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BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(DERBYSHIRE)

HEALTH
A 28 JUN 67
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

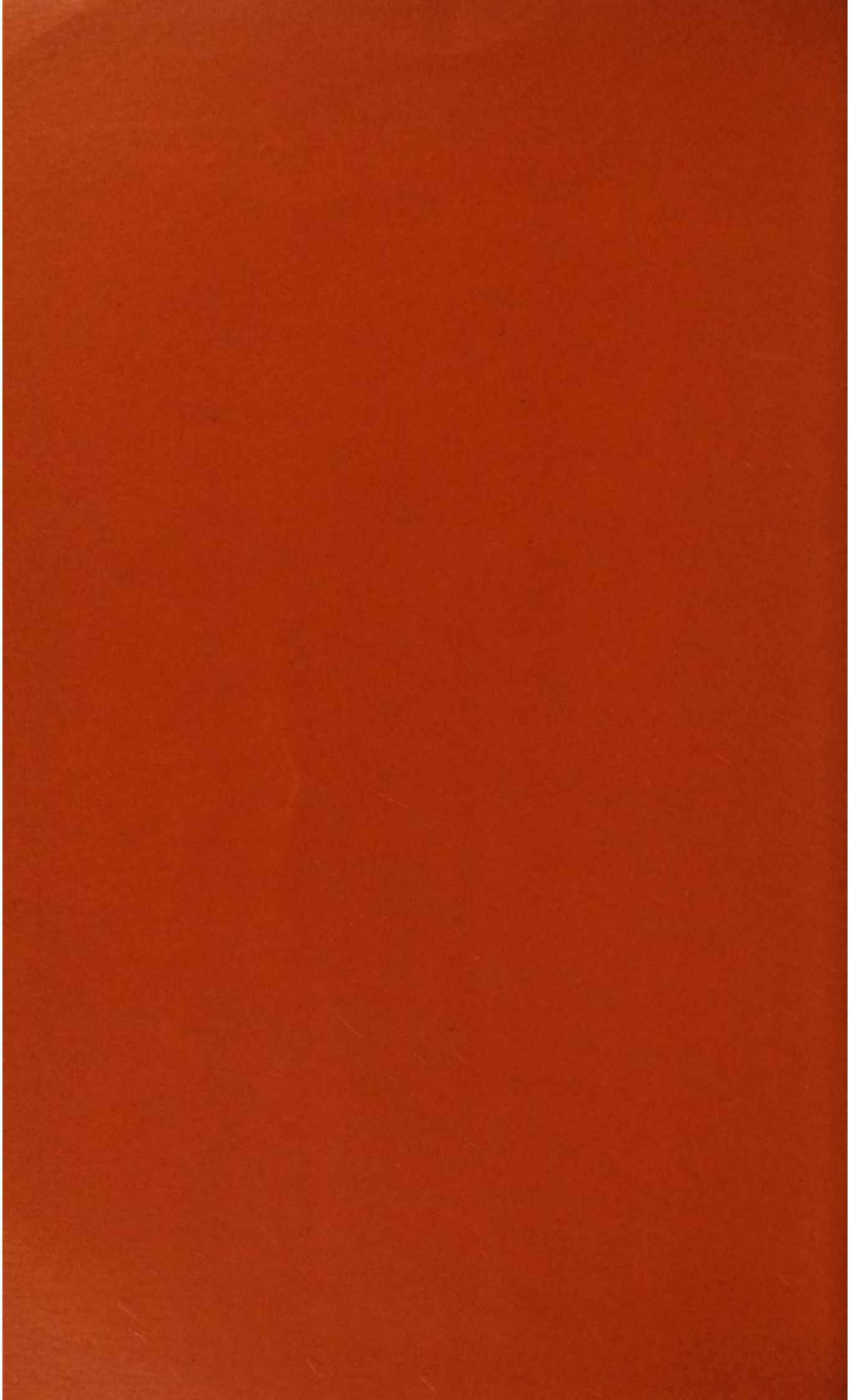
JAMES BAILEY,

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., I.S.A.A., (DIP.)



FOR THE YEAR 1956





Belper Urban District Council

1956

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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

Councillor	W. Beardmore	Councillor	A. Hall
„	C. Beastall	„	A. Hampson
„	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	„	H. G. Melbourne
„	T. F. Blackham	„	H. Seal
„	F. R. Bott	„	J. L. Street
„	T. Winrow	„	G. R. Ottewell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager

(Also Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Regulation Acts)

JAMES BAILEY,

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., I.S.A.A. (DIP).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

LEON S. MEREDITH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk : Miss M. A. BUXTON

**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, 1956.

The report gives detailed information on the statistics including vital statistics of the Urban District for 1956. The work of the Sanitary Department is described in detail in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, and illustrates well the variety of duties which the department is called upon to perform.

The only notable feature in the vital statistics is the drop in the birth rate by 3.5. The total amount of notifiable infectious disease was small, but there were five notifications of poliomyelitis which is the highest for the district since notification of that disease commenced.

This year saw the introduction of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine in this country for the first time. Following registration in the Spring, treatment of selected groups commenced in early Summer. Injections were stopped from July to October and resumed again in November at the end of the poliomyelitis season. The shortness of the period and the comparatively small number of children treated, makes it impossible to state at this stage how effective the protection afforded by the vaccine is, but I have been very impressed by the absence of complications or local reactions.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report gives an account of the immense amount of work which has had to be carried out in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. It should not be forgotten that the purpose of this legislation is to give the public clean, safe food and the Achilles heel of any such legislation is the food handler. The training of future entrants to the food and catering industries starts at home and especially in these times in the schools. The lack of decent hand washing and modern toilet facilities in many of our schools makes this a difficult task.

