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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

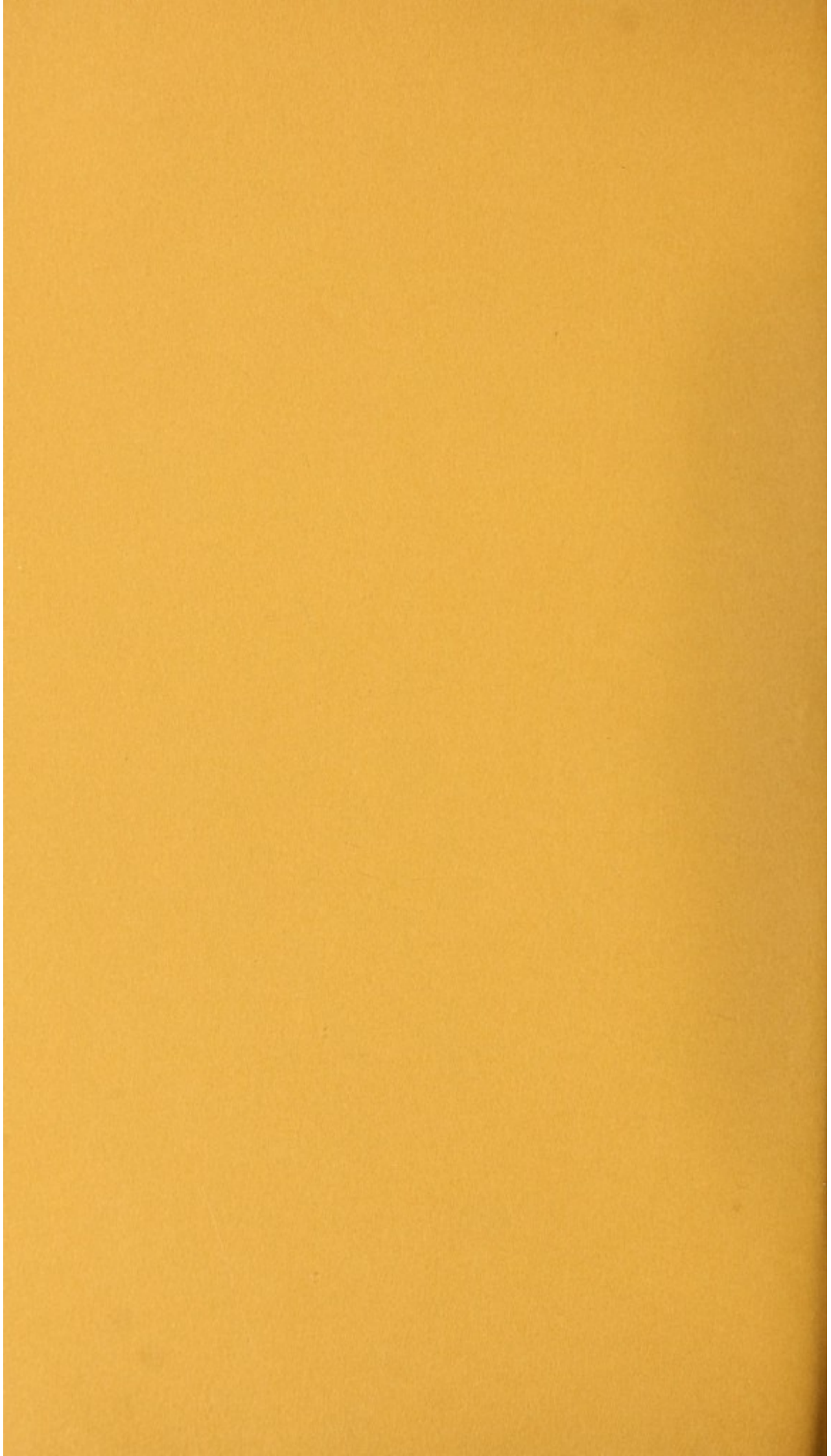
Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1972

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

H. D. STANWORTH
C.Eng.F.I.Mun.E.M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector



1972 - 1973

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman W.J. Unwin
Vice-Chairman D.K. Hawley

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Alderwasley	P.J. Chadfield
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay	F.N. Fisher
Crich	(J.A. Briggs (W. Bowmer
Denby	(J.W. Osborne (Mrs. M.N. Wallbank
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	E. Dennis
Duffield	(W.M. Cockain (D.K. Hawley (F.C. Morris
Hazelwood	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.
Holbrook	(Miss E.A. Sheldon (J.V.N. Davenport
Horsley	Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Horsley Woodhouse	W.E. Woodall
Kedleston and Quarndon	C.D.W. Eddowes
Kilburn	(C. Dodd (E. Bird
Kirk Langley and Mackworth	W.J. Unwin
Mapperley	T. Castle
Pentrich	Mrs. A. Strange
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood	M.E. Luter
Shipley	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern	A.G. Busby (deceased 3.1.73.)
Smalley	(H. Woodhouse (Mrs. D.L. Edwards
South Wingfield	(H.A. Hardwick (Mrs. J. Seaman
Turnditch and Windley	V. Barber

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman C. Dodd
Vice-Chairman Mrs. M.N. Wallbank

MEMBER LIST BY DISTRICT

Chairman: ...
Vice-Chairman: ...

Members

Members

- Albermarle ...
- Ashe ...
- Beaufort ...
- Bladen ...
- Chatham ...
- Crawford ...
- Dare ...
- Edgecombe ...
- Forsyth ...
- Gaston ...
- Guilford ...
- Hertford ...
- Johnston ...
- Lincoln ...
- Martin ...
- Mecklenburg ...
- Montgomery ...
- Nash ...
- Onslow ...
- Orange ...
- Perquimans ...
- Rockingham ...
- Wake ...
- Watauga ...
- Wayne ...
- Yamhill ...

MEMBER LIST BY DISTRICT

All members of the Council
Chairman: ...
Vice-Chairman: ...

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, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Transport and Cleansing Officer (Designate) (From August 1972)

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

District Public Health Inspector and Smoke Control Officer

Chief Public Health Inspector (Designate) (From August 1972)

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

District Public Health Inspectors

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

J.H. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I. (From September 1972)


Senior Clerk

Miss J.M. Crooks

General Clerks/Shorthand Typists

Mrs. B. Rowles

Mrs. V. Power (Part-Time)



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

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby. DE5 1FE.

12th November, 1973.

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 the 31st December, 1972.

We are rapidly approaching the end of an era. After the 31st March, 1974, the Belper Rural District Council will cease to function as under the Local Government Act, 1972, the District will amalgamate with its neighbouring Districts to become part of the new and much larger Authority - the Amber Valley District Council. Unless special arrangements are made there will be no opportunity to present Reports for the year 1973. This is because the Vital Statistics for 1973 will not be available before the present Council ceases to function.

The effect then, is that I have the privilege of submitting the last full report on Environmental Health to the Belper Rural District Council. The year has been one of continued progress made easier by the kindness and courtesy shown by members of the Public Health Committee. Public Health work is so varied from one year to the next that it is not always easy, and without understanding from the Council the task of the Department would be exceedingly more difficult.

It is appropriate at this stage to record my special thanks for the assistance shown by the other Chief Officers and their staff. The smooth running of any department depends on the co-operation of the other Departments and the sense of team work.

Finally, before I mention the usual statistics in this introductory letter, I wish to thank all members of the Public Health Department from Mr. H.D. Stanworth, Chief Public Health Inspector, downwards for their active support and assistance during the years I have been Medical Officer since 1953. In addition, I wish to place on record my thanks to all General Practitioners, Health Visitors, District Nurses and the Derbyshire County Council Health Department for their support.

S T A T I S T I C S

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1972 is 24,940, a further increase of 130 persons over that for 1971.

