number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	102	153	6	261	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat : Major	3	-	1	4	-
Minor	83	143	2	228	2
Ship Rat : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	9	3	13	-
V. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	20	31	4	55	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat : Major	1	-	-	2	-
Minor	4	25	-	29	2
Ship Rat : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse : Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	4	3	7	-
V. Total inspections carried out excluding re-inspections	550	1,617	176	2,343	65
VI. Number of infested properties (in Section II, II & IV.) treated by the L.A.	127	408	57	592	19
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	458	1,095	117	1,670	44
VI. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out.	-	8	-	8	-

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 1965, under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936.

(A) REPAIR - HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	3	6	34	1	37	7
(b) By Local Authority	xxxx	Nil	xxxx	Nil	xxxx	Nil
Totals	3	6	34	1	37	7

(B) BEYOND REPAIR - HOUSING ACT, 1957

1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	Nil
2. closing orders made (section 17)	Nil
3. demolition orders made (section 17)	Nil
4. closing orders made (section 18)	Nil
5. " " determined (section 27)	3
6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	Nil
7. houses demolished following demolition orders	1

(C) CLEARANCE AREAS

Represented during year

1. Number of areas	Nil
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil
3. " included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
4. " on land acquired under 43(2)	Nil
5. Numbers of people to be displaced (a) Individuals	Nil
(b) Families	Nil

Action taken during the Year

1. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	6
(a) Unfit	Nil
(b) Others	10
2. Numbers of people displaced (a) Individuals	5
(b) Families	

(D) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS(1) Standard

1. Number of applications Received
 " " " Approved
 " " " Refused

Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
46	18
46	18
-	-
47	19

2. Number of dwellings improved

3. Amount paid in grants

£. s. d.
7,775. 15. 0.

4. Average grant per house

117. 16. 3.

5. Amenities provided (a) fixed bath

55

- (b) shower

Nil

- (c) wash-hand basin

55

- (d) hot water supply (to any fittings)

58

- (e) water closet (1) within dwelling

61

- (2) accessible from dwelling

Nil

- (f) food store

21

(2) Discretionary

1. Number of applications Received
 2. Number of applications Approved
 3. Number of applications Refused
 4. Number of dwellings Improved

Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
3	2
3	2
-	-
9	4

5. Amount paid in grants

£. s. d.
2,974. 13. 8.

6. Average grant per house

228. 16. 5

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1965 one application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair which was approved for issue.

No applications for cancellations of Certificates were received.

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 of			
	Number on Register (2)	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	6	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	72	34	4	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.	80	40	4	Nil

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
(1)	(2)	(3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2	-	2	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	3	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	4	2	2	None

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work

No. of Outworkers

Wearing apparel 26

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 - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

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.
Offices	3	16	11
Retail Shops	21	85	57
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	3	15	5
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
TOTALS :	27	120	73

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

156

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	145
Retail Shops	313
Wholesale departments, warehouses	21
Catering establishments open to the public	134
Canteens	4
Fuel storage depots	6
	TOTAL 623
	Total Males 299
	Total Females 324

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,

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

This report is another milestone in the history of the provision of satisfactory health, safety and welfare facilities for office and shop workers, as it covers for the first time a full twelve months activities since the Act came into force.

Early in the year a circular letter went to all known offices and shops that had not registered with this authority and as a consequence twenty more registrations on Form OSR 1 were received. Added to this, new offices and shops were opened in the Allestree and Duffield districts and so made a total of 27 new registrations.

A comment here I feel is appropriate in that national firms need no reminders about registration, as compared with smaller businesses which need many visits and reminders. Trade organisations could do far more by reminding their members of this need for registration especially on premises changing hands.

Detailed general inspections were completed for 62 % of all registered premises and a further 14 % were inspected again in November 1965 for the special lighting survey, details of which appear later.

Comments on the various sections

Cleanliness (Section 4) This was generally found to be satisfactory, the two notable exceptions being, offices used as sales kiosks on petrol filling stations. Informal notices to these two occupiers brought about the required improvement.