I wish to record my sincere thanks for the cordial support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and my indebtedness to the Clerk of the Council and other Officers for their co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 1946.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

No figures relating to the number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1956 were available at the time of going to print. Almost all primary immunisations in Infancy are given by general practitioners in this district, as parents generally wish to have protection given against whooping cough at the same time.

Visits to schools were made by the School Medical Officer for the purpose of giving reinforcing anti-diphtheria injections and also primary treatment for those whose parents had neglected to do so at the proper time during infancy.

No confirmed case of diphtheria has occurred in the urban district since 1949.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The County Health Committee has decided to seek the approval of the Minister of Health to an amendment of the County Council's proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, to enable the authority to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to classes of persons approved from time to time by the Minister. It is intended that a scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of children between their 13th and 14th birthdays shall be gradually introduced throughout the Administrative County.

Poliomyelitis.

Five cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district, four in the Belper Lane end of the town. Type I virus was responsible for all cases. Faecal specimens from all cases and family contacts were submitted to the Nottingham Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigation which that Laboratory has been carrying out on the spread of the Virus in family contacts. In one case, the Virus was isolated from both children, but not from their father, who was the patient.

Whooping Cough.

Most of the practitioners of the district give immunisation against whooping cough at the time of primary diphtheria immunisation. Whooping Cough notification has always been very incomplete in this district, but I feel that the low figures for the past few years do show the value of this procedure. Now that the Medical Research Council trials have confirmed this on a large scale, it is probable that the County Council will seek approval for a scheme under the National Health Service.

Dysentery.

The incidence of Sonne Dysentery has risen since 1945 and shifted in prevalence from Rural to Urban areas. It is related to overcrowding and its epidemiological behaviour being similar to measles suggests spread by contact. There were ten notifications during the present year, but many cases do not have medical care and many others are treated without investigation and not notified.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

Action was recommended in one case under this Section, an aged person aged 76, living alone under very neglected circumstances, but admission to hospital as an urgent case was arranged by the police before the legal formalities were completed.

The functions of the Council exercisable under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, have been authorised to be delegated to and exercised by the Public Health Committee.

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 Public Health Inspector's Report (Page 9).

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR YEAR 1956.

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

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS.

Total Outbreaks : Nil. Total Cases : Nil.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE.

Total Outbreaks : Nil. Total Cases : Nil.

SINGLE CASES

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

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,660
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	4987
RATEABLE VALUE 1 . 4 . 57....	£136,258
GENERAL RATE FOR 1957/8	18/0d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE Est. 1957/8....	£543
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES 31 . 3 . 57	£1,127,430
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY 31 . 3 . 57	£975,889

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1956 :—

(a) COUNCIL	24
(b) PRIVATE	56
TOTAL	80

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	95	79	174
ILLEGITIMATE	4	1	5
TOTALS	99	80	179

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 11.43

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	2	1	3
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	1	3

RATE OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION 0.19

	M	F
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :	5	1
“ “ “ “ FOUR WEEKS	3	1
	TOTAL 6	

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000

LIVE BIRTHS 33.52

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	99	83	182
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION			11.62

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	4	10	5	11	13	8	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	5	2	1	3	1	4	—
Scarlet Fever	92	36	34	61	61	26	9	22
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	5	20	8	2	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	80	51	322	37	435	—	249	1
Whooping-Cough	2	18	105	75	106	44	12	51
Erysipelas	1	—	4	3	—	1	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	4	6	1	3	1	1
Acute Polio Myelitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	5
Dysentery	—	11	2	5	2	16	5	10
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	18	—	22	4
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	193	131	491	213	646	109	319	103

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1956

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	45	60	Total
Whooping Cough	6	3	8	6	5	23	—	—	—	—	—	51
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	3	16	1	—	1	—	—	22
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	3	10
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	6	3	10	6	8	46	1	1	13	4	5	103

No cases were reported of the following diseases :—

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever,
Cerebro-spinal Fever, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum or Acute
Encephalitis.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	7	4	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	11	24
Coronary disease, angina	18	16	34
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2	5
Other heart disease	6	15	21
Other circulatory disease	9	6	15
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	5	14
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	6	7
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	3	—	3
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	99	83	182

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

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my ninth Annual Report, and in the following pages will be found details of the work done by my Department during the year 1956.

The report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 19/56 dated 11th December, 1956, issued by the Ministry of Health, whilst Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935-1951, and Article 14(3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, give directions for the preparation of the report, and in accordance with these, I have furnished the Medical Officer of Health with a report of the work done during the year ending 31st December, 1956.

There was a spate of new legislation introduced during the year which affected the duties and policy of the department.

The following Acts are worthy of mention :—

- Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956.
- Housing Subsidies Act, 1956.
- Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956.
- Clean Air Act, 1956 (certain sections only).
- Food & Drugs Act, 1955.
- The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

In addition, Bye-laws made by the Council relating to Knackers Yards, and to Hairdressers and Barbers, came into force during the year.

As a result of the 1955 Regulations, much time was spent on Food Hygiene and, together with Housing and Meat Inspection, occupied a great proportion of each working day. As far as time would allow, every endeavour was made not to neglect the many other duties, and this was made easier by the fact that no changes occurred in the staff. It would be wrong, however, to be smug in the belief that everything that should be done was done, indeed, a team of supermen could not achieve this ideal. The continued policy was, therefore, to deal with the duties in order of importance, matters of less urgency receiving such attention as time allowed.

Nearly 2,700 citizens called at the department for help or advice ; this is 200 more than in 1955. When one realises this averages out at about 10 each day, it is easy to see how much time is taken up by these interviews.

That the department was able to get through so much work is due to no small measure to the members of my staff, Mr. Meredith and Miss Buxton, to whom I tender my thanks.

