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BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(DERBYSHIRE)



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES BAILEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.



FOR THE YEAR 1953



Belper Urban District Council

1953

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. A. M. BELFIELD, J.P.

Councillor	L. Beardmore	Councillor	A. Hall
„	W. Beardmore	„	A. Hampson
„	C. Beastall	„	W. Lawton
„	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	„	H. G. Melbourne
„	T. F. Blackham	„	H. Seal, J.P.
„	S. Froggatt	„	J. L. Street

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(as from 20th April, 1953)

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager

(Also Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Regulation Acts) :
JAMES BAILEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., I.S.A.A.(DIP).

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

PETER GLADWIN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Called to National Service, 20. 11. 52)

Clerk : Miss M. A. BUXTON

Temporary Assistant : Mr. W. G. WARREN

To the Chairman and Members of the Belper Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

The health and welfare conditions have been reasonably satisfactory apart from the increased notifications of infectious diseases.

The Registrar General's Estimate of the Population for June, 1953, was 15,700, practically identical with the estimate for 1952. The Death Rate at 10.19 shows a decrease of 0.51 and the Birth Rate of 14.08 is an increase of 0.83. The number of infant deaths under one year was 6, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 27.14. This figure, although without great significance owing to the small numbers involved, is very satisfactory in comparison with 46.7 for 1951 and 52.9 for 1952.

The notification figures for measles and whooping cough at 435 and 106 were the highest ever recorded in the district but I feel fuller notification has played a considerable part in producing these figures. 11 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year and there was 1 death from this cause. There were 3 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis with no death.

The present position with regard to diphtheria immunisation in the District is far from satisfactory. Many of the younger generation of mothers are unfamiliar with this disease. It should be emphasized that the permanent elimination of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Details of the considerable amount of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to food hygiene are available in the body of this Report. One outbreak of food poisoning with 18 cases was notified during the year. This occurred in an Institution and, although notified as of staphylococcal origin, it seems probably that it was actually metallic due to excess tin in some canned sardines.

Approval to proceed with the much needed enlargement and improvement schemes at the Sewage Works has been received but I regret very much that the Ministry have postponed permission to proceed with the modernisation of the Sewage Pumping System in order that all the sewage which should be pumped to the Sewage Works would arrive there and not be partially discharged direct to the river, as at present.

The housing situation is still far from satisfactory. Society has a responsibility to see that everybody is decently housed. Bad housing is easily associated in our minds with bad health in the physical sense but the effect in the field of mental health is probably greater.

I wish to give thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I would like to thank Mr. Bailey and his staff for the detailed preparation of this Report and the unfailing care and enthusiasm in all matters relating to the health of the district.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,700
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	4754
RATEABLE VALUE 1 . 4 . 54....	£88,587
GENERAL RATE FOR 1953/4	22/4d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE Est. 1954/5....	£333
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES 31 . 3 . 54	£689,998
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY 31 . 3 . 54	£627,174

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1953 :—

(a)	COUNCIL	88	
(b)	PRIVATE	21	
	TOTAL		109

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	101	110	211
ILLEGITIMATE	7	3	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	108	113	221
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

14.08

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	2	—	2
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	2	—	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

RATE OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

0.13

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :	M	F	
.....	3	3	
.....	2	1	
.....			TOTAL 6

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000

LIVE BIRTHS

27.14

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)

MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
80	30	160

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

10.19

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The following children were immunised during the year 1953 (Primary immunisation only).

Age	No.
Under 1 year	4
1 year	48
2 years	44
3 years	9
4 years	5
5—9 years (incl.)	36
10—14 years „	1
Total	147

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water from the Council's Waterworks has been satisfactory both in quality and generally in quantity, and a more extensive report is included in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report (Page 8).

FOOD.

The inspection of food preparation premises of all kinds occupied a considerable amount of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's time, and details of this work are set out in his report.

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR YEAR 1953.

1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
Nil.	18	Nil	Nil	18

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS.

Total Ourbreaks : 1 Total Cases : 18

Outbreaks due to : Staphylococci (including toxin)

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE.

Total Outbreaks : Nil. Total Cases : Nil.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified : Nil. Unknown Cause : Nil. Total : Nil.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases during the past eight years.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	5	8	5	8	4	10	5	11
Non-Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	1	1	4	—	5	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever	12	11	26	92	36	34	61	61
Diphtheria	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	4	2	5	20	8
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Cerebro Spinal								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	24	41	80	51	322	37	435
Whooping-								
Cough	7	—	—	2	18	105	75	106
Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	—	4	3	—
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	—	—	—	3	1	4	6	1
Acute Polio								
Myelitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	11	2	5	2
Paratyphoid								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Meningococcal								
Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	47	45	79	193	131	491	213	646

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1953.

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	60	Tl.
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	4	8	42	2	1	—	—	—	—	61
Measles	10	28	32	56	52	236	10	5	3	2	1	—	435
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	1	1	11
Non-Pulmonary													
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	8
Whooping Cough	10	9	12	17	12	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	106
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	4	1	18
TOTALS	20	39	47	78	74	323	14	7	16	12	8	8	646

No cases were reported of the following diseases:—Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis or Acute Encephalitis.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	6	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	7	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	13	17
Coronary disease, angina	19	16	35
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2
Other heart disease	7	7	14
Other circulatory disease	8	6	14
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	7	13
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	80	80	160

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR, CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT AND
HOUSING MANAGER.**

**To the Chairman and Members of
the Belper Urban District Council.**

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1953, and a resume of the work done by my Department is set out in the following pages.

The report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1/54, dated 12th January, 1954, issued by the Ministry of Health and contains the information requested by Circular 42/51 dated 10th December, 1951. Articles 6(3) and 17(5) of the Sanitary Offices (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Article 14(3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, require Officers to furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a report of their work during the preceding year, as soon as possible after the 31st December.