During the year live births registered numbered 310 a decrease of 32 on the 1971 registrations. Still births recorded numbered 7, an increase of 3 on last year's figures. Deaths recorded numbered 287 (154 males and 133 females), an increase of 19 on the 1971 figures.

Deaths from heart diseases and disease associated with the heart, again accounted for the most deaths being 81. Vascular lesions caused 40 deaths, and cancer of all sites caused 51 deaths. Being more specific deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus numbered 14, 13 males and 1 female, a decrease of 2 on last year's figures.

On the infectious disease side, 108 notifications were received (as against 17 in 1971) made up as follows:

Measles	84	Tuberculosis	
Scarlet Fever	7	Non-Respiratory	2
Infective		Viral Meningitis	1
Jaundice	1	Whooping Cough	1
Salmonella		Food Poisoning	10
Paratyphi B	1		
Tuberculosis			
Respiratory	1		

The infant mortality rate of 17 per thousand live births for the country was reflected in this District with a rate of 10 per thousand live births.

These figures by themselves do not mean very much to the average man in the street, but when they are related to the figures that were common in 1901, seventy two years ago, it is realised just what progress this Country has made in the whole field of Environmental Health.

The infant mortality rate for 1901, was 113 per thousand, and children were dying of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Enteric Diseases. Such progress has in fact been made, that people are starting to forget that preventative measures, for example, immunisation against Diphtheria are still necessary, and that basic good personal hygiene at both home, and in the place they work in, are essentials to a good and safe environment.

In August concern was being expressed both by the World Health Organisation and this Country at the epidemic of Cholera in Italy. Fortunately the methods adopted in Italy for disposing of sewage and refuse directly into the sea, are not used in this Country to any large extent. The importation of infected shell fish, if it had happened in this country, would have been prevented by the very successful measures adopted by having Public Health Inspectors trained to inspect, and have sampled this type of food supply.

We must nevertheless always bear in mind, that with all imported shell fish and also imported pets, such as the terrapins, there is this constant risk of infection and our surveillance must always continue.

In conclusion, it is my privilege to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk of the Council, Treasurer, Surveyor, Chief Public Health Inspector, and all their staff for their help and co-operation during the year 1972.

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, and Heanor, and Ilkeston Borough, and on the west by the Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural Districts. The altitude of the area varies considerably from 170' O.D. at Duffield in the south to 1,000' O.D. in the north at Ashleyhay. The River Derwent entering the rural district at Lea Wood on the 260 foot contour, flows from north to south dividing the area fairly equally into east and west. The eastern parishes are where 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 26 parishes which are under the Council's administration.

Representation on the Rural District Council varies, one parish sending three Councillors and in another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 29 Councillors.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The principal local industries are Glazed Pipe making, Light Weight Building Aggregate Blocks, Wire Drawing, Colour Pigment Manufacturing, Pottery and China Ware making and decoration, Agriculture, and Cotton Knitwear manufacturing. A large Industrial Estate has developed over the last five years known as the Heanor Gate Industrial Estate and at the end of 1972 17 different types of factories and work places had been established.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	46,273 acres
Population 1971 Census	24,450
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1972	24,940
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses as at 1.4.73	9,409
Rateable Value as at 31.3.73	£916,192
Sum represented by penny rate	£8,763
Rate in £ Common Charges	80.5p.
Total loan debt	£3,168,434
Debt for housing only	£1,824,849
Loan debt for sewerage	£779,980
Houses erected during the calendar year :	
by the Council	8
by Private Enterprise	131

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	169	141	310
Legitimate	166	140	306
Illegitimate	3	1	4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			12.4
Area Comparability Factor			1.09
Adjusted Birth Rate			13.5
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1972			14.8

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 1.29% of the total live births

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	4	3	7
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Birth			22.0
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1972			12.0

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	173	144	317
Legitimate	170	143	313
Illegitimate	3	1	4

<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.0
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1972	17.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	10.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal (deaths under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births			10.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1972			12.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	2	-	2	
Legitimate	2	-	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				6.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1972				10.0

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	6	3	9	
Legitimate	6	3	9	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births				28.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1972				22.0

Maternal Mortality

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

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
	154	133	287	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.5
Area Comparability Factor				0.98
Adjusted Death Rate				11.3
England and Wales Death Rate for 1972				12.1

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
27	24	51

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
13	1	14

DEATHS

During the year 287 deaths were registered (154 Males and 133 Females)

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 11.5 per 1,000 population . This figure must be multiplied by the area 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 institution 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 .98 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by this factor gives an Adjusted Death Rate of 11.3 which is slightly under the National Death Rate of 12.1.

Cancer was responsible for 51 deaths (27 Males and 24 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 40 deaths, (13 Males and 27 Females), and Ischaemic heart disease caused 84 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these disease was 97 (58 males and 40 Females).

Bronchitis and Emphysema was the cause of 9 deaths (13 in 1971) and Pneumonia caused 15 deaths (10 in 1971). There were 5 deaths from Influenza (1 in 1971) and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 3 less than in 1971.

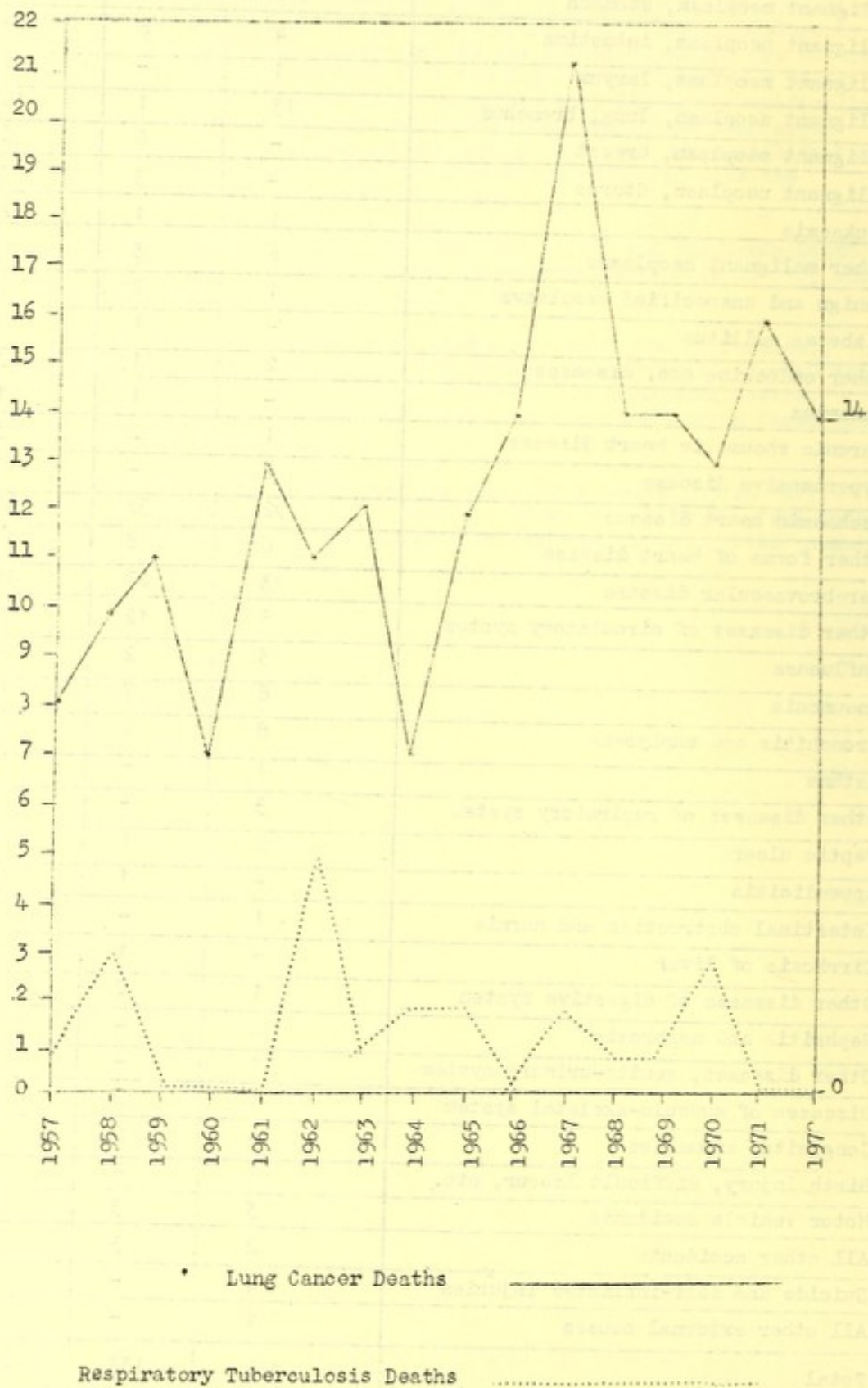
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1972