I would also express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Mr. Charles Price, Clerk to the Council, and other members of the staff, for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BAILEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS.

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

All complaints were investigated and dealt with.

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	9
Drainage	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	4
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	34
Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	9
Filthy conditions	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Infestation					
Rats	...	...	...	...	50
Mice	...	...	...	...	29
Rabbits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ants	...	...	...	...	7
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	1
Beetles	....	....	....	....	3
Fleas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTALS ...					<hr/> 160 <hr/>

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1956.

Houses--Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	...	...	139
Housing Acts--Recorded Inspections	...	...	28
Dustbins	...	...	208
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	3
Pail Closets	...	...	6
Smoke Observations	...	...	5
Boiler Plant	....	....	5
Factories	...	...	60
Outworkers	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases Cases	...	...	44
Knacker's Yard	...	...	2
Rodent Control	.....	.....	47
Petroleum Acts	...	...	11
Licensed Premises	...	...	19
Filthy or Verminous Premises	.....	.....	7
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	197
Revisits to Property Under Notice	...	...	747
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	139
Bakehouses	...	...	10
Fishmongers	.....	.....	5
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	21
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	.....	.....	71
Inspections in connection with Housing Manager's Duties			303
Shops Act	...	...	89
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	642
Tents and Vans	...	...	9
Keeping of Animals	...	...	4
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	94
Drainage Work	...	...	134
Cesspools	...	...	5
Schools	.....	.....	6
Hairdressers	.....	.....	24
Rag Flock Act	.....	.....	1
			<hr/> 3109 <hr/>

continued

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Houses Disinfected	8
Houses Disinfested	16
Salvage	53
Refuse Collection and Disposal	137
Miscellaneous	5

Samples

(a) Milk—Tuberculosis	63
Methylene Blue	2
Phosphatase	2
(b) Ice-Cream	37
(c) Iced Lollies	2
TOTAL	3434

Interviews—

Health	1460
Housing	1193
	2653

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1956. WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1955.

	Informal		Statutory		Work done in default	
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
Public Health Act, 1936	250	194	29	20	5	5
Housing Act, 1936	20	12	4	5	—	1
Food Hygiene Regu- lations, 1955	106	—	—	—	—	—
Factories Act, 1937	2	3	—	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	4	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	3	—	—	—	—	—
Belper U.D.C. Act, 1953	19	—	—	—	3	—
Totals	404	210	33	25	8	6

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

Dwelling Houses

Roofs Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Floors Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Window frames, cords, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Pavings, yards and passages	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
New sinks provided and fixed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
External Walls pointed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Eaves Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Dampness remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Other repairs to houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Food Stores provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Waste Pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Drains, Water Closets and Ashbin Accommodation

Public Sewers maintained	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Obstructed Drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Drains repaired or reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
W.C's. repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
New W.C's. provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	169
Gulleys renewed or provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	6

Factories

Other offences remedied	1
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

326

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	4773
Pail Closets	129
Privy Middens	8
Tippler Closets	60
Dustbins	5097

During the year the Council continued the scheme of making a grant of £10 towards the cost of converting pail closets to the water carriage system—nine such conversions took place.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The scheme for the conversion of the six Ejector Stations to Centrifugal Electric Motor Driven Pumps was started, and is expected to be completed during the early part of 1957.

One new supernatant water pump and one new sludge pump have been installed at the disposal works.

HOUSING.

Number of inspections made in connection with duties of

Housing Manager	303
-----------------------	-----

During the year the Council completed 24 new houses and six shops on the Parks Estate.

The table on page 22 shows this to be the smallest number of houses erected by the Council since 1938, and by a strange coincidence, the number of houses erected by private enterprise during 1956, i.e. : 56, was the highest number since 1938.

To present a fair picture it should be pointed out that at the end of the year, the Council had under actual construction, 37 houses and 12 old people's bungalows.

I am particularly pleased that bungalows for the old people are at last being built as it is over eight years since the previous ones in Manor Road were completed. The provision of bungalows for old people nearly always results in extra accommodation being made available for other families, for most of the applicants are tenants of houses which in many cases are more suitable for younger and larger families.

The Council broke new ground in building 20 non-traditional houses of "Reema" construction. This was only done after much consideration, which included a visit and inspection at the factory manufacturing the component parts of the houses, by members of the Housing Committee. Completed housing sites were also visited.

The "Reema" houses were erected primarily because they could be completed quicker than traditional houses and because they were cheaper.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and whilst time alone will show their lasting qualities, the "finish" both internally and externally is very good and the tenants are highly satisfied.

I think the Council are to be congratulated in erecting these houses and for planning to build more of them in 1957.

Applications for Council Houses.

It was decided to carry out a census of applicants to provide a more realistic number of those still wanting a house, and the following figures prove that the effort was well worth while :—

Council Houses.

(a)	No. of cards sent out	415
(b)	No. of cards returned requesting cancellation	18
(c)	No. of cards not returned	153
(d)	No. of cards returned requesting application to remain on list	244

Old People's Bungalows.

(a)	No. of cards sent out	78
(b)	No. of cards returned requesting cancellation	2
(c)	No. of cards not returned	20
(d)	No. of cards returned requesting application to remain on list	56

The closing date for return of cards was 31st March, 1956. Applicants were given approximately a month in which to return the cards and a notice drawing attention to the closing date was inserted in the "Belper News" on 29th March, 1956.

173 applicants who failed to return their cards by 31st March, 1956, had their applications cancelled, and these, together with 20 applicants who requested cancellation, made a total of 193 removed from the list.

Position as at December 31st, 1956.