Overcrowding (Section 5) The only case of overcrowding of an office was where two, and at times, three people occupied a space 13'9" x 7'8" x 7'7" high (725 cub.ft.). This has resulted in the owner going ahead with a new office block proposal.

Temperature (Section 6) Except for the general lack of a thermometer on every floor to which the Act applied, no really bad conditions were found as to the actual temperature maintained. Several instances of the Food Hygiene Regulations competing with this Act, were found, but as long as the employees had a room they could use which was heated satisfactorily, the lower temperatures of the Food Hygiene Regulations were permitted in the shop premises.

Ventilation (Section 7). The only premises where lack of satisfactory ventilation was found was in new shops, with their modern style shop fronts. All plans of new buildings are now vetted with this in mind and the attention of Developers drawn to this requirement.

Comment must be made about conditions in ladies' hairdressing establishments, Mechanical means of ventilation, consisting of extractor fans, was always found, but the high humidity of the atmosphere cannot, I feel, be a satisfactory working condition. To overcome this and keep the humidity down to a reasonable level should be the subject of an investigation and perhaps special regulations.

Lighting (Section 8) Local Authority Circular 9 (Supplement No.1) requested the co-operation of local authorities in carrying out certain detailed inspections on the enforcement of the requirement to provide "suitable and sufficient" lighting under Section 8.

As requested detailed records were made of our findings for the last three months for 1965 and in addition during the month of November, 1965, at 14% of the premises registered special observations were made and recorded, by use of a light meter, in lumens per square foot.

The detailed report is given below :

(1) General Impression of lighting standards

(a) Offices.

Fairly satisfactory, particularly banking premises. In one instance the use of one 60 watt bulb was found in a room 11'0" x 13'6" x 9'6" high, badly positioned and in need of cleaning. It was recommended that either a larger bulb was fitted and repositioned or as a better alternative, the use of fluorescent tubes.

(b) Shops - Sales Area

Generally very good. In several instances, the employers had to be reminded that light fittings must be taken down and cleaned frequently so as to increase lighting and the reflective powers of shades.

(c) Shops - Storage Area

Of a lower standard and also many light fittings badly positioned in relation to shelves and packing cases, causing many dark shadows.

(d) Office and Shop Rest Rooms

These places seemed to be the forgotten rooms, because the staff "are employed to work not rest", several instances of readings of below 5 lumens per square foot being taken.

(e) Passageways and Toilet Facilities

Again low readings were taken, but here the reason was more of bad positioning than anything else. The actual siting of lighting connections is still left to chance rather than definitely marked on a plan. More attention to this point by draughtsmen, architects and foremen electricians is needed.

(2) Unsatisfactory Lighting

Sufficient premises were not inspected to be able to quote by class of premises, but the following are examples :-

- (a) An office in a private school only 10 and 12^{*} lumens at the desk and typewriter table.
- (b) A Baby Wear Shop only 2 in the rear stock and staff room; nil in the passageway due to the fitting being out of action.
- (c) The Reception room of a ladies hairdressers only 8 by the cash till; 4 in the staff room.
- (d) A Furniture shop with 26-32 in various parts of the Sales Shop but just by the assistant's desk for writing out of bills etc., only 10; store room only 12.
- (e) Rear salon of a ladies hairdressers only 6 and 10 by the two wash-basins; passageway to toilet only 2.
- (f) Store room of grocers only 6; there was no natural lighting whatsoever in this room.
- (g) Store room of grocers up to 30 in certain sections but due to position of lighting and manager's desk, only 6 at the desk.
- (h) A lack of high readings at Bar counters of public houses was noted.

*All the figures refer to measurements in lumens per square foot.

(3) Standards

No specific standards were recommended to owners only to reposition certain fittings to prevent shadow, although the "I.E.S. Code" (1961) is fitted on the back of the Department's light meter.

(4) Glare

Only in one supermarket premises was the lighting noticeably very bright and perhaps with a whole days employment in the room it would prove detrimental. Here the reading was 95 lumens per square foot.