During the year the Council promoted a Private Bill. This received Royal Assent on 20th May, 1953, and was called The Belper Urban District Council Act, 1953. Parts V and VI of the Act directly affect the Health Department, as they contain several sections relating to Sanitation and Buildings, and Infectious Diseases. Under this Act it is now possible to clear choked drains, etc. by default within 48 hours, a great improvement on the procedure under the Public Health Acts.

Work during the year has been mainly routine, but the number of people seeking help from the Department seems to grow daily. The fact that nearly 2,000 interviews were held at the office on housing, health and sundry other matters indicates that to the general public the Sanitary Officer's Department is a Citizens' Advice Bureau. Every effort is made to deal satisfactorily with all requests for help and advice.

My thanks are due to Miss M. A. Buxton, who carried out her duties efficiently and courteously, and to Mr. W. G. Warren for his assistance during the year.

May I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Mr. Charles Price, Clerk of the Council, and other officers and members of the staff, for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BAILEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year, one hundred and fifty-eight complaints were received in respect of the following circumstances.

All complaints were investigated and dealt with.

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage	...	...	...	...	14
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	8
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	37
Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	5
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	3

Infestation

Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ants	12
Cockroaches	5
Beetles	5
Moles	1
Silver fish	1
Wood beetles	1

TOTALS	158
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INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1953.

Houses--Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	123
Housing Acts--Recorded Inspections	...	...	12
Schools	...	...	2
Dustbins	...	...	301
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	10
Pail Closets	...	...	78
Smoke Observations	...	...	8
Boiler Plant	....	....	8
Factories	...	...	73
Outworkers	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases Cases	...	...	69
Knacker's Yard	...	...	5
Pest Control	...	...	25
Petroleum Acts	...	...	11
Places of Entertainment	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	53
Verminous Premises	...	...	8
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	205
Revisits to Property Under Notice	...	...	617
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	209
Bakehouses	...	...	17
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	14
Restaurants, etc.	....	....	54
Inspections in connection with Housing Manager's Duties			787
Shops Act	...	...	22
Water Supply	....	....	5
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	26
Tents and Vans	...	...	13
Keeping of Animals	...	...	5
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	83
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	16
Piggeries	...	...	8
Drainage Work	...	...	123
Cesspools	...	...	2

continued —

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Samples

(a) Milk— Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Iced Lollipops	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
(c) Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Swabs from drinking vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3329</u>

Interviews—

Health	....	....	....	....	....	....	746
Housing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1224
							<u>1970</u>

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1953. WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1952

	Informal		Statutory		Work done in Default	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Public Health Act, 1936	187	244	17	23	6	6
Housing Act, 1936	17	16	6	4	2	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	6	9	—	—	—	—
Factories Act, 1937	9	9	—	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	1	3	—	—	—	—
Milk & Daries Regulation	3	2	—	—	—	—
Prevention of damage by Pests Act	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>223</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, AS A RESULT OF
NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS,
HOUSING ACT, AND THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

Dwelling Houses

Roofs Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Floors Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Window frames, cords, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Pavings, yards and passages	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
New sinks provided and fixed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sink Wastes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
External Walls pointed	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Eaves Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Dampness remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Stairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hot Water system repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burst water pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Washing Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Food Store	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Drains, Water Closets and Ashbin Accommodation

Obstructed Drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Drains repaired or reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
W.C's. repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Closet Structures repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	188
Gullies renewed or provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Other Nuisances

Dirty houses cleaned	4
----------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Licensed Premises

Redecoration	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
New floor provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hot water and sink provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Walls repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Food Premises

Hot Water Supply provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Premises cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Washing facilities provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Shops

Miscellaneous	2
---------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Factories

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Other offences remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	6

General

Pig-sty improvements	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Other nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Poultry house improvements	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

449

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of each type of Sanitary Convenience in the district at the end of the year was as follows :—

Water Closets	4520
Pail Closets	162
Privy Middens	8
Tippler Closets	64
Dustbins	4865

During the year only six pail closets were converted to the water carriage system—in spite of the £10 grant per house which the Council make to encourage voluntary conversions.

Approximately one third of those remaining could be converted without much difficulty—but these will no doubt have to wait until the Council are in a financial position to institute compulsory conversion.

At the time of compiling this report, schemes are in preparation for the conversion of 9 pail closets and one earth closet.

During the year 207 linear yards of 6" dia. sewer were laid.

HOUSING.

No. of inspections made in connection with duties of

Housing Manager	787
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It is somewhat disheartening to report that, despite the Council completing more new houses during 1953, namely 88, than in any single year since the building-of Council houses commenced, a glance at the following table will show that the number of applicants still wishing to be rehoused, was only reduced by 7, due to the fact that 95 new applications were received during the year. It would appear from this that the Council's task of providing new houses is one that will never be completed. However, it is expected that when the benefits of the increased rate of private building are felt, the number of applicants for Council houses will be reduced.

It is unfortunate that since 1946 no housing accommodation has been provided for the old people, but in the near future, this will be remedied by the erection of bungalows on our Parks Estate. Additional accommodation will probably be found for some of the old people in our pre-fabricated houses when certain improvements have been effected. In my opinion, the list comprising 46 applicants for old people's bungalows does not accurately reflect the demand. Many would-be applicants are deterred by the uncertainty of being able to afford the rent, and by not wishing to leave the centre of the town.

Position as at December 31st, 1953.

1.—Table showing year when application was made :—

1946	53
1947	13
1948	35
1949	42
1950	58
1951	53
1952	91
1953	95
Total	440

2.—Type of Present Accommodation of Applicants.

Tenants	....	....	....	....	218
In Rooms	....	....	....	....	218
Caravans	....	....	....	....	4

3.—Situation of Applicants.

Within Urban District	....	....	....	394
Outside Urban District	....	....	....	46

4.—Applications for Old People's Bungalows.

46

5.—Size of Applicants' Families.