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

1946	....	....	....	....	....	4
1947	....	....	....	....	....	—
1948	....	....	....	....	....	2
1949	....	....	....	....	....	6
1950	....	....	....	....	....	14
1951	....	....	....	....	....	12
1952	....	....	....	....	....	23
1953	....	....	....	....	....	33
1954	....	....	....	....	....	48
1955	....	....	....	....	....	63
1956	....	....	....	....	....	68

Total 273

2.—Type of Present Accommodation of Applicants.

Tenants	....	....	....	....	....	144
In Rooms	....	....	....	....	....	117
Caravans	....	....	....	....	....	2
Owner/occupiers	....	....	....	....	....	10

3.—Situation of Applicants.

Within Urban District	....	....	....	....	....	257
Outside Urban District	....	....	....	....	....	16

4.—Applications for Old People's Bungalows.

1946	....	....	....	....	....	3
1947	....	....	....	....	....	8
1950	....	....	....	....	....	—
1951	....	....	....	....	....	2
1952	....	....	....	....	....	3
1953	....	....	....	....	....	5
1954	....	....	....	....	....	14
1955	....	....	....	....	....	14
1956	....	....	....	....	....	21

5.—Size of Applicants' Families. 70

89 Applicants with no children
 92 Applicants with 1 child.
 59 Applicants with 2 children.
 33 Applicants with more than 2 children.

6.—Number of Families in Applicants' Houses.

One Family in house	....	....	....	....	....	154
Two Families in house	....	....	....	....	....	113
Three Families in house	....	....	....	....	....	6

7.—Allocation of Points to Applicants. Points.

4	„	....	....	....	....	45—50
6	„	....	....	....	....	40—45
4	„	....	....	....	....	35—40
25	„	....	....	....	....	30—35
93	„	....	....	....	....	20—30
141	„	....	....	....	....	under 20

The Housing Points Scheme continued to function satisfactorily, details of which follow.

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 Public Health Inspector considers should sleep in a room alone, and who will undertake to do so. (An applicant awarded 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 Public Health 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 Public Health 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.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES. Return submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936).

<i>Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in the period.</i>		<i>Number of persons displaced.</i>
Unfit Houses.	Other Houses	
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Displaced Persons/Families</i>
Demolition and Closing Orders		
(1) <i>Housing Act, 1936.</i>		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11	16	22 7
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force	—	— —
(c) Parts of buildings closed (section 12)	—	— —
(2) <i>Housing Act, 1949.</i>		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3(1)—	—	— —
(b) Demolition orders determined and closing Orders substituted under Section 3(2)	—	— —
(3) <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1953.</i>		
Closing Orders made under Section 10(1)	2	— —

Repairs.*No. of Houses***Informal Action.**

- | | |
|--|----|
| (4) Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action taken by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts | 74 |
|--|----|

Action under Statutory Powers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (5) <i>Public Health Acts.</i> | |
| Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | 7 |
| (a) by owners | 7 |
| (b) by local authority in default of owners | — |
| (6) <i>Housing Act, 1936.</i> | |
| Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Section 9, 10, 11 and 16) | 3 |
| (a) by owners | 3 |
| (b) by local authority in default of owners | — |

OTHER HOUSING STATISTICS.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| New houses erected during the year by :— | |
| (a) Local Authority | 24 |
| (b) Private Enterprise | 56 |
| Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 167 |
| Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 139 |
| Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 28 |
| Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 9 |
| Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted | 7 |
| Number of dwellinghouses demolished | 16 |
| Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 2 |

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

In July, 1955, the total number of houses which were scheduled to be dealt with in the first five year programme of slum clearance was 153.

By 31st December, 1956, some form of action had been taken in respect of 44 houses. These were all treated as Individual Unfit Houses. 23 Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were issued, an undertaking not to re-let was accepted for one house, and for the 20 remaining houses, action will be completed early in 1957.

This indicated that the target of dealing with 153 in 5 years should be achieved, but will be influenced by the speed at which new houses can be provided to rehouse the displaced families.

Improvements Grants.

During the year, seven applications for Improvement Grants were received. One was withdrawn by the applicant, one was refused and five were granted as follows :—

Case No. 1—Provision of bathroom, food store and through ventilation.

Estimated Cost : £216. Grant : £75.

Case No. 2—Provision of bathroom and W.C., installation of hot water, improved lighting and eliminating dampness.

Estimated Cost : £495. Grant : £173.

Case No. 3—Provision of new kitchen, new bathroom, installation of hot water, ventilated food store and elimination of dampness.

Estimated cost : £531. Grant : £185.

Case No. 4—Provision of bathroom, installation of hot water, ventilated food store and conversion of pail closet to W.C.

Estimated cost : £201. Grant : £70.

Case No. 5—Provision of a bathroom, installation of hot water, and provision of a damp proof course.

Estimated cost : £246. Grant : £86.

All applications were from owner occupiers.

Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

1st January, 1956—31st December, 1956.

Applications for Certificates	5
Certificates granted	4
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair	1
Certificates Revoked	1

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
1954	76	24	100
1955	40	36	76
1956	24	56	80
TOTALS	690	1038	1728

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 11.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

37, Long Row.

Demolition Order made.

4, Derby Road, Milford.

An undertaking from owner not to re-let accepted.

154, Nottingham Road.

Demolition Order made.

1, Hall's Hill, Nottingham Road.

An undertaking from owner not to re-let accepted.

59, Holbrook Road.

Demolition Order made.

61, Penn Street.

Demolition Order made.

63, Penn Street.

Demolition Order made.

4, Becksitch Lane.

Demolition Order made.

6, Becksitch Lane.

Demolition Order made.

6A, Shaw Lane.

Demolition Order made.

151, Nottingham Road.

Demolition Order made.

Houses Demolished during 1956.