The following table shows the cause of deaths registered during 1972.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	4	6	10
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other malignant neoplasms	6	3	9
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	2	3
Diabetes mellitus	-	1	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	2	1	3
Anaemias	-	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive disease	2	-	2
Ischaemic heart disease	52	32	84
Other forms of heart disease	6	8	14
Cerebrovascular disease	13	27	40
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	12	20
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	8	7	15
Bronchitis and emphysema	8	1	9
Asthma	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
Appendicitis	-	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	2	3
Congenital anomalies	-	2	2
Birth Injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	3	3	6
All other accidents	2	3	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	4	-	4
All other external causes	1	-	1
Total	154	133	287

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

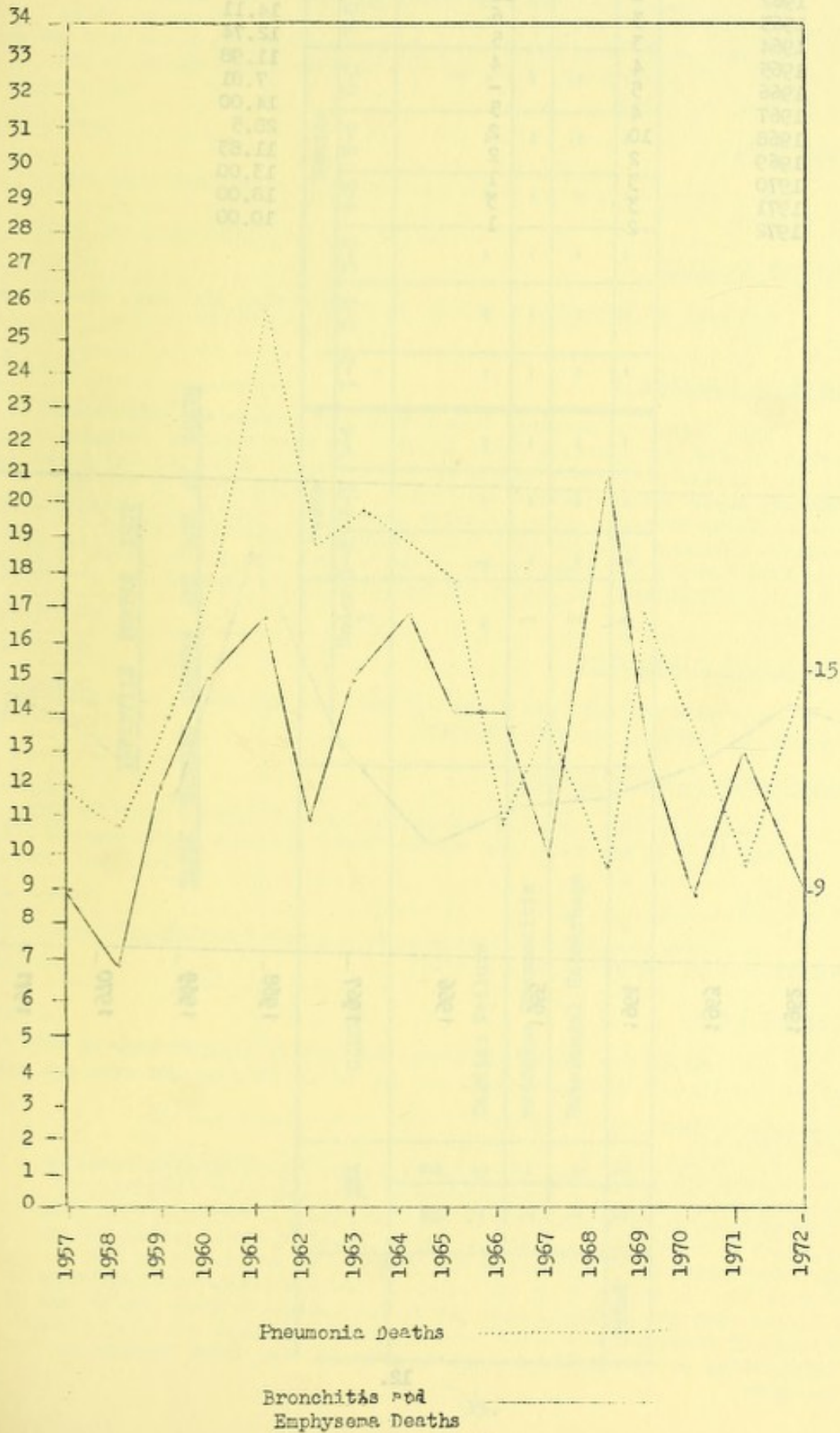
This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer during the last 16 years.



OTHER CHEST DISEASES

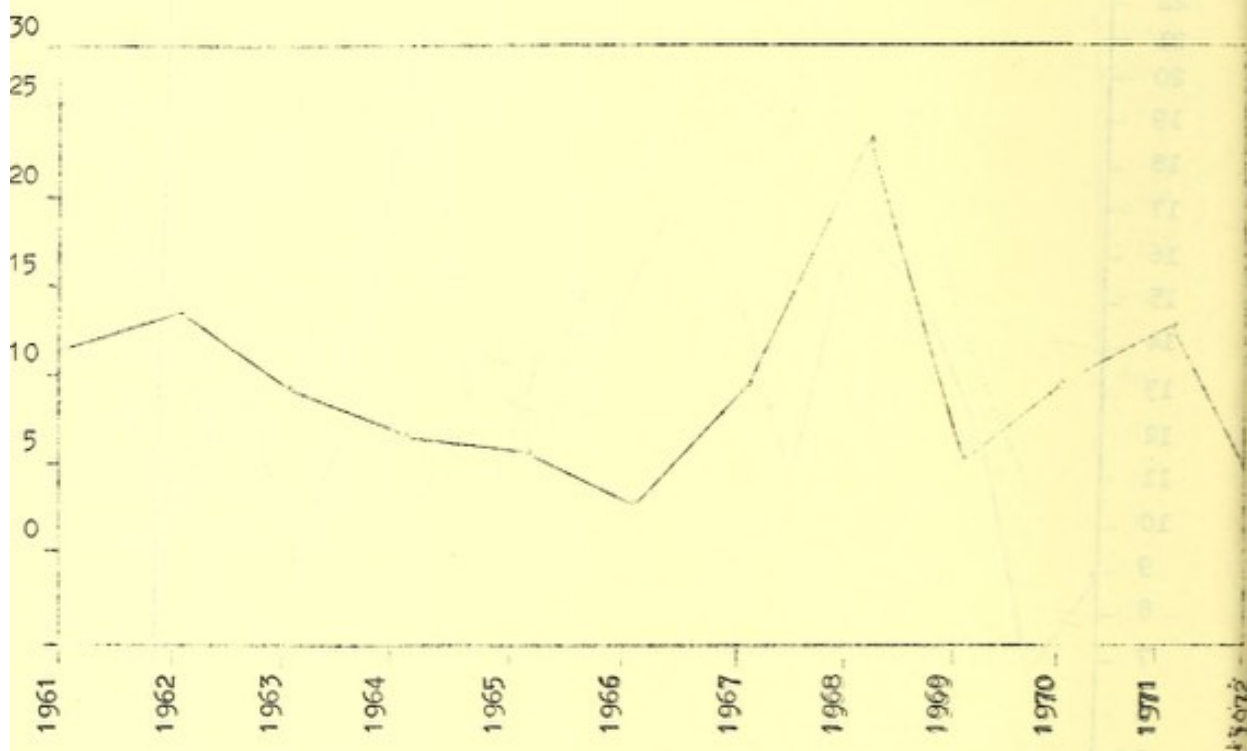
This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia over the last 16 years.