(5) Detailed Readings

Number of office premises where lighting either natural or artificial in lumens per square foot measured at the working place where work is done was:

(a) less than 5	Nil
(b) more than 5 but less than 10	1
(c) more than 10 but less than 15	1
(d) more than 15 but less than 25	2
(e) more than 25	2

Total Inspected 6

Standards of lighting in lumens per square foot in stockrooms, packing departments compared with the standards of lighting in the selling areas.

	<u>Selling Areas</u>	<u>Stockroom and Packing Areas</u>
(a) less than 5	Nil	2
(b) more than 5 but less than 10	Nil	3
(c) more than 10 but less than 15	1	1
(d) more than 15 but less than 25	5	5
(e) more than 25	8	3

Total Inspected 14 14

Total premises inspected in November was 17 which is 14% of the total registered. Three were solely offices, three had separate office accommodation although primarily shops, the remaining eleven were entirely shops with perhaps a desk tucked away in one corner of the Sales area.

Sanitary Conveniences (section 9)

Common with other Local Authorities as pointed out in the Report for 1964, by the Minister of Labour, we have used the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations as a guide, and no adverse comments were made by a firm when we advised them informally to increase their accommodation and provide separate facilities for males and females.

All plans submitted for Byelaw and Town and Country Planning permission are vetted now in the Public Health Department and the attention of Developers, Architects etc., drawn to the Regulations which came into force on 1st January, 1966. In one or two instances maximum numbers have been given which have resulted in additional accommodation being provided whilst in the planning stage. This informal action is appreciated by Developers as it avoids builders having to be called back to a newly completed development soon after it has been opened. Another local arrangement is that when the final byelaw completion card is received by the Council's Building Inspector he automatically notifies the Public Health Inspector concerned so that an inspection can be made to ascertain its structural compliance with this Act.

In connection with new shops, several instances were found of goods stored in W.C. compartments because sales floor space appears to be at such a premium.

Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Having the regulations with their insistence on running hot and cold water or warm water is a great step forward in health legislation and this legal backing in black and white has proved very useful.

Drinking Water (Section 11)

All our premises inspected were on mains water, and as far as it is known all cold taps were connected onto the rising main.

Accommodation for clothing (Section 12)

Most premises had no facilities for the drying of wet clothing.

Seating (Sections 13 and 14)

Unsuitable rather than insufficient seating was the finding in several offices, but on being told of the need for seats designed for the kind of work done, these were provided.

Facilities for Eating (Section 15)

Where shops had to have staff staying for lunch satisfactory provisions were made.

Floors, passages, and stairs (Section 16)

Lack of a handrail was often found on cellar steps in shop and public house premises, and in one instance the staircase was used as an extra storage place for boxes and cartons. Compliance with these was soon forthcoming by the owners once their attention was drawn to the matter.

Dangerous Machinery (Sections 17, 18 and 19)

Only in one instance was a prescribed "dangerous machine" found without a recommended guard as per the Local Authority, Circular 7 and its supplements. Details of the particular gravity feed slicing machine were passed onto the officer appointed under Section 57 at Nottingham.

Prohibition of heavy work (Section 23)

No problems were encountered under this section.

First Aid (Section 24)

The major proportion of registered premises were lacking the statutory first aid boxes at the time of the initial inspections, but these were soon supplied. Two instances were found of a "traveller" having sold a kit of contents No.1 when in fact Contents No.2 were required because cutting and slicing machinery were in use on the premises. We have therefore, made a point of informing Managers on subsequent visits of this and that any queries should be sent to this Department in the first instance.

Information for Employees (Section 50)

Details of the required Abstracts only came out in March 1965, so several premises has to be re-inspected just with this particular section in mind.

It has been noted that the booklet form (OSR 9B) is by far the most acceptable and can hang quite easily alongside or underneath the required thermometer.

Accidents

Two minor accidents both relating to falls were reported during the year. The first accident report on Form OSR 2 came in automatically as the firm was one of two large Cooperative Societies in the area. The Second accident in a public house only came to light because the accident was reported in the local press and the Public Health Inspector concerned had to make a personal request for a report. This again shows that further guidance is needed to encourage the smaller man to comply with the Act, and I repeat it is felt the trade organisations can do much more to help.