2, Becksitch Lane.

6, 10, 12, 14 and 16, Bridge Foot.

21 and 21A, Shaw Lane.

Green Hall (8 Flats).

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

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

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Five 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 cost of labour and materials.

Agricultural properties are surveyed from time to time and when an infestation is found, it is reported to the County Pests Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee who carry out the necessary treatment.

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

SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL.

(Period 1/4/56 to 31/3/57)

	Local Authority		Private		Business		Total
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	
Number of inspections carried out	132	7	771	194	278	104	1486
Number of treatments carried out	59	1	80	24	37	15	216
Number of points pre-baited	119	—	3	—	—	—	122
Number of points poison baited	614	12	715	212	469	201	2223
Number of points gassed	162	—	—	—	—	—	162
Number of traps used	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
*Number of bodies found	47	—	47	1	13	3	111

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

Sewer test baiting was carried out during the year for rats. There were no takes and the distribution of baits were as follows :—

Central Ward	23	manholes	North Ward	11	manholes
East Ward	12	„	Milford Ward	6	„
South Ward	12	„	Shaw Lane	5	„

Total : 69 manholes.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at 16 premises.

Fleas	....	....	2
Cockroaches	...	...	5
Ants	...	...	9
			—
			16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Number of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	44
Number of houses disinfected	....	....	....	....	8
Number of schools disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of notices to day schools	...	...	...	...	22
Number of library books disinfected		...	...	...	44
Flock beds, etc., destroyed	....	....	....	....	7

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

276 shops of the following categories are on the register.

Grocers and Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
General and sub-post office	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
General Stores and Off-Licence	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fish Fryers	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
General Stores and Cafes	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Greengrocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Fishmongers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tobacconists and Sweets	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ladies' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Gents' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Pharmacists	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Newsagents	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
General Drapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Furniture	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Paints and Wallpaper	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Ironmongers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fancy Goods and Stationers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Electric, Radio and Cycle	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Footwear	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Dry Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Gents' Outfitters	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Ladies' Wear	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
							276

Eighty-nine inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1950.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

As from 1st March, 1956, The Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, required persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber, and their premises, to be registered with the local authority in whose area the premises are situate. Bye-laws made by the Council also came into force on the same date.

Premises registered.

Ladies' Hairdressers	10
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers	1
Gentlemen's Hairdressers	5

The premises were found generally to be in good condition. Minor improvements were requested in several cases and two premises needed redecoration.

Advice was given on the sterilisation and cleaning of equipment.

Twenty-four visits were made to the above premises.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

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

Register of Factories. (1st January 1956).

Hosiery Manufacturers	9
Motor Repairers	7
Food Manufacturers	9
Manufacturing Chemists	1
Chemical Manufacturers	1
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Cotton Mills	1
Paint Manufacturers	1
Oil Refinery	1
Engineering Works	2
Monumentalists	1
Beer Bottlers	1
Printers	3
Iron Founders	3
Spring Manufacturers	1
Gas Works	1
Builders and Joiners	10
Dyers and Bleachers	1
Shoe Repairers	3
Seed Cleaners	1
Saw Mills	2
Electrical Contractors	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	1
Coach Painters	1
Half-hose Finishers	1
Underwear Manufacturers	1
Upholsterers	1
Dry Cleaners	1

Sixty inspections were made to the above premises. **Total 67**

The sixty-seven factories at the end of the year were employing —
2,226 females and 2,209 males, a total of 4,435 persons.

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	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	66	59	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	67	60	2	—

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	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	2	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	—	—	—

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.)....	36	—	—	—
Lace and Nets	3			

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was 39. This is a decrease on the number (43) engaged on this class of work during 1955.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	32	32
Lace and nets	3	3
Clothing	4	4
	—	—
	39	39
	—	—

Twenty-four visits were made to premises where outwork is carried on.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One registration has been made under the above Act.
One inspection was made during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Generally speaking, the emission of smoke from industrial premises has not been such as to cause nuisance. Smoke Observations were taken when any particular chimney seemed to be emitting rather more smoke than normal and these were followed up by visits to the plant concerned. In one instance, an informal notice was served, where the emission of an excessive quantity of black smoke had been observed.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and myself attended, as the Council's delegates, several meetings of the East Midlands Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is largely derived from a well 120 ft. deep and a bore-hole 180 ft. 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.

During the year, a new reservoir has been completed at Bessyloan with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. New 8" diameter water connection at The Butts, to connect Bessyloan Reservoir to the main supply to the South East and South Districts will overcome any breakdown on the pumping system.

All water is sterilized at the source by chlorination.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and generally in quantity. The highest parts of the district are difficult to supply.

10 bacteriological and 9 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>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Spring water, Raw	3	—	3	—
Spring water chlorinated	3	—	3	—
Pumping Station, raw	1	—	1	—
chlorinated	3	—	2	—

Specimen analyses of a satisfactory chlorinated water and raw spring water are given below :—

		Well and Bore hole	*Spring (untreated)
Chemical Analysis		Yield	Yield
Appearance	Clear, very faintly brown		Practically clear, very faintly brown
pH. value	...	7.55	7.1
		parts per million	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)		280	215
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.02	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	0	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	3	6
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	20	17
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° Fahr.	...	0.	0.05
Hardness {	Temporary	155	65
	Permanent	55	70
	Total	210	135
Metals	...	—	—
Iron	...	—	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine		0.09	—

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 per 100 ml.
------	--------------------	------------------------

New Mains

650 yards, 6" dia. Becksitch Lane.

180 yards, 3" dia. New Estate, The Fleet.

Renewal

100 yards, 2" dia. Sewage Works.

SUPPLY TO HOUSES.