It should be noted that for the first time, in 1968, the disease Emphysema is classified along with Bronchitis.



During the past twelve years the numbers 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>
1961	-	4	16.69
1962	-	11	18.15
1963	3	6	14.11
1964	3	5	12.74
1965	4	4	11.98
1966	5	-	7.81
1967	4	5	14.00
1968	10	2	28.5
1969	2	2	11.83
1970	3	1	13.00
1971	3	3	18.00
1972	2	1	10.00



INFANTILE DEATHS 1972

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH

SEX	CAUSES	Weeks				Months								Total		
		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	
M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	Cardiac Failure	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	meconium Pneumonitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	Subcranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Total	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 108 cases of infectious disease was notified during the year, as against only 17 cases in 1971, mainly due to there being a large number of measles.

MEASLES

84 cases were notified, the 5 - 9 year age group again had the most notifiable cases (54), with 10 in the 4 - 5 year age group, 11 in the 3 - 4 year group, 5 in the 2 - 3 year group, 8 in the 1 - 2 year group, 5 in the 10 - 14 year group, 3 in the 15 - 24 year group and 12 in the over 25 year age group.

SCARLET FEVER

Five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as against only one case in 1971.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

One case of Infective Jaundice occurred during the year, as against four in 1971.

SALMONELLA PARATYPHI B

This infection occurred in a 4 year old girl in Smalley Parish. Bearing in mind our previous cases in 1967, an investigation revealed that this little girl had a couple of pet terrapins which had the same organism, these were destroyed and follow up investigation at the pet store in Derby revealed other affected terrapins. Our Public Health Committee Chairman appeared on B.B.C. Television over this matter advocating banning the importation of these pets, but no follow-up work by the Department of Health has occurred to the best of my knowledge.

TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY

One case was notified in the 25 and over age group, of a patient residing in Dethick, Lea and Holloway.

TUBERCULOSES (NON RESPIRATORY)

Two cases were notified during the year as against none in 1971, one in the 15 - 24 age group and one in the 25 and over age group.

MENINGITIS

One case was notified this year in a patient residing in the Denby Parish as against none in 1971.

WHOOPING COUGH

Two cases were notified during the year as against none in 1971 one in the 15 - 24 year age group and one in the 25 year and over age group.

FOOD POISONING

The ten cases were all related to one food poisoning outbreak when a Football Club had a Dinner/Dance in November at a Restaurant/Dance Hall in the neighbouring Borough of Derby. Patients were also resident in Derby Borough and the Repton Rural District and as far as was ascertained 17 people out of a total of 110 guests became ill between 10 - 14 hours after the meal. Much detailed investigation followed both at the Restaurant and in the patient's homes and it was considered clostridium welchii was the causal organism and that either undercooking or re-warming one of the over 20 lbs. fresh turkeys was the cause.

Parochial Distribution

The following table shows parochial distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

<u>Parishes</u>	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	Salmonella	Paratyphi B	Tuberculosis Respiratory	Tuberculosis Non Respiratory	Viral Meningitis	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	<u>Total</u>
Alderwasley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashleyhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crich	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Denby	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Dethick Lea & Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Duffield	41	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	47
Hazelwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Horsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsley Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idridgehay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedleston	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kilburn	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kirk Lengley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Mackworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mapperley	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pentrich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarndon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle & Postern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Smalley	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
South Wingfield	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Turnditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weston Underwood	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Windley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	84	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	108

No notifications of the following diseases were received:

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Acute Encephalities.

No cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital.

Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified by age group:

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Total
Measles	-	-	7	5	11	7	49	3	2	-	84
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	7
Infective Jaundice	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salmonella Paratyphi B	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. Non Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Viral Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	-	-	8	5	11	10	54	5	3	12	108

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases since 1965.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Measles	315	311	433	38	101	92	10	84
Scarlet Fever	10	3	3	5	8	6	1	7
T.B. Respiratory	4	4	6	4	2	1	1	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	4	2	3	2	1	1	-	2
Whooping Cough	6	4	20	6	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	10
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Viral Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Salmonella Paratyphi B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	342	330	468	57	112	104	17	108

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

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	1	-	13	26	4	1	18	4	4	1	9	3	84
Scarlet Fever	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Salmonella Paratyphi B	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice (Hepatitis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Viral Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Total	7	1	14	26	4	3	18	5	4	2	21	3	108

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Given below is information received from Dr. A.H. Snaith, County Medical Officer of Health on the number of persons vaccinated and immunised in this district during 1972:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Rubella	52	-
Triple	212	90
Diphtheria/Pertussis	2	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	14	151
Diphtheria	-	-
Pertussis	-	-
Tetanus	1	25
Poliomyelitis	233	207
Measles	222	-
Smallpox	9	10

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, and, here I would like to comment that there is a marked reluctance on the parent's part to agree to their children being given this very worthwhile examination and test.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946.

I am indebted to Dr. A.H. Snaith, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

The number of children immunised during the year is as follows:

Primary Immunisations	-	228	(215 in 1971)	(374 in 1970)
Booster Injections	-	241	(259 in 1971)	(351 in 1970)

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.

MEASLES VACCINATION

Public reaction to primary vaccination against Measles in this area appears to have been satisfactory. If all parents were aware of the serious complications which may follow measles I am sure an even better response to the appeals to have their children vaccinated would be made.

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Vaccination against rubella is still being offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year. The purpose of this recommendation is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with German Measles infection in pregnancy.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

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

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, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street, Wirksworth.

Any one requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1937 - 1953

During the year a total of 10 medical examinations were carried out on newly appointed members of the staff prior to their being admitted to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious diseases are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at 121a, Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone No. 47141)

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

Results of water samples are detailed on page 44.

<u>TYPE OF EXAMINATION</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faecal specimens (For any Salmonella, Typhoid, Paratyphoid or Dysentery Organisms)	8	5	13
<u>Foods for purity</u>			
Ice Cream	-	10	10
Chicken giblets	2	6	8
Animal feeding stuffs	-	10	10
Chicken	-	1	1
Butchers equipment	-	3	3
Goose droppings	-	2	2
Total	10	37	47

One report was received during the year from the County Medical Officer on the amount of fluoride in the water supply at one County controlled school. The result was 0.8 p.p.m.

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 Disease Regulations.

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.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physicians, Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Number 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.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT - 1954 - 1955
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT - 1956 - 1957

- These two data give authority to some movement and attention for the year.
- (a) and continuing from above should be noted as well as the fact that the physician assistant is living in a residential building.
 - (b) and similar to above in that the physician assistant is receiving from other persons (physicians and nurses) who are not found necessary in the course of their work.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

Cases of tuberculosis reported in the United States referred to the Chief Physician, U.S. Public Health Service (Washington, D.C.) and will be included in the annual report of the Surgeon General, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Cases of other infectious diseases reported in the United States may be reported to the Bureau of Disease Control.