General

Like other public health legislation, with this authority we now send out informal notices pointing out the failings of an owner in respect of the various sections. This approach is appreciated by the people concerned and goes a long way in getting co-operation.

Eight Informal Notices were served during the year and except for minor matters, have been complied with.

It is of interest to report that during the year two telephone calls were received by this Department from ladies enquiring about minimum temperatures in offices. General information was given but on asking their names and place of employment, so that the complaints could be followed up, these were refused as they felt they would be victimised at work. Therefore no further action could be taken.

At the remaining premises the Regulations were being complied with or arrangements were already in hand to provide the additional facilities etc., and it was noted that employees generally were pleased that their welfare etc., was now being looked after by an official body.

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 1965.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
Bakehouses	1	4
Ice-Cream premises (a) Manufacturers	2	6
(b) Dealers only	117	118
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	18	44
All food premises (including above).	281	325
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	905
Knacker's Yards	1	9
Factories and Workplaces	76	40
Outworkers	26	19
Caravan Sites	39	84

WATER SUPPLIES

A 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 1965, fifteen samples were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, involving five 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.

	Submitted for Chemical Analysis			Submitted for Bacteriological Examination		
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Supplies:						
1	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
2	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
3	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
4	Nil	-	-	15	5	10

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 has 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, 3 chemical and 145 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 - Homesford and the Derwent Valley Water Board - and typical analyses including fluroside content of these are given overleaf.

- (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

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied</u>
Alderwasley	8
Allestree	3258
Ashleyhay	-
Crich	917
Darley Abbey	1132
Denby	613
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	357
Duffield	1428
Hazelwood	79
Holbrook	580
Horsley	209
Horsley Woodhouse	426
Idridgehay	57
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	781
Kirk Langley	153
Mackworth	45
Mapperley	106
Pentrach	50
Quarndon	541
Ravensdale Park	8
Shipley	251
Shottle	39
Smalley	549
South Wingfield	536
Turnditch	71
Weston Underwood	41
Windley	42

Total: 12,289

Estimated population supplied 36,867

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS

Sample No. 62

Source : Homesford

Sampling Point : Denby Pottery

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION :

Colour (Hazen)	21
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 ₂	1.0
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	0
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	82
Permanent	59
Total	141
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
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	20.05
Zinc as Zn	0.07
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	8.8
Sulphates as SO ₄	50.3
Chlorides as Cl	20
Fluorides as F	0.7
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	3.9

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS

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

Parts per Million

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 ₂	None detected
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	21
Permanent	32
Total	53
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (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
Pottassium 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 ₂	8.8
Sulphates as SO ₄	28.3
Chlorides as Cl	12
Fluorides as F	0.15
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (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.

1. WESTON UNDERWOOD AND MUGGINTON

During the year a scheme for the sewerage of Weston Underwood and Mugginton has been commenced and by the end of the year, was approximately 75% completed.

2. HAZELWOOD

This scheme is at present with the Ministry.

3. KIRK LANGLEY

A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal is awaiting final clearance by the County Council before submitting to the Ministry.

4. PENTRICH

Particulars of this sewerage scheme have been forwarded to the County Council for their observations.

5. LEA BRIDGE

It is hoped to invite tenders shortly for a small scheme to serve four properties at Lea Bridge.

6. Schemes are in course of preparation for -

- (a) Sewerage and sewage disposal to serve the parishes of Kilburn, Holbrook, Horsley Woodhouse and Smalley.
- (b) New sewage disposal works to replace four obsolete works at South Wingfield.

7. Consulting Engineers have been engaged to prepare schemes for extensions to the Duffield sewage disposal works and the Kilburn Works.

<u>DRAINAGE</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers (Estimated)	12,010	34,416
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers (Estimated)	1,190	3,134
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) existing houses	18	
(b) new houses	263	
(c) other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s.	39	