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of houses in district connected to mains	4978	15,628
Number of houses in district supplied from stand- pipe or mains	7	25
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe or mains	2	7

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 :—

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Bathers	26,295	27,347	36,922	29,896
Spectators	1,306	1,385	1,369	1,302
Slipper Baths	1,891	1,641	1,959	1,699

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs, also 13,380 children from schools in the district.

Two samples of water were taken from the Baths, one from the inlet and one from the outlet. Both were satisfactory.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-1936.

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

Number of Licences in force	31
Total quantity of Petrol covered by Licences	39,300 gals.
Fees paid	£18 0s. 0d.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933.

Twenty-eight licences to slaughter or stun animals, to expire on 31st December, 1956, were issued during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE AND INSPECTION.

1—MEAT.

The following table shows that 3,159 animals were slaughtered at the four private licensed slaughterhouses during the year, and 100% inspection was carried out.

To carry out this 100% inspection, 592 visits were made to the slaughterhouses, and altogether 106 hours overtime was necessary.

The quality of meat produced remained very high, the majority of the beast killed being young heifers or bullocks.

Only one full carcase was condemned, and in spite of systematic inspection, only one case of cysticercosis was recorded.

The total weight of condemned meat was much less than in 1955, a very good indication of the healthy cattle being killed.

Foot and mouth disease restrictions in September and October reduced slaughtering in the area.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.

All meat condemned is stained green. Carcases and the larger amounts of organs are sent to an approved trader for sterilisation into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Smaller portions are suitably treated on the site.

MEAT INSPECTION.

1st January, 1956 to 31st December, 1956.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep & Calves Lambs</i>		<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	709	22	52	1995	381	—
Number inspected	709	22	52	1995	381	—

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcase condemned	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	6	1	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .....	.846	4.545	1.923	—	1.601	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	21	3	2	—	9	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.960	13.636	3.846	—	2.362	—

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Carcases, Parts of Carcasses and Organs Condemned.

	<i>Carcases</i>							<i>Stomach & Kidney Intest.</i>	
	<i>Whole</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Heart</i>	<i>Liver</i>	<i>Spleen</i>		
Beasts	—	1	9	20	1	10	—	—	3
Calves	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Pigs	—	—	7	6	8	5	1	—	1
Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—

Tuberculosis	6 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.
Other Diseases	0 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.
Total	7 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.

Overtime worked on Meat Inspection—106 hours

2—OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING 1956.

	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Cheese	1	0	0
Chilled Beef	1	37	0
Herring Roes		14	0
Lobsters		30	0
Sausages		14	14
Skinned Catfish		21	0

	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Tinned—			
Corned Beef		51	6
Luncheon Meat		11	4
Meat Loaf		6	12
Ham		16	11
Tongue		22	8
Steak		6	11
Fish		2	11
Soup		9	14
Tomatoes		14	14
Beans		14	4½
Carrots		1	5½
Peas		50	6
Fruit		19	1½
Milk		32	12
<hr/>			
Total Weight Condemned, 1956	5	41	6½
<hr/>			
Total Weight Condemned, 1955	6	76	12½

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned food was collected and sent to our refuse disposal tip.

3—FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inspections during the year.</i>
Bakehouses	4	10
Dairies	5	1
Ice-Cream Premises	53	94
Fish Fryers	18	21
Licensed Premises	40	19
Grocers and Greengrocers	84	139
Butchers	19	50
Fishmongers	2	5
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	22	71
<hr/>		<hr/>
	247	410
<hr/>		<hr/>

4—FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTIONS 16—18, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

	No.	<i>Inspections during the year</i>
Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Food	34	71
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	2	15
Sale of Ice-Cream	53	79

5—FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

For many years, much time has been devoted to securing a high standard of hygiene in all food premises in the area. This policy has met with success, so that with the coming into force of the above Regulations, it was anticipated that many of our premises would already be complying with the Regulations, whilst others would quite easily be able to reach the desired standard. At the same time, after studying the Regulations, it was obvious that some improvement could probably be achieved at even the most hygienic premises.

After considerable thought, it was decided to supply each occupier with an explanatory leaflet of the Regulations, and to deliver this personally rather than by post. This, naturally, took much longer, but was, I believe, the most satisfactory method. The premises were inspected and, at the same time, the Regulations were explained and the improvements necessary were pointed out.

Arrangements were made to revisit premises where defects existed.

Four-hundred-and-ten visits were made to the 247 food premises in the area. These visits were spread out over many months, and, in fact, had only just been completed at the end of the year. 141 premises were found to be of the standard required. At the remaining 106, some work was required and informal or verbal notices were served.

By the end of the year it had been a physical impossibility to revisit many of these 106 premises to see whether our requests had been complied with, but the following had been done at those it was found possible to revisit :—

Separate Wash-hand basins provided	5
Counter Screens installed	3
First-Aid Materials provided	4
Clothing Accommodation provided	1
Ventilation improved	1
Premises redecorated	1
Refuse storage provided	1
Nail brushes and soap provided	3
Notices to " Wash Hands " provided	3
Food equipment renewed	1

As soon as time permits, the remaining premises will be re-visited, and if necessary work has not been done, statutory action will be recommended.

In common with many other authorities, the interpretation of certain sections of the Regulations have created problems. In spite of many lengthy discussions and articles written by gentlemen of the legal profession, at the time of writing, I have not yet seen any unquestionable definition of " open food for immediate consumption " and its consequent effect upon the supply of washing facilities for mobile food shops. Again, in company with many other authorities, this problem remains in abeyance.

6—MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1954

Distributors	16
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	7
Pasteurised	6

Total Number of Samples Collected.