All physicians and dentists who report to the Bureau of Disease Control, and dentists who report to the Bureau of Health.

Year	Total
1954	11
1955	10
1956	9
1957	8
1958	7
1959	6
1960	5
1961	4
1962	3
1963	2
1964	1
1965	0

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. DE5 1FE

12th November, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and privilege to submit this Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1972 on behalf of Mr. H.D. Stanworth, your Chief Public Health Inspector and Engineer and Surveyor for the past 19 years until very recently.

As mentioned by our Medical Officer this will be the last opportunity we all will have of preparing a report on our duties and Department for Belper Rural District and to me it is a shame no one has the time these busy days to really make this last Annual Report one that shows just how we have progressed since the Rural District first started. Perhaps though in the next decade a Researcher could delve into the past and produce for us a history of the Rural District.

Many changes took place during the year, the most welcome being the appointment of another District Public Health Inspector in September 1972, this allowed a more concentrated effort to be paid on certain subjects which through an increase in duties, particularly on the Improvement Grant side, had unfortunately been neglected. Pressure of improvement grant work since the beginning of this year has however put us almost back to where we were twelve months ago.

Another change was the formation of a Working Party in August 1972 of the five Chief Public Health Inspectors of District No. 6 in preparation for Local Government Re-organisation, this Working Party provided the nucleus of thought that helped in the final presentation in March 1973, to the Liaison Committees for Amber Valley of the report on Environmental Health. That the vast majority of the recommendations have now been accepted by the various Committee on the new Amber Valley District is very satisfying, particularly I feel, to the three Chief Public Health Inspectors who are retiring on the 31st March 1974, they will be able to look back and say they helped to steer the new Local Government on a straight path into the future.

Refuse collection and disposal is not a subject that causes headlines when all is going well and I am pleased to state that throughout the year our workmen, foreman and our newly created post of Transport and Cleansing Officer have all contributed enormously to this essential daily public health task, our sincere thanks are certainly due to them all.

As stated by my predecessor in last year's introductory letter the Housing Act of 1971 certainly brought in the grant applications and throughout the year of this report they continued at a very high rate indeed. The vague and misleading word "improvement" does not help the officer in his duty and when one gets a reply from the Department responsible for this legislation that the Council should use their discretion in approving the grant one can see how complicated life in a Public Health Department is now.

Mention must be made of the delay in the operation of our fourth and last stage of the Shipley Smoke Control Orders, this was due entirely to the fact that we had to hold a Private Hearing into the reasons for and against the Order because of an objection. Early in the year 1973 the Hearing was held and the Department of the Environment then issued their approval but delayed the operative date until the 1st July, 1974, at this moment of time the occupiers are carrying out the necessary conversions.

The body of the report indicates the extent of the work carried out and in some way I hope indicates the steps taken to safeguard the public from unsatisfactory conditions and protects and improves their environment from a public health point of view.

In conclusion I wish to state that with other officers of the Council I have always found complete co-operation within our Rural District, the team spirit we have must be fostered so that Amber Valley will continue with this same spirit of working for the betterment of the amalgamating authorities.

I wish to say thank you to the Medical Officer and the members of our joint staff for all their help and co-operation I have received since taking office, and also for assisting in the preparation for the new District Council. I am indebted to the members of the Council for their understanding of the many problems and the sympathetic and practical way they have assisted in the running of the Department. Public health work although varied and at times rather hectic has its rewards in that the saying "no news is good news" does in fact mean we are progressing along the lines the public, the ratepayers, want it to.

I am ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

J.B. Sheard

Chief Public Health Inspector

SCAVENGING

During 1972, the cleansing services of the Council remained as in the previous year covering the whole district by the direct labour scheme for the collection of house refuse, the emptying of pail closets and the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks. During the early part and middle of 1973 control of the cleansing services was re-organised to the extent that a Transport and Cleansing Officer was appointed, and a new general foreman was designated as Cleansing General Foreman. This has enabled the work of plating and testing of all the Council's vehicles, which had to be completed by the 30th September, 1973, to be carried out systematically so that the future annual testing can be spread over the twelve months.

House Refuse Collection

The district is divided into five areas for the purpose of house refuse collection. One driver-loader and four collectors work in the parishes of Duffield and Quarndon. One driver-loader and one collector clear the scattered Western Parishes, and this lorry and the Duffield lorry are garaged at the Duffield depot. Two teams, each consisting of a driver-loader and four collectors work from the Kilburn depot and collect from the parishes of Holbrook, Horsley, Kilburn, Denby, Horsley Woodhouse, Smalley, Mapperley, and Shipley, the number of premises being almost equally divided between the two teams. The previous practice of using a smaller lorry in parts of the northern parishes in addition to a large lorry has been discontinued and two larger lorries now operate from the Crich depot, but the collection is assisted by the provision of polythene sacks as bin liners at some of the more inaccessible premises. These two lorries are manned by two drivers and five collectors, with some interchange of duties taking place to help out with cesspool emptying during most weeks. Mr. Colin Fantom, foreman at the Crich depot has been promoted to Cleansing General Foreman, and still carries out useful repair, replacement, and maintenance work on all the vehicles, but his position at Crich has not been filled.

One loader off the Duffield team had an initial course of instruction and two refresher courses at the Ambergate Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver's School of Training, but failed the test and subsequently left the Council's service. A loader off the Smalley team, the holder of a provisional licence for a car, attended the initial fortnight's training course and passed the test at the end of the course. There are now three collectors who are reserve drivers, and prove to be extremely useful during the frequent periods of holidays and sickness.

The total labour force on refuse collection excluding the general foreman, is 26 men working from depots at Crich, Kilburn, and Duffield, with six lorries in constant use and one stand-by vehicle in the event of breakdown, maintenance and testing.

Refuse Tips

During the winter months the Duffield, Western Parishes, Kilburn and Smalley lorries deliver refuse to the tip at Darley Abbey, and the refuse from the northern area is tipped at the tip off Inns Lane, South Wingfield. These tips are owned by the Council, and in addition we pay a small rent for tipping rights at Hilt's Quarry, Crich, which we retain for use in emergencies. During the summer months all house refuse is delivered to the South Wingfield tip. The Darley Abbey tip is outside the Council's area and in close proximity to good residential properties, and in order to remove all suspicion of nuisance the tip face is thoroughly sealed at the end of March and house refuse tipping discontinues until the beginning of October. By agreement, the Derby County Borough Council uses the Darley Abbey tip for disposing of some road sweeping.

Both South Wingfield and Darley Abbey tips are available to all householders in the district to dispose of any waste, unwanted material or articles, in accordance with the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, and arrangements can be made through the Public Health Department for access to the tips at any time.

The Council decided to discontinue the negotiations for tipping rights at a disused sand and gravel quarry at Mugginton, and placed the information as to previous correspondence with the County Council.

A Bray 540 Shovel and a Massey Ferguson Shovel are used on the Council's refuse tips, and a Fordson Major is kept in reserve and sometimes used in connection with sludge removal at the sewage disposal works.

Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying

A driver-loader and one loader are employed on each Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on the emptying of all pail closets in the district for which they are paid an incentive bonus if completing the work within three days, so as to allow for additional time during the remainder of the week for cesspool and septic tank emptying. The second cesspool emptying vehicle has to be manned by a driver and loader borrowed from the Crich refuse collecting teams towards the end of each week in order to deal with all the work of emptying cesspools and septic tanks, and very frequently overtime has to be worked on this service.