122 Applicants with no children
154 Applicants with 1 child.
99 Applicants with 2 children.
65 Applicants with over 2 children.

6.—Number of Families in Applicants' Houses.

One Family in house	....	....	....	203
Two Families in house	....	....	....	202
Three Families in house	....	....	....	33
In Services	....	....	....	2

7.—Allocation of Points to Applicants.

	Points.
1 with	.... over 50
2 „	.... 45—50
10 „	.... 40—45
19 „	.... 35—40
62 „	.... 30—35
177 „	.... 20—30
169 „	.... under 20

The Housing Points Scheme continued to function satisfactorily. Applicants have, I think, more confidence in the scheme than previously, and, whilst not wishing to claim that our system is by any means perfect, after examining those operated by several other Local Authorities, I have yet to find one which, in my opinion, is of equal merit.

HOUSING POINTS SCHEME.

Part 1.—Basic Points.

1. Overcrowding.

Points to be given for lack of bedroom accommodation based on a standard which assumes that a separate bedroom is needed for each of the following :—

- (a) Man and wife.
- (b) One or two children under 10 years.
- (c) One or two males over 10 years.
- (d) One or two females over 10 years.
- (e) A person whom the Sanitary Inspector considers should sleep in a room alone, and who will undertake to do so. (An applicant awarded points under (e) will not qualify for points under No. 4 below).

For each bedroom by which the applicant's accommodation falls short of the above standard 10 POINTS

Except in case (b) if only ONE child under 10 years 5 POINTS

Note—Where, for example, there is one male or female under 10 years, and one person of the same sex over 10 years, only one bedroom is assumed to be necessary.

Points will also be awarded for STATUTORY overcrowding in the WHOLE dwelling. For each half-unit above the permitted number 2 POINTS

2. Lack of Separate Home.

- For sharing or not having a kitchen 10 POINTS
- For sharing or not having a living room 5 POINTS
- For sharing or not having a W.C. 2 POINTS

3. Unsuitable Accommodation.

Where the applicant's present accommodation is sub-standard, points to be awarded, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector : Up to 10 POINTS

Note—The maximum of 10 points to be reserved for applicants living in a house which would normally be scheduled as unfit for human habitation.

4. Ill-Health or other serious Physical Disability.

When this is caused, or the effects are aggravated, by housing conditions which a transfer to other accommodation might improve, points to be awarded on the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector : Up to 10 POINTS

(An applicant awarded points under No. 4 will not qualify for points under 1(e) above).

5. Date of Application.

For each year on list (from 1946 only) 4 POINTS

Part 2.—Balancing Points.

Balancing points are ONLY to be employed to distinguish between applicants who have the highest number of BASIC points.

1. Suitability of the applicant as a Council tenant, up to
10 POINTS
2. Length of residence of applicant *or* wife (whichever is greater) in Belper Urban District (From 1939 only)
For each year 1 POINT
3. War Service of applicant *or* wife (not both) in Armed Forces or Merchant Navy from 1939—1945, up to
3 POINTS

Note—Notwithstanding the foregoing Points Scheme the Council are empowered to retard, for any period, any applicants who are considered undesirable for reasons such as rent arrears, disturbers of the peace (*i.e.* those whose mode of life would be likely to cause discomfort to other tenants and to have an ill-effect on the estate). Such families would not be passed over permanently but would be told that when their cases were re-considered the conditions then obtaining would be taken into account.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

New houses erected during the year by :

(a) Local Authority	... ..	88
(b) Private Enterprise	... ..	21
Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	135
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	12
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	12
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the Local Authority	... ..	102
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	4
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	3
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	... ..	1
Number of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	2

STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected since 1930.

Year	Houses erected by Local Authority	Houses erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1930	12	22	34
1931	—	65	65
1932	54	60	114
1933	—	125	125
1934	—	163	163
1935	—	63	63
1936	—	64	64
1937	—	53	53
1938	20	126	146
1939	—	37	37
1940	—	—	—
1941	—	2	2
1942	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—
1946	50 (incl. 40 Pre-Fabs)	34	84
1947	52	20	72
1948	68	23	91
1949	60	22	82
1950	42	4	46
1951	64	3	67
1952	40	15	55
1953	88	21	109
TOTALS	550	922	1572

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 (Section 11) DURING THE YEAR.

36, 38, 40, The Fleet.

The owner, not making any proposition, Demolition Orders in respect of these three houses were made by the Council.

11, Cowhill.

The owner, not making any proposition, a Demolition Order was made by the Council, and the house was demolished.

20a and 22, St. John's Road.

Closing Orders were made in respect of these two houses in accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Section 10.

55, 57, Chesterfield Road.

These two houses were demolished, Demolition Orders having been made in 1951.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Registered Common Lodging House in the district. The maximum number of lodgers allowed is forty-four. Frequent visits were made to the premises which were found to be in satisfactory condition.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Three licences were issued, in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station caravans on individual sites.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council carry out free treatment of all private dwellings in the area infested with rats and mice. Business premises are charged with the costs of labour and materials.

Six contracts were in force at the end of the year with business firms in the district for systematic extermination of rats and mice.

SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL.

(Period 1/1/53 to 31/3/54).

	Local Authority		Private		Business		Total
Number of inspections carried out	55		162		209		426
	rats	mice	rats	mice	rats	mice	Total
Number of treatments	40	1	80	32	19	32	204
Number of points pre-baited	395	—	302	—	152	—	849
Number of points poison baited	592	178	721	1011	220	1105	3827
Number of points gassed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of traps used	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
*Number of bodies found	163	8	134	27	58	27	417

* These numbers are the bodies actually recovered, but an estimated kill several times larger can safely be assumed.

Test Baiting Sewers.

Date	Number of Manholes	% Infested
29/6/53 to 6/7/53	74	Nil.

The test baiting indicated that our sewer system was completely free from infestation.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at twenty-five premises.