Methylene Blue	2
Phosphatase	2
Biological	63
	<hr/>
	67

Type of Milk	Meth. Blue		B. Coli		Phosphatase		Biological	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Negative	Positive
Undesignated	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	3
T.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Pasteurised	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

The three positive results from 63 samples collected gives a figure of 4.76% positive, which is an increase in the figure of 1.61% during 1955.

As a result of the positive samples, two cows were slaughtered and found to be suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage.

7—ICE-CREAM.

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale 2

Premises registered for Sale only 53

Ninty-four visits were made to these premises, and satisfactory conditions have been maintained.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

The two premises registered for manufacture have, since March, 1951, been equipped with recording and indicating thermometers in accordance with the above Regulations and periodically these thermometers are checked for accuracy against a thermometer certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Regulations have also been enforced at all premises where ice-cream is stored or sold.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

Thirty-seven samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for Methylene Blue Examination.

The results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades.

1	2	3	4
32	2	3	—

This shows that out of all samples collected during the year, three gave an unsatisfactory result and the figure of 91.89% satisfactory is one which indicates that the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream in this town was carried out in a hygienic manner.

Two samples of iced Lollies were taken and both gave satisfactory results.

8—FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Local Authority under the above Act is the Derbyshire County Council, and Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, informs me that 66 samples, including 35 Milks, were taken during the year 1956 and he has kindly supplied the following report :—

“ No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

“ One sample of T.T. Milk was deficient in fat and the vendor was cautioned.

“ The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

Refuse Collection.

Whilst the greater part of the district enjoyed the benefit of a regular weekly collection of refuse throughout the year, for a period, due entirely to shortage of labour, certain areas, on occasions, were not quite so fortunate.

An indication of the difficulty in recruiting suitable labour was the fact that during the year, no less than 18 men were engaged to fill 4 vacancies. Some of these men only worked for a few hours and others for a day or two, before leaving.

However, later during the year, the labour position improved, and from then on, a regular weekly collection was maintained.

The tonnage of refuse collected showed an increase of over 300 tons, probably due to the poor summer of 1956, and, as I have said on previous occasions, public cleansing statistics often indicate the climatic conditions which prevailed during the period covered by the report. Confirming this opinion, the density of refuse during the summer showed a slight increase whilst a considerable decrease was experienced for the winter period, which was remarkable for its mild weather.

An indication that a better collection was maintained is seen in the fact that, as against an increase of only 64 premises over 1955, more than 11,000 extra bins were emptied, in a grand total of 249,819.

All the refuse was collected by one S. and D. Fore and Aft Tipper, and one 7 cu. yd. S. and D. side loader.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse was taken to the Controlled Tip at Dalley Lane. This tip was started in November, 1951, and general opinion was that it would last only about 2 years.

By removal of tins, bottles and other salvageable items, together with planned tipping, its life has been trebled. The tip will be completed during the coming year. This will mean an intensive and difficult search for more land. About 2 years tipping space only is available at the Goods Road tip and the Council will then be faced with the problem of finding another site. The problem of course, must be tackled long before then, for if suitable land can be found, negotiations for its use are often prolonged.

The tip at Dalley Lane has been free from crickets, whilst regular inspection and treatment have kept other insects to a minimum.

Rodent infestation has also been kept well in control.

The reduced density of refuse created special problems in disposal, and it is almost an impossibility to keep the tip tidy at all times.

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 additional 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.

A Shelvoke & Drewry 800 gallon capacity combined cesspool/gully emptier fitted with a nightsoil unit carries out this work.

Pail closets are emptied weekly and cesspools monthly, or at longer intervals where required.

This vehicle continued to be in great demand for service in the areas of other Local Authorities. On several occasions it travelled to the northern part of the county. Reasonable charges are made for this work.

Outdoor Staff.

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

SALVAGE.

Waste Paper.

The paper sold was the highest total ever at 260 tons. This is an increase of 8% over 1955, and represents almost 28 cwts. per 1,000 population per month.

The year has not been without its anxieties, for with much more waste paper available, the problem has not been collection, but rather regulating the amount collected to correspond with the demand. This is not always easy, and is a problem which I fear will always be present. Should the demand by the Mills be increased then so presumably will their output, and consequently the amount of salvage available will be increased. So, although our disposal figure will increase, our surplus will remain more or less constant.

In spite of this, and the restrictions placed on the quantity sold, it is satisfying to see from the statistics in the following pages that the income from waste paper at £2,109 was an increase on 1955, and the excess of income over expenditure was £804, which as a contribution to the rate fund, is of benefit to the town.

Other Salvage.