Cost of Scavenging

The gross cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse and of pail closet emptying for the year ended the 31st March, 1973, was £64,257. An income of £625 from refuse tipping fees gives a nett expenditure of £63,632, the equivalent of a rate of 7.26 pence in the pound.

The cost of this service per 1,000 population was £2,551.40 and per 1,000 premises was £6,468.59.

These figures do not include the service of cesspool emptying which is now costed separately as a charge under sewerage and sewage disposal.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although enforcement of legislation is still an essential part of the Public Health Inspector's work with its necessary inspection of properties and the serving of notices, more attention is now being given to the advisory role of the inspectorate.

Their advice is being sort by different types of organisations and firms particularly on the question of food hygiene and this has led to a number of lectures and talks being given to organisations on the subject using the techniques of visual aids - slides, films and flannelgraphs.

A large number of films are available, for purchase or hire from several libraries and private firms, and this Department is fortunate in having projection equipment available on loan from the County Council. In addition the Department has its own collection of film slides and film strips on Environmental Health subjects.

Every request for lectures and talks from schools and corporate bodies, is satisfied to the extent that the duration, subject, and material to be used is usually discussed with the organiser. Certain colleges and schools also have the advantage of a series of lectures, forming a course on specific subjects, sometimes leading to a certificate, such as in food hygiene.

An experiment during the year was to talk to all the workers at a food factory in their canteen during an extended lunch break on the subject of food handling and food hygiene, this was particularly welcomed by the management as their trade involves food deliveries to many foreign countries including the United States of America.

In addition to the talks given to classes and meetings, your Inspectors are almost daily doing an exercise in health education. During the course of normal duties, management, foremen, and operators in many trades and industries have occasion to converse with Public Health Inspectors, and at that time an interchange of knowledge and experience can lead to an increased awareness of the difficulties and possible improvements.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

At the end of 1972 there were six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of which has not been used since 1963, and another since 1969. Of the others one deals with pigs only and is also a bacon and pork factory, one kills for the occupier's own retail trade and also for the wholesale trade and the other two deal with animals for their own retail trade.

Meat Inspection

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 100% inspection of all classes of animals killed in the district for human consumption.

The present arrangements for times of slaughtering are operating satisfactorily and it has not been necessary to exercise official control over hours of slaughtering by making any control orders. The inspections at the slaughterhouse at Crich have necessitated some overtime by the Inspectors, and a number of additional visits are made necessary by the regular frequent killing of sheep for the Mohammedan meat trade.

Accounts totalling £970.86 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. The table on Page 27 indicates just how many visits a year have to be made in order to carry out this duty.

TOTALS FOR 1972

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	H
Number killed	1	475	249	1438	2	11109	4547	
Number Inspected	1	475	249	1438	2	11109	4547	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	77	3	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	54	119	224	-	3257	186	
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	11.37	47.79	15.58	-	29.32	4.11	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases 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>	52 livers 1 part liver 1 spleen
<u>Cows</u>	2 part carcasses (268 lbs) 1 head 106 livers 4 part livers 3 lungs (sets of) 1 melt
<u>Heifers</u>	2 heads 216 livers 3 part livers 2 sets of lungs 1 skirt
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	77 carcasses and all organs (carcase weights 2183 lbs.) 6 part carcasses (weights 73 lbs.) 2698 plucks 473 livers 80 sets of lungs
<u>Pigs</u>	3 carcasses (weight 199 lbs.) 3 part carcasses (weight 88lbs) 3 heads - 2 were T.B. 11 plucks 140 sets of lungs 22 livers 4 hearts 3 hocks

The approximate total weight of meat and offal surrendered at the slaughterhouses was 10 tons 11 cwts 5 lbs. made up of 1 ton 5cwts 11 lbs. of carcase meat and 9 tons 5 cwts 106 lbs. of offal. (liver, lungs, heart, spleen, intestines).

Disposal of Unsound Food

All diseased and unsound meat and offal is removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and all knacker meat sold for pets' meat is sterilised before sale.

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

On the 1st November, 1969, the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969, came into operation which requires that all unfit and unsound food must be sterilised before re-sale, for purposes other than human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(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 :

103 samples, including 27 milks, were taken in this area during 1972. One sample of Strawberry Yoghurt carried no list of ingredients. The manufacturer was cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

Two consumer complaints were examined :

One sample of bread contained discoloured dough.

One sample of semolina contained a dead moth and insect debris.

(b) During the year no new registration for the manufacture of meat products etc., were made.

At the end of the year a total of 13 premises remained registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 8 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meats intended for sale and 5 fish friers.

(c) Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 3 new registrations were made during the year. This gives a total of 96 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

During the summer months, ten samples of ice-cream manufactured in the district were taken as a check on cleanliness and efficiency of manufacture.

The results are shown in the table below:

Type of Ice-Cream	Bacteriological Grade Results				Chemical Analysis		Total
	I	II	III	IV	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	
Manufactured in District	9	-	-	1	-	-	10
Nationally Produced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	-	-	1	-	-	10

The Bacteriological results are graded I, II, III or IV according to a presumptive standard set by the Department of Health and Social Services.

Grade I is considered Entirely satisfactory
Grade II ditto Fair
Grade III ditto Unsatisfactory
Grade IV ditto Very Unsatisfactory

Should results continually stay in either III or IV grades investigations take place to identify the reasons for "failures", very often poor sterilisation techniques or bad personal hygiene can be the causes. Arising out of this regular sampling, there is built up a spirit of co-operation between manufacturer and District Public Health Inspector and attempts are always made to eliminate any cause for a drop in quality below Grade I. It is considered very creditable to record that over the past 8 years when regular sampling was started only on three occasions twice in 1964 and once in 1972 was any locally made ice-cream found to be in anything but Grade I category.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance, or quality demanded

Five separate consumer complaints were brought to the Department's notice during the year and these are detailed below:

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Identified as</u>
1972/1	White Sliced Loaf	Foreign Matter	Carbonised Dough
1972/2	Semolina	Foreign Matter	Partly decomposed moth, insect webbing, & pupa case. Species: Ephestia. Official caution.
1972/3	Mature Cheddar Cheese.	Strong & bitter taste.	Stock rotation satisfactory. No other explanation.
1972/4	Canadian Tendercrust Loaf.	Mould growth.	No explanation. Official caution issued.
1972/5	Frozen Chicken Quarters.	Maggot eggs in packet.	All precautions taken. Official Caution.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

Brucellosis

Since the inception of routine milk sampling several years ago from farms where Raw Milk is bottled considerable progress has been made in that in 1972 only one farm was found to have a positive ring test to Brucella Abortus out of a total of seven farms sampled, but this was negative on all further occasions.

Milk Sampling Figures for the Year

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Total number taken</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultural Test</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Test</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Bottle	4	1	3	-	1	-	1
Herd	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
Group	18	-	18	-	-	-	-
Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34	1	33	-	1	-	1

No new cases of infection starting up on farms being regularly sampled came to light.

In Circular 1/73 issued by the Ministry of Health advising what to include in the Annual Report he requested in paragraph 9 (b) details of food premises in different trade categories. This is included in the following table :

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

<u>Trade Category</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Hotels and Boarding Houses	4
Public Houses and Clubs	69
Restaurants	3
Cafes and Snack Bars	6
Works Canteens	11
School Canteens	21
Hospitals	1
General Stores	61
Grocers	12
Greengrocers	4
Butchers	12
Fish Friers and Fishmongers	5
Bakehouses	1
Ice-cream Manufacturers	3
Residential Homes	4
National Food Manufacturers	1
<u>Total</u>	218

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

The general standard of hygiene in food premises throughout the district is reasonably satisfactory, but from time to time minor defects and sub-standard conditions are pointed out to the occupiers of premises as a result of routine inspections. No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Applications for new food premises are scrutinised at the time of submission under the Building Regulations or for planning approval. This is often the means of obtaining an improved layout and the proper installation of all the required facilities for correct handling of food, the cleansing of utensils and the personal cleanliness of the food handlers.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1972 1 new caravan site licence was issued, involving 1 caravan.