Bugs	...	...	...	4
Cockroaches	...	...	...	9
Ants	...	...	...	11
Silverfish	....	....	....	1
				—
				25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

Number of visits to infected houses	... ..	69
Number of houses disinfected	.... ..	8
Number of notices to day schools	... ..	59
Number of library books disinfected	... ..	39
Flock beds, etc., destroyed	.... ..	24

In addition, liquid disinfectant was supplied free of charge for use during the period of infection.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

285 shops of the following categories are on the register.

Grocers and Provisions	.... ..	61
Grocers and sub-post office	.... ..	4
General and sub-post office	.... ..	1
General Stores and Off-Licence	.... ..	3
Fish Fryers	.... ..	19
General Stores and Cafes	.... ..	3
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	.... ..	19
Greengrocers	.... ..	17
Butchers	.... ..	21
Fishmongers	.... ..	2
Tobacconists and Sweets	.... ..	1
Confectionery	.... ..	17
Ice-Cream	.... ..	3
Ladies' Hairdressers	.... ..	9
Gents' Hairdressers	.... ..	5
Pharmacists	.... ..	5
Newsagents	.... ..	7
General Drapers	.... ..	16
Furniture	.... ..	6
Tobacconists	.... ..	2
Paints and Wallpaper	.... ..	4
Ironmongers	.... ..	3
Fancy Goods and Stationers	.... ..	3
Electric, Radio and Cycle	.... ..	13
Footwear	.... ..	10
Dry Cleaners	.... ..	2
Gents' Outfitters	.... ..	5
Miscellaneous	.... ..	20
Ladies' Wear	.... ..	4

285

It was found necessary to serve four informal notices requesting the provision of the prescribed notice regarding the weekly half-day closing, and one notice regarding the provision of seats for female assistants.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following tables show the work done during the year under the above Acts.

Register of Factories. (31st December, 1953).

Hosiery Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Motor Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Food Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Manufacturing Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chemical Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sweet Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cotton Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paint Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oil Refinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineering Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Monumentalists	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Beer Bottlers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Iron Founders	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Spring Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Builders and Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Motor Car Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dyers and Bleachers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shoe Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Caravan Constructors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seed Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Saw Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Electrical Contractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Coach Painters	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Half-hose Finishers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Underwear Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—	
						72	
						—	

Seventy-three inspections were made to the above premises.

The seventy-two factories at the end of the year were employing 2,185 females and 1,909 males, a total of 4,094 persons. These figures show an increase in female labour and a reduction in male labour.

All factories were inspected, but apart from several minor defects, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Part I of the Act.

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	79	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72	81	9	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions instituted
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	9	—	—	—

Part viii of the Act

OUTWORK

	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of Default in sending lists to Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)....	45	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was 45. This is a reduction on the number (64) engaged on this class of work during 1952.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	40	40
Gloves	—	—
Clothing	5	5
	—	—
	45	45
	—	—

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One registration has been made under the above Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is largely derived from a well 120 ft. deep and a bore-hole 180ft. deep at the Pumping Station at the Meadows, from which water is pumped either directly to the distribution mains or to a service reservoir at Bessyloan, from which it gravitates to certain parts of the town.

Supplementing this main supply are three service reservoirs partly fed by springs and partly from the main Pumping Station.

All water is sterilized at the source by chlorination.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and generally in quantity, with the exception that occasionally in the higher parts of the district it was sometimes difficult to meet the demand.

18 bacteriological and chemical examinations have been made of the raw water and the water going into the supply, as follows :—

	<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Spring water, Raw	3	—	3	—
Spring water chlorinated	3	—	3	—
Pumping Station, raw	1	—	1	—
chlorinated	2	—	2	—

Chemical Analysis		Well and Bore hole Yield	Spring Yield
Appearance	Clear, very faintly green.	Clear and	colourless.
pH. value	...	7.35	6.45
		parts per million	
Total Solid Matter	...	270	205
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0	0
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	0	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	2	17
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	20	21
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° Fahr.	...	0	0
Hardness	Temporary	145	35
	Permanent	55	80
	Total	200	115
Metals	...	0	0
Free chlorine	...	0	0.76

Bacteriological Examination

C. Welchii *Not done*

Presumptive Coliform Count

Probable number of Coliform bacilli present	...	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per 100 ml.
--	-----	--------------------	--------------------

Differential Coliform Test

Probable number of faecal B Coli	...	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per 100 ml.
-------------------------------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------

Improvements.

Old main renewed—5" dia. 400 linear yards.

(I am indebted to Mr. J. Lawson, Surveyor and Engineer for assistance in compiling the report on water supply).

SUPPLY TO HOUSES.

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of houses in district connected to mains	4744	15,665
Number of houses in district supplied from stand- pipe on mains	7	25
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe on mains	3	10

Two samples of water from a private supply were unsatisfactory. The consumers were told to boil all water before consumption. It is hoped to improve this supply by the installation of filtering plant.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Patronage of the Council's indoor swimming bath—consisting of one pool 70 ft. long by 27ft. wide and a range of slipper baths—was as follows :—

	1952	1953
Bathers	26,978	26,295
Spectators	1,918	1,306
Slipper Baths	1,957	1,891

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs, also 11,671 children from schools in the district.

Two Samples of water were taken from the baths and both showed no signs of bacterial pollution from human sources.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-1936.

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the department under the above Acts.

During the year no new tanks were installed.

Number of Licences in force		37
Total quantity of Petrol covered by Licences		43,300 gals.
Fees paid		£21 10 0

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Periodical inspections showed that these premises generally were being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Nineteen licences to slaughter or stun animals which were issued in 1952 remain in force until 31st December, 1954.

FOOD.

1.—MEAT.

Inspection of meat consumed in our district is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Derby County Borough as all slaughtering is done at slaughterhouses under their jurisdiction.

2.—MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors	....	....	12
Dairy Premises	....	....	5

Sale of Designated Milk.