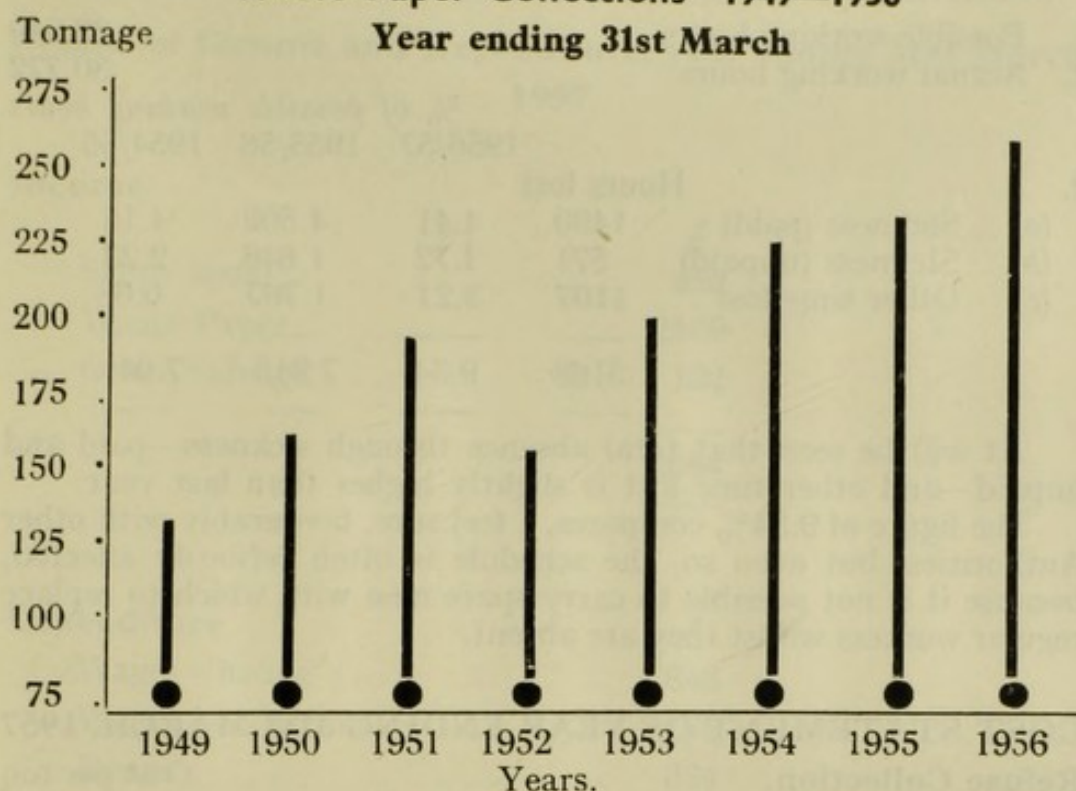
The segregation of tins at the tip improved by nearly 20%, whilst the income showed an increase of approximately 60%.

The weight of tins sold represents about 11 cwts. per 1,000 population per month, which I believe is well above the average national figures for Urban Districts.

The increased income is due to an agreement negotiated with the Joint Scrap Survey Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, and is one of the benefits derived from being a member and attending the meetings of the Derbyshire Cleansing & Salvage Officers Committee.

Waste Paper Collections 1949—1956

Year ending 31st March



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1956.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	4987
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	...	...	5084
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check weighed 3rd week in January and 3rd week in July) Includes 260 tons waste paper)	....	....	4454
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	...	11
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	...	...	1.619 tons
Number of bins emptied during year	....	....	249,819
Number of bins emptied per man hour (including driver)			10.694
(excluding driver)			13.119
Number of premises cleared per man hour (incl. driver)	...		9.959
(excl. driver)	...		12.209
Yield per 1000 population per day (365 days per annum)			0.77 tons
Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to Disposal point	...	...	2 miles
Frequency of collection	...	...	7 days

Density of Refuse.

cwts. per cubic yard		1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
Summer period	...	5.9	4.8	5.0
Winter period	...	6.5	7.4	6.4

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1957).

1.	Possible working hours	33,940
2.	Actual working hours	30,772
		<i>% of possible working hours</i>
		1956/57 1955/56 1954/55
2.	Hours lost	
(a)	Sickness (paid)	1490 4.41 4.502 4.15
(b)	Sickness (unpaid)	571 1.72 1.646 2.23
(c)	Other time lost	1107 3.21 1.767 0.66
		<hr/>
		3168 9.34 7.915 7.04
		<hr/>

It will be seen that total absence through sickness—paid and unpaid—and other time lost is slightly higher than last year.

The figure of 9.34% compares, I feel sure, favourably with other Authorities, but even so, the schedule is often seriously affected, because it is not possible to carry spare men with which to replace regular workers whilst they are absent.

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1957

Refuse Collection.

				Cost per ton	
				s.	d.
				<hr/>	
Wages	...	...	...	4591	
Transport	...	...	...	2265	
Sundries	...	...	...	42	
Loan Charges (new vehicle)	...	...	...	383	
				<hr/>	
Gross cost	...	...	...	7281	32 8
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)	...	...	...	64	3½
				<hr/>	
Net Cost	...	...	...	7217	32 4½
				<hr/>	
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...	...	...	£461	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...	...	...	£1444	

Refuse Disposal.

Wages	...	...	...	1442	
Maintenance and repairs	...	...	...	44	
Sundries	...	...	...	29	
Rents, Rates, etc.	...	...	...	50	
				<hr/>	
Gross cost	...	...	...	1565	7 0¼
Less income (Trade Refuse)	...	...	...	16	¾
				<hr/>	
etc.	...	...	...
Net Cost	...	...	...	1549	6 11½
				<hr/>	
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...	...	...	£98	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...	...	...	£310	

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March.
1957.

Income

	£
Scrap Metal	453
Waste Paper	2109
Other Salvage	102
	<hr/>
	2664
	<hr/>

Expenditure

	£
Wages—baling ...	848
Wages—collection ...	178
Bonus ...	324
Transport ...	381
Baling wire ...	48
Sundries ...	44
Repairs to buildings ...	4
Rates on buildings ...	33
	<hr/>

Total expenditure ... 1860

Excess of income over expenditure 804

Totals

	£	Per Ton
		s. d.
Net Cost—Collection ...	7217	32 8
Net Cost—Disposal ...	1549	6 11½
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8766	39 7½
Less Salvage, excess of income over expenditure ...	804	3 7¼
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Net Cost ...	7962	36 0¼
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
1946 to 1956/7
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
1954/55	228	12 0	85	3 2	—	— —	—	— —	8	16 2	5	8 0	2	8 2	2056	0 0
1955/56	241	11 1	86	3 2	—	— —	—	— —	6	4 2	4	3 0	2	4 3	2402	4 0
1956/57	260	4 2	105	17 2	—	— —	—	— —	5	17 0	2	18 0	3	18 0	2664	2 7



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