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

The following table sets out the number of site licences in force at the end of 1972, parish by parish :

Parishes	Permanent Residential		Holiday Season		Total	
	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. Caravans
Alderwasley*	9	165	2	34	11	199
Crich	5	7	-	-	5	7
Dethick, Lea and Holloway*	1	7	3	5	4	12
Denby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Horsley Woodhouse	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kilburn	4	5	-	-	4	5
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Mackworth	4	4	-	-	4	4
Mapperley	2	2	-	-	2	2
Pentrich	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shipley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shottle	1	1	-	-	1	1
Smalley*	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wingfield*	2	5	-	-	2	5
Weston Underwood	2	2	-	-	2	2
<u>Total</u>	38	208	5	39	43	247

*NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE:

Two sites in Alderwasley parish, two sites in Dethick, Lea and Holloway parish, one site in Hazelwood parish, one site in Smalley parish and one site in South Wingfield parish which are licensed by the Caravan Club for not more than 5 caravans to stays of not more than 28 days duration and for use by members only.

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, 1972.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agriculturel	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	9,834	458
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	385	22
Number infested by	(i) Rats	22
	(ii) Mice	14
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	42	-
(b) Number infested by	(i) Rats	-
	(ii) Mice	-

Sewer Treatment

Two separate sewer treatments for the control of rats were undertaken during the year, in April and November 1972. The systems checked were in the north, south and east parishes and covered a total of 17 parishes.

A total of 159 manholes were test baited and only 16 manholes were found to be infested of which 5 were found to be re-infested in follow-up visits in November after having been infested in April 1972.

Treatment continued at these 16 manholes until no further takes were recorded.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1969

General Housing

The following is a summary of the information submitted to the Department of the Environment as to certain aspects of the Department's work during 1972, 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 :

	<u>Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957</u>		<u>Public Health and similar Local Acts</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
(a) By Owner	1	4	-	1	1	5
(b) By Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4	-	1	1	5

(B) BEYOND REPAIR - HOUSING ACT, 1957

(a) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Number of 1. undertakings accepted (Section 16)	9
2. closing orders made (Section 17)	9
3. demolition orders made (Section 17)	Nil
4. closing orders made (Section 18)	Nil
5. demolition order revoked (Section 24)	Nil
6. closing order determined (Section 27)	3
7. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (Section 28)	Nil
8. houses demolished following demolition order	Nil
9. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	17
(b) families	5

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

Represented during year :

1. Number of areas	Nil
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil
3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
4. Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	Nil
5. Numbers of people to be displaced (a) individuals	Nil
(b) families	Nil
6. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	
(a) unfit	Nil
(b) others	Nil
7. Numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	17
(b) families	4

(c) IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES(1) Standard and Higher Standard

	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u> <u>To 5 Point Standard</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>To 5 Point Standard</u>
1. Number of applications received	78	15
" " " approved	78	15
" " " refused	-	-
2. Number of dwellings improved	65	15

3. Amount paid in grants	£24,055	
4. Average grants per house	£300.68	
5. Number of amenities provided:		
fixed bath or shower		57
wash-hand basin		54
sink		26
hot water supply (to 3 fittings)		49
hot water supply (to 1/2 fittings)		12
water closet (1) within dwelling		78
(2) accessible from dwelling		-
6. <u>Higher Limit Grants</u>	Total number of Grants	27
Additional grant aided works	new bathroom	21
	piped water for first time	Nil
	septic tank or cesspool	11

(2) Discretionary

	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1. Number of applications received	60	29
2. " " " approved	60	29
3. " " " refused	-	-
4. " " " approved at lower than maximum	-	-
5. Number of dwellings improved	42	28

6. Amount paid in grants	£54,004
7. Average grant per house	£771.48

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Below are given the total number of Improvement Grants completed and yearly amounts paid by this authority since their inception in 1949. These grants were all Discretionary Improvement Grants until the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 when Standard Improvement Grants were first authorised, these were supplemented in 1964 by the Higher Standard Grant.

The grant structure was completely revised by the Housing Act 1969 allowing maximum grants of Standard £200, Higher Standard £450 and Discretionary of £1,000.

Discretionary Grants

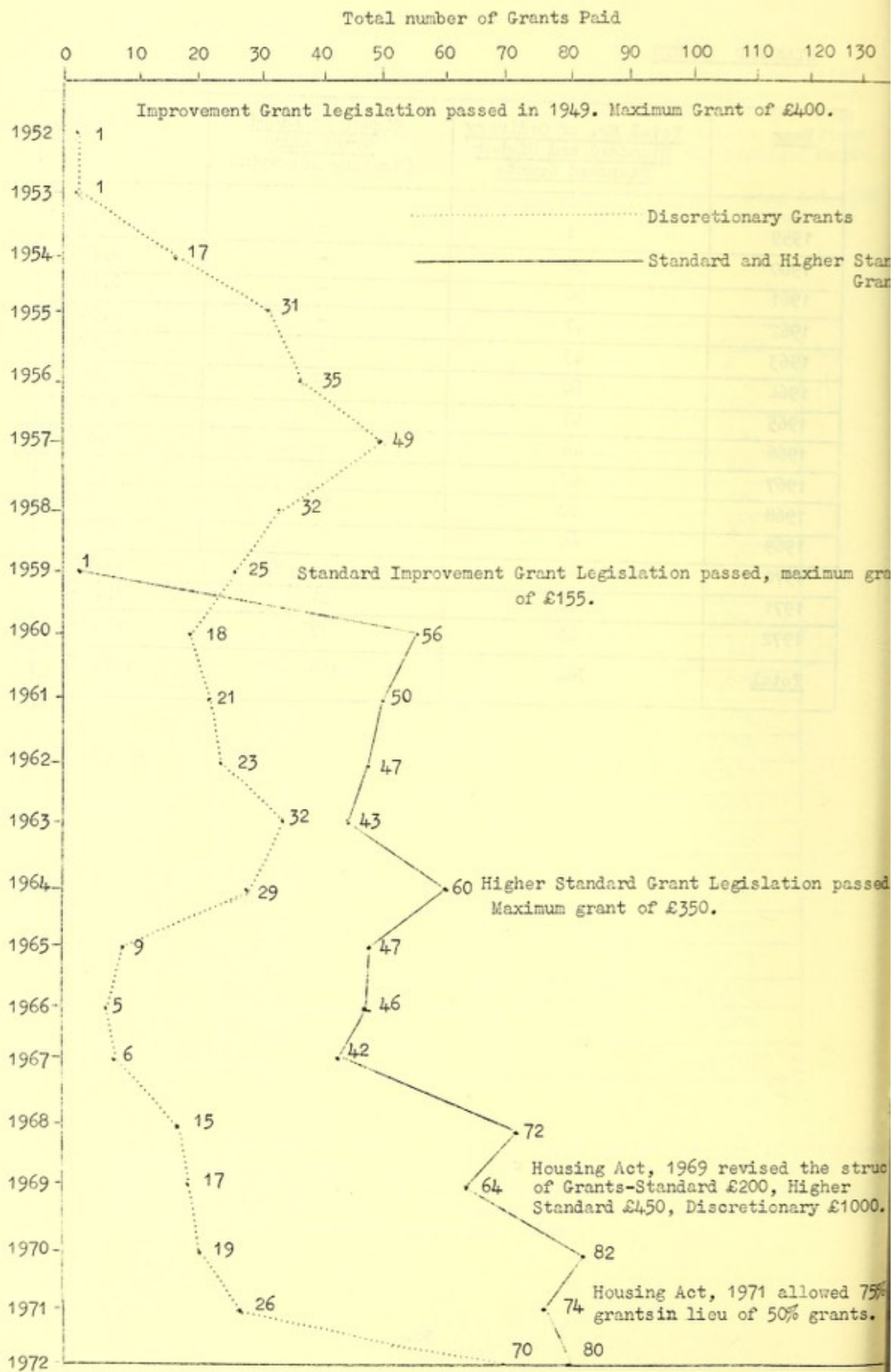
<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u> £
1952	1	125
1953	1	100
1954	17	3,375
1955	31	4,292
1956	35	5,582
1957	49	8,007
1958	32	4,276
1959	25	3,094
1960	18	3,627
1961	21	4,076
1962	23	4,764
1963	32	7,296
1964	29	5,477
1965	9	2,974
1966	5	1,332
1967	6	1,944
1968	15	4,205
1969	17	5,678
1970	19	6,672
1971	26	12,816
1972	70	54,004
Total	481	143,716