Licences granted during the year :

(a) **Dealers Licences.**

Tuberculin Tested	....	12
Pasteurised	....	12

(b) **Supplementary Licences.**

Tuberculin Tested	....	4
Pasteurised	....	4

Total Number of Samples Collected.

Methylene Blue	....	4
Phosphatase	....	5
Biological	....	71
		80

	Meth. Blue		B. Coli.		Phosphatase		Biological	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis	Unsatis	Satis.	Unsatis	Neg.	Pos.
Undesignated	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	5
Accredited	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Pasteurised	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

The five positive results from 71 samples collected gives a figure of almost 7.04% positive, which is an increase in the figure of 4.16% during 1952.

As a result of the five positive samples, five cows were slaughtered and found to be suffering from tuberculosis in various stages of advancement.

3.—ICE-CREAM.

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale	....	3
Premises registered for Sale only	....	44

Eighty-three visits were made to these premises, and satisfactory conditions have been maintained, the proof of which is to be found in the following paragraph dealing with sampling.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream continues to rise, and in four years has increased from 15 to 44, with indications that even more premises will be registered.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

Forty-nine samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for Methylene Blue Examination.

The results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades.			
1	2	3	4
44	4	1	—

This shows that out of all samples collected during the year, only one gave an unsatisfactory result and the figure of 97.96% satisfactory is one which indicates that the manufacturer, storage and sale of ice-cream in this town was carried out in a most hygienic manner.

These results are, in my opinion, highly satisfactory, and not far short of the hope I expressed last year that every sample would be Grade 1.

During the year, National publicity was given to the danger attached to eating ice lollies contaminated by injurious metals from the moulds used in their manufacture.

Special inspection was made of the moulds used by our three registered manufacturers, and seven samples of ice lollies were sent for analysis. I am pleased to record that all the samples gave satisfactory results, five being almost completely free from any lead, the other two containing only a very small quantity. It is correct, therefore, to say that ice lollies manufactured in our area were free from harmful contamination.

In addition, three ice lollies were sent for B.Coli. examination and these all gave satisfactory results.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS.

No specific campaign was carried out, but regular inspection of all premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, was supplemented by giving advice wherever possible to encourage hygienic handling of all foodstuffs.

Food Premises in the Area.

	No.	<i>Inspections during the year.</i>
Bakehouses	7	17
Dairies	5	16
Ice-Cream Premises	44	83
Fish Fryers	19	14
Licensed Premises	42	53
Grocers & Greengrocers	86	203
Butchers	21	26
Fishmongers	2	6
Cafes, Canteens, etc.	22	54
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 248	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 472

Food Premises registered under Section 14, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

	No.	<i>Inspections during the year</i>
Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Food	36	56
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	3	34
Sale of Ice-Cream	44	44

Generally, conditions have been satisfactory. Hygienic improvements have been carried out at many food shops voluntarily.

It was found necessary to serve informal notices in a comparatively few instances. As a result of these notices, the following work was done :—

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed....	3
Provision of hot water and washing facilities	4
Rooms redecorated (Licensed Premises)	3
New floor constructed (Licensed Premises)....	1
Walls repaired (Licensed Premises)	2

HYGIENE IN LICENSED PREMISES.

All premises were inspected at least once, and, as a result of informal action, improvements in the way of redecoration of public rooms was obtained in several cases.

Unexpected further delay has prevented the remaining two premises mentioned in the report for 1952 being improved to the required standard. However, at the time of going to print, work was actually in progress at one, and plans for the other are in course of preparation.

Pressure of work prevented a repetition of the collection of swabs from drinking glasses at all Licensed Premises, but it was possible to do this at premises which had previously given the poorest results. Six swabs were collected as follows :—

<i>Colinform Test.</i>		<i>Plate Count.</i>
		<i>No. of colonies developing in agar after 48 hours incubation at 37° C.).</i>
No. 1—Wine glass	Satisfactory	820 per ml.
No. 2—Pint Jar	"	960 " "
No. 3— $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Glass	Unsatisfactory	Uncountable
No. 4— $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	Satisfactory	20 per ml.
No. 5—Pint glass	"	10 " "
No. 6— $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint glass	"	20 " "

Nos. 5 and 6 were repeats of Nos. 1 and 2, and repeat of No. 3 was taken early in 1954 and found to be satisfactory. The above results indicate the necessity for carrying out such work, and it is hoped with the return of my Assistant from National Service during 1954, to devote more time to this particular duty.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1953.

	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Pork	1	34	0
Boiled Ham			8
Sausages		92	0
Bacon		16	12
Margarine		24	0
Dripping		56	0
Cheese	2	101	0
Dried Fruit	3	98	8
Dried Peas		12	0
Honey		12	0
Jam		2	0
Salad Cream, Sauces & Pickles		8	0
Gravy Powder		3	6
Bournvita, Ovaltine, Barlova		4	0
Coffee		1	0
Jelly		19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour		18	0
Cake Mixture		8	0
Orange & Lemon Squash Cordials		10	12
Sago		27	0
Puddings, Xmas		19	0
Chocolates		3	12
Chocolate Biscuits		1	10
Tinned			
Meat	1	93	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ham	1	108	2
Steak & Kidney Pudding		1	8
Fish	1	82	7
Fruit	4	22	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam and Mincemeat		15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk		62	1
Beans & Sausage		2	0
Beans		17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas		50	14
Soup		10	14
Tomatoes	2	5	12
Bottled			
Fruit		36	5
<hr/>			
Total Weight Condemned, 1953	1 ton	4cwts.	73lbs. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
<hr/>			
Total Weight Condemned, 1952	—	13cwts.	15lbs. 10 oz.
<hr/>			

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Where practicable, condemned food was collected and sent for processing as kitchen waste concentrate, otherwise, it was sent to our refuse disposal tip.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF TINNED FOOD.

As a result of a request from the County Analyst, visits were made to every food shop in the area to ascertain whether a certain brand of sardine was being offered for sale. It was found that 566 such tins were being displayed. Shopkeepers were asked to withhold these tins from sale until further examination and analyses had been made.

Eventually, acting in co-operation with the County Analyst's Department, 529 of the tins were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

In connection with the Food Poisoning outbreak mentioned in the Medical Officer of Health's report, 12 tins of Herrings and 9 tins of sardines were examined and samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis. Bacteriological examination of the unopened tins revealed no evidence of food poisoning organisms, but the sardines were found to be heavily contaminated with tin. No other explanation was found for the outbreak of food poisoning; the 9 tins of sardines were condemned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Sampling of food under the above Act is carried out by the County Council, and Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following report.

" During the year 1953 the work under the above Act included the examination of 91 samples purchased by Mr. Clark, the County Sampling Officer, and 11 samples submitted for special examination by the Belper Urban District Council.

Of the 91 routine samples, 24 were milks and, with one exception, these were found to be genuine and of satisfactory composition. The one exception was deficient in fat and the vendor was cautioned.

The samples other than milk, included French Moroccan Sardines packed in Oil and Tomato, and eight samples were found to be seriously contaminated with tin. This led, as in other districts in the County, to the need for examination of stocks at many premises in the area, and the collaboration of your Council with the County Sampling Officer in this work, which resulted in the condemnation of faulty stock, led to the removal from the market of food which undoubtedly could be classed as a potential danger to health.

Of the samples submitted by your Council, four were taken in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning. These consisted of three samples of French Moroccan Sardines in Tomato and one of Canned Herring in Tomato. The Canned Herring was satisfactory, but the three samples of French Moroccan Sardines in Tomato were heavily contaminated with tin, and, in my opinion, food contaminated in this way was the cause of the illness reported.

The remaining seven samples consisted of Ice Lollies and were the subject of special examination for metals. Contamination of Ice Lollies had been the subject of articles in the press and of a large number taken in the County, a few had been found to contain objectionable amounts of lead. Investigation had shown that the materials used in the preparation of the Lollies were free from lead and that the contamination was derived from the moulds in which they are frozen.

Of the seven samples submitted by your Council, the lead content of five samples was negligible. The other two samples contained some lead but the proportion was lower than the limit at that time recommended by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food. It may well be that in the future, this limit will be reduced, and it is important to ensure that the moulds used—particularly if they are tinned copper moulds—are in good condition and not repaired by local soldering operations, if this serious type of contamination is to be avoided.”

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

Refuse Collection.

This was carried out by two Shelvoke & Drewry eight cubic yard side loaders, each manned by a team of five men. The area is divided into two districts and the “continuous” system operated. A seven day collection was maintained whenever possible, but this became increasingly difficult as more new houses were completed, and it was obvious that the existing vehicles were inadequate. After a successful demonstration, a Shelvoke & Drewry 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper fitted with a diesel engine was ordered for delivery in 1954.

Routine collections were disrupted by holidays and the absence of workmen through sickness or other causes. In a small Authority it is often not possible to replace absent workmen, there being no reserve upon which to draw, consequently, collection quickly becomes irregular.

Refuse collection, like many other essential services, goes on unnoticed until something upsets the schedule and then public attention is focused upon it. A glance at the “efficiency statistics” which show that nearly a quarter of a million dustbins were emptied during the year, will give some indication that even in the smaller Authorities, the service performed by the Cleansing Department is by no means small.

It is interesting to note that the density of summer refuse increased considerably and was very little different from that collected in Winter. This is no doubt a reflection of the climatic conditions of a "poor" Summer and a mild Winter.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Dalley Lane. Ministry of Health recommendations are carried out as far as practicable.

Labour consists of three tipmen, one being a chargehand.

Tins, bottles, textiles, paper and any other article which can be sold, are picked out. This not only increases salvage income, but preserves tipping space, and, what is most important, creates a better tip.

It does appear that the composition of refuse is definitely changing. Except for a very short period each year, cinders, ashes and the more solid constituents are conspicuous by their absence, whilst paper and the lighter components are present in ever increasing quantities. This bulkier refuse certainly makes the task of controlled tipping much harder.

Trade Refuse.

There have been no changes in the charges for the collection and disposal of trade refuse, which are as follows :—

Scale of Charges.		
One bin cleansed weekly	....	Free.
One addition bin cleansed weekly	....	20/- per half year.
Two " " " "	" " " "	24/- per half year.
Larger quantities	.... " ....	Charge fixed after investigation.
Disposal of Trade Refuse at Council Tip		3/- to 5/- per load according to weight.

Cesspool Cleansing and Nightsoil Collection.

This is carried out during the day by a Shelvoke & Drewy 800 gallon capacity combined cesspool/gully emptier fitted with a nightsoil unit.

There was a continued demand for the use of this vehicle by adjoining Authorities and property owners in districts not possessing a cesspool emptier. The vehicle was loaned at reasonable charges whenever it could be spared.

Outdoor Staff.

- 2 Refuse Freighter driver/loaders.
- 8 Loaders.
- 3 Tip Men (one charge-hand).
- 1 Salvage Baler operator.
- 1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Driver.
- 1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Attendant.

Salvage.

Waste Paper.

The graph and tables will show that during the year over 208 tons of waste paper were collected. This represents slightly more than 22 cwts. per 1000 population per month, which is the highest figure ever reached since we started the salvage of waste paper.

Prices remained stable throughout the year, and it is hoped this will continue as it greatly facilitates the task of estimating income.

Kitchen Waste.

Tonnage collected was slightly more than in previous years, but the scheme was abandoned in March, 1954, when the Authority to whom we delivered the raw material closed down their processing plant. We duly applied to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries for a release from the Direction to collect waste food, and this was granted.

My personal views on the subject are that the removal of communal bins from the streets is very welcome and a decided hygienic improvement, but I feel it a pity that valuable animal feeding stuff should be destroyed.