The Housing Act 1971 allowed Local Authorities that are in Development and Intermediate Areas to pay grants of 75% the estimated cost instead of the original 50% grant. This enables the Council to pay up to £300 in the case of a Standard Grant, £675 in the case of a Higher Standard Grant, and £1500 in the case of a Discretionary Improvement Grant.

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total No. of Ordinary Standard and Higher Standard Grants</u>	<u>Higher Standard Grant only (Housing Act 1964)</u>	<u>Amount £</u>
1959	1	-	105
1960	56	-	5,704
1961	50	-	5,107
1962	47	-	4,519
1963	43	-	4,475
1964	60	-	5,448
1965	47	8	7,775
1966	46	12	6,884
1967	42	8	6,154
1968	72	15	10,491
1969	64	16	9,225
1970	82	21	13,028
1971	74	21	15,267
1972	80	27	24,055
<u>Total</u>	764	128	118,237

Because of the important contribution that Improvement Grants have made to the overall housing stock in the District a graph has been prepared showing in visual form how the number of grants over the years have risen and fallen.



HOUSING ACT, 1969 - PART III

Qualification Certificates

Below are detailed the total number of Qualification Certificates and Provisional Certificates issued during the year.

Improvement Cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (2) under consideration at end of the year.	24
No. of certificates of provisional approved issued.	24
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46 (3)	7

Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (1) under consideration at end of the year.	8
---	---

No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) in respect of:

(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or £60 or more elsewhere	2
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere.	-
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	-

No. of qualification certificates refused	3
---	---

Exemption for low-income tenants from Section 54

No. of certificates issued under Section 55.	-
--	---

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1972 no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

No applications for cancellation of Certificates were received.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are 4 scrap metal dealers on the register required to be kept by the local authority.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of complaints regarding noise from several sources were received during the year. A proven nuisance can be dealt with under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the interpretation of what constitutes a nuisance from noise is difficult to define. The effect on one complainant is not usually taken to be a public nuisance, and in such cases the only advice which can be given is to resort to common law and apply for an injunction. The Inspectors do, however, very often obtain an improvement by the informal action of approach and advice.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Secretary of State for Employment 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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	76	7	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	81	7	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			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	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work
Wearing apparel

No. of Outworkers

26

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 AND 1968

The Council declared their fourth Smoke Control Order to cover the remainder of the developed part of Shipley parish. This now completes that part of Shipley which lies between the urbanised districts of Ilkeston and Heanor it has been submitted to the Department of the Environment but at the end of the year due to one objector, we were awaiting the fixing of a local private hearing into the scheme.

Several applications were received during the year to fix chimney heights on new boilers or furnaces, it is becoming apparent that designers now appreciate the needs for high chimneys in certain instances and far less opposition is met with.

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 which received a general inspection during the year.
Offices	-	11	2
Retail Shops	1	41	13
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishment open to the public, canteens:	-	14	7
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Total	1	67	22

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS)

Class of Premises	Number of visits	Number of registered premises	Number of general inspections
Offices	2	11	2
Retail Shops	13	41	13
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishment open to the public, canteens:	7	14	7
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Total	22	67	22

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	44
Retail Shops	131
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	137
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	3
	Total 315

Total Males 134

Total Females 181

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(1))	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

Five Inspectors have now 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.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 5	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) -
6	Temperature 1	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation -	16	Floors, passage & stairs 3
8	Lighting 2	17	Fencing, exposed parts machinery -
9	Sanitary Conveniences 4	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery. -
10	Washing facilities 4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of drinking water -	23	Prohibition of heavy work. -
12	Clothing accommodation -	24	First aid 4
			Other matters -
			Total 23

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 during 1972.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
Ice-Cream Premises (a) Manufacturers	3	10
(b) Dealers only	93	27
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	13	12
All food premises (including above)	218	111
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	737
Knacker's Yards	1	6
Factories and Workplaces	81	7
Outworkers	26	-
Caravan Sites	43	31

WATER SUPPLIES

The following table summarises the results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination :

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
<u>Private</u>			
Untreated spring/well, etc.	20	6	14
Hazelwood spring	9	-	9
Brook below refuse tip	2	-	2
<u>Public supply, Treated</u>	8	8	-
<u>Total</u>	39	14	25

Three samples for chemical analysis of water below a private refuse tip and also of Hazelwood spring, were found to be polluted, but in the case of Carrbrock not from the tip.

WATER SUPPLIES

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

- (a) The water supply 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 126 bacteriological, 6 chemical and 123 partial chemical samples were taken during the year, both at the works and from various points in the Rural District. Of the 126 bacteriological samples, 5 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The Eastern and North Eastern parishes of the Belper Rural District are supplied with water from the Derwent Valley Water Board which is not fluoridated. Until September, 1972 the Western parishes were also supplied with unfluoridated Derwent Valley Water. Since that date these parishes have received a mixture of water from the Belper Meadows Pumping Station and the Derwent Valley Water Board. This water is fluoridated to 1.00 p.p.m.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer 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	12
Ashleyhay	1
Crich	1,080
Denby	690
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	423
Duffield	1,712
Hazelwood	97
Holbrook	669
Horsley	235
Horsley Woodhouse	473
Idridgehay	70
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	976
Kirk Langley	170
Mackworth	52
Mapperley	114
Pentrich	62
Quarndon	211
Ravensdale Park	2
Shipley	262
Shottle	50
Smalley	664
South Wingfield	569
Turnditch	89
Weston Underwood	70
Windley	46
	<hr/>
	8,811
	<hr/>
Estimated Population Supplied	24,121

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (a) The following schemes were completed during 1972 :
- (1) Kirk Langley Sewage Disposal Works Extension.
 - (2) The joint scheme with Heanor U.D.C. for the laying of a culvert in the watercourse on the boundary of the two districts.
 - (3) The scheme for the re-laying of foul sewers within the Heanor Gate Industrial Area.
- (b) The following schemes were in progress or in course of preparation during, 1972 :
- (1) Eastern Parishes Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme which is now due for completion - October, 1973.
 - (2) Frichley Sewage Disposal Works Extension, due for completion - September, 1973.
 - (3) The South Wingfield Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme is under preparation.
 - (4) Tenders to the value of £18,996.05 have been accepted for the installation of a package plant at Mapperly Sewage Disposal Works.
 - (5) Pentrich Sewerage Scheme is substantially completed and will be in operation early in 1973.
- (c) Development has been restricted in the Whatstandwell area and will continue to be restricted until improvements can be carried out at the Whatstandwell Sewage Disposal Works.

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses connected to sewers	8,138	22,414
No. of houses not connected to sewers	1,154	2,526
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	13	
(b) new houses	135	
(c) other premises	Nil	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	30	