It is hoped that this waste food will not find its way to the refuse disposal tip but that it will be collected privately for animal feeding or be returned to the soil in the way of compost.

Scrap Metal.

Tins and scrap picked out of the refuse during the year totalled 83 tons 17 cwts., representing nearly 9 cwts. per 1,000 population per month.

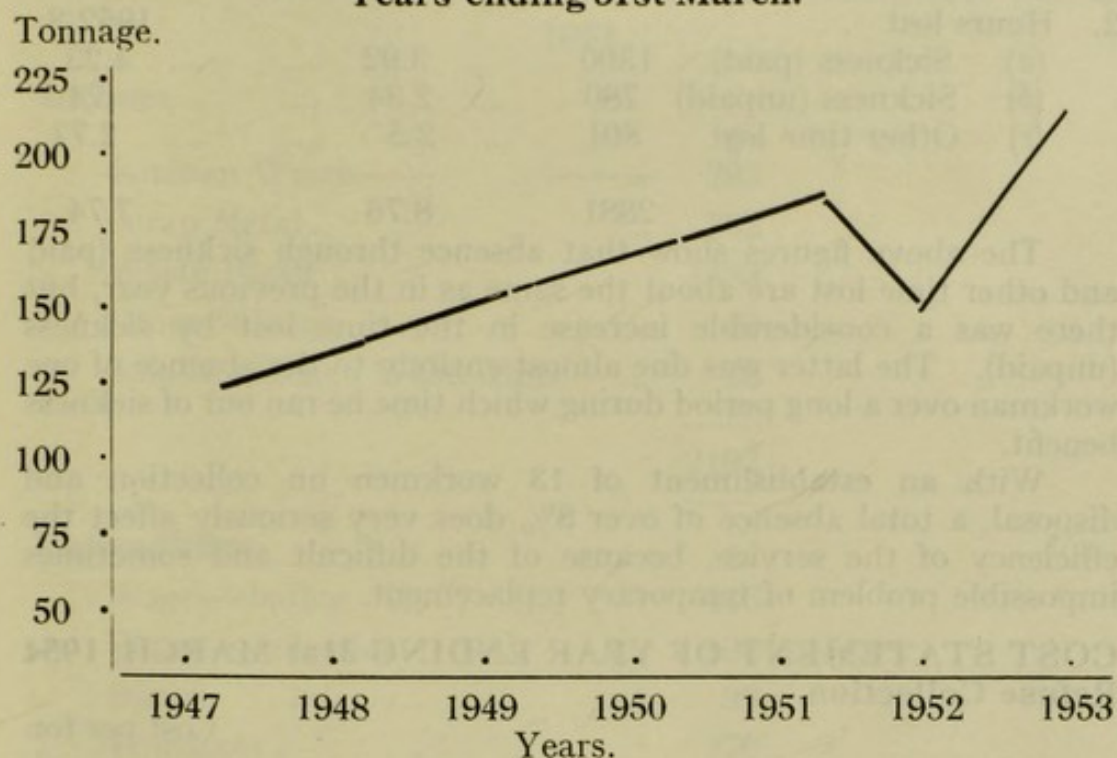
As a result of a special scrap drive organized in conjunction with the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee and held simultaneously with other Local Authorities in the County during the period 20th April to 2nd May, 1953, 15 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. of scrap iron was collected. In addition to benefiting the steel industry, the drive resulted in a net profit to the Council of more than £30.

The excess of income for all classes of salvage over total expenditure was £799. This is rather more than a 2d. rate and reflects credit on all those people who helped the Council by saving waste paper, etc., for collection.

WASTE PAPER COLLECTIONS.

1947—1953.

Years ending 31st March.



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1953.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	4754
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	...	...	4884
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check weighed 3rd week in January and 3rd week in July) Includes 208 tons waste paper)	....	....	4598
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	...	10
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	...	...	1.83 tons
Number of bins emptied during year	....	....	240,807
Number of bins emptied per man hour (including driver)	...	...	10.83
		(excluding driver)	13.54
Number of premises cleared per man hour (incl. driver)	...	...	10.52
		(excl. driver)	13.16
Yield per 1000 population per day (365 days per annum)			0.8 tons
Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to			
Disposal point	....	...	2 miles
Frequency of collection	...	...	7 days

Density of Refuse.

	cwts. per cubic yard	1952/53	195/34
Summer period	...	4.9	6.2
Winter period	...	7.3	7.9

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1954)

1. Possible working hours	.....	.....	.....	31,674
			% of possible working hours	
2. Hours lost				1952/3
(a) Sickness (paid)	1300	....	3.92	.... 4.23
(b) Sickness (unpaid)	780	....	2.34	.... .74
(c) Other time lost	801	....	2.5	.... 2.77
	2881		8.76	7.74

The above figures show that absence through sickness (paid and other time lost) are about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase in the time lost by sickness (unpaid). The latter was due almost entirely to the absence of one workman over a long period during which time he ran out of sickness benefit.

With an establishment of 13 workmen on collection and disposal, a total absence of over 8% does very seriously affect the efficiency of the service, because of the difficult and sometimes impossible problem of temporary replacement.

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1954 Refuse Collection.

	£			Cost per ton s. d.
Wages	3323			
Transport	1888			
Sundries	64			
	5275	....	....	24 0
Gross cost				
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)	67	....	....	4
	5208	....	....	23 8
Cost per 1000 population per annum		....	£332	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum		....	£1096	

Refuse Disposal.

Wages	1109			
Maintenance and repairs	73			
Sundries	19			
Rents, Rates, etc.	70			
Raising manholes	—			
Repairs to chimney	131			
Loan charges	39			
	1441	....	....	6 7
Gross cost				
Less income (Trade Refuse)	35	....	....	2
	1406	....	....	6 5
Cost per 1000 population per annum		....	£89	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum		....	£296	

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March 1954.

Income

	£
Kitchen Waste	293
Scrap Metal	302
Waste Paper	1483
Other Salvage	86
Sale of Kitchen Waste Bins	28
	2192

Expenditure

	£
Wages—baling ...	446
Wages—collection ...	196
Bonus ...	96
Transport ...	370
Baling wire ...	15
Food Waste Bins... ..	36
Sundries ...	76
Repairs to buildings ...	86
Rates on buildings ...	24
Scrap Drive	28
	1393

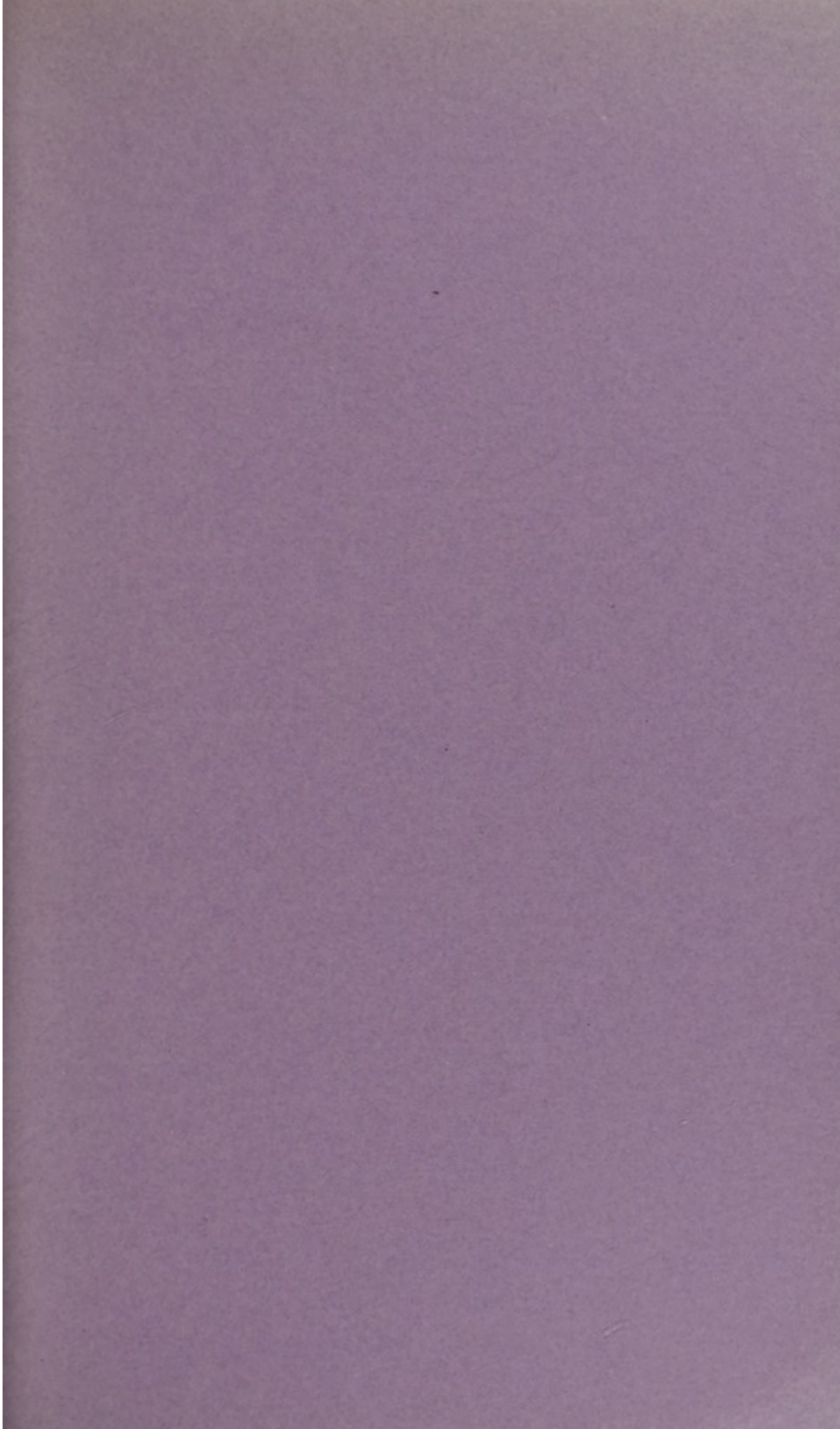
Excess of income over expenditure 799

Totals

	£	
Net Cost—Collection ...	5208	Per Ton s. d. 24 0
Net Cost—Disposal ...	1406	6 5
	6614	30 5
Less Salvage, excess of income over expenditure ...	799	3 7½
Total Net Cost ...	5815	26 10½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
1946 to 1953/4
Years ending 31st March.

Year	Paper		Scrap Metal Including Unflattened Tins		Bones		Kitchen Waste		Bottles and Jars		Cullet		Textiles		Income	
	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	£.	
1946/7	95	1 3	—	—	—	16 0	77	3 2	9	2 0	—	—	1	9 0	889	—
1947/8	105	8 0	—	—	—	10 1	55	13 0	5	10 0	—	—	1	9 3	954	—
1948/9	117	11 4	18	19 1	—	7 2	50	4 2	3	9 0	—	15 0	1	4 3	1078	—
1949/50	138	13 0	66	5 3	—	— 3	66	11 0	3	17 0	2	6 0	3	8 3	1044	—
1950/51	161	2 3	93	9 0	—	—	69	12 2	3	5 0	1	15 0	4	2 0	1721	—
1951/52	185	9 3	110	8 1	—	—	68	14 0	3	13 0	3	8 0	2	11 0	3590	—
1952/53	157	6 0	77	10 1	—	—	69	9 2	4	18 3	3	2 0	2	2 0	1851	12 1
1953/54	208	11 0	99	5 0	—	—	73	2 0	10	16 0	5	19 0	3	5 0	2163	16 5



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