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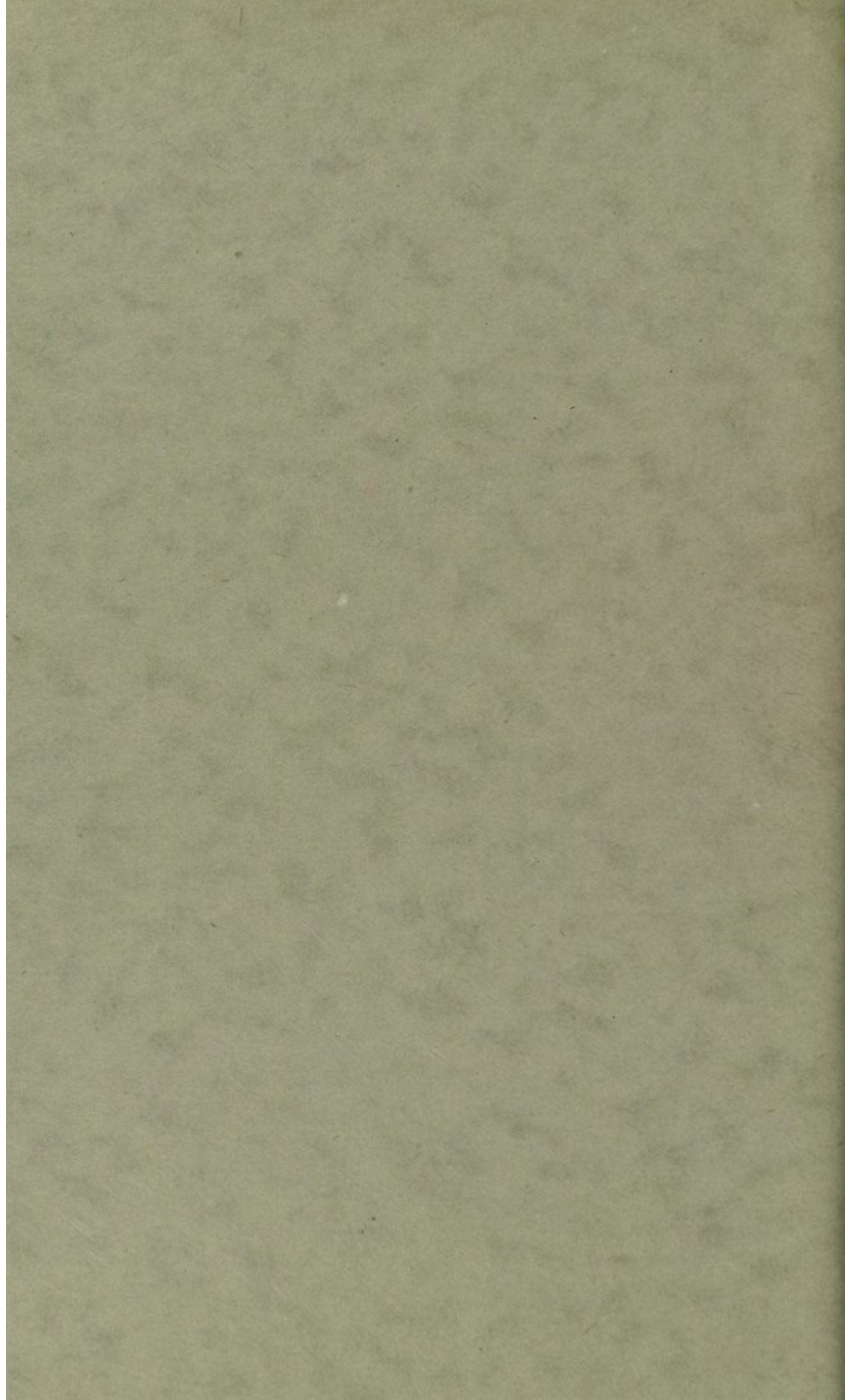
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OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

WITH THE COMPLAINTS
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS
OF HEALTH

BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR

1948

By

A. H. WEAR, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BLACKWELL

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A. E. WEAR, M.L.C., D.H. (H.K.)

Medical Officer of Health

Preface.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1948.

On July 5th the National Health Act came into existence, and all cases of infectious disease have now to be reported to the County Council, who have also taken over immunisation, vaccination, and the ambulance service. Our Infectious Disease hospitals have been transferred to the North Regional Hospital Board whose headquarters are at Sheffield.

Apart from a mild outbreak of measles and whooping cough, the health of the district has been satisfactory.

In addition to overcrowding, which is still the most serious problem, some of the houses condemned before the war are now getting into a shocking state, and steps will have to be taken to re-house the worst cases.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued interest and support, and also the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. WEAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

"Dale Close,"

100, Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield.

Statistics of the Area.

Area (acres)	21,922
Population (Census 1931)	44,891
Population mid-year (Registrar-General), 1948	43,370
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books	11,350
Rateable Value, 1948	£170,758
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1948 (approx.)	£650

Social Conditions.

The social conditions are mainly industrial, the chief occupations of the inhabitants being coal mining and agriculture.

There is a large hosiery factory in the district, which is partly in Nottinghamshire and partly in Derbyshire, a wagon works, and eight collieries.

The population has increased from 7,843 in 1871 to 44,881 in 1931. Since the war the population has dropped slightly—in 1948 the estimated figure being 43,370.

Chief cause of Invalidity in the District.

In 1948, 47 adults and 112 children were treated for scabies, of these 26 (12 adults and 14 children) were treated at Bolsover and the remainder at Elm Tree Hostel. These figures are much the same as last year.

50 children were treated for verminous heads compared with 62 for 1947. The Health Visitors advise parents regarding treatment, and only severe cases have to be sent to the Hostel.

The health and well being of the school children was much the same as last year. The number of under-nourished

children remained very small, and free milk and school meals are a great benefit.

The extra milk, eggs and vitamins for expectant mothers also proved very beneficial, and was one of the causes of the low infantile death-rate.

The following are particulars from the Milk Office, kindly given by Mr. Carter:—

National Dried Milk.

Since April, 1948, the supply of National Dried Milk previously available for children up to two years of age has been restricted to those under twelve months. Consequently, the quantity issued has considerably reduced; in this area from about 900 to 600 tins per week.

Vitamins.

Unfortunately, the reduction in the number of customers for dried milk has had a detrimental effect on the issue of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil, and there has been a falling off in the demand.

The average weekly issue at the present time is:—

Orange Juice	.....	540
Cod Liver Oil	.....	200
A. & D. Capsules	.....	50

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS:

Live Births—

	Total	Males	Females	
Legitimate	767	376	391	{ Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18·5.
Illegitimate	39	22	17	
Still Births	27	15	12	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 32·4.

	Total	Males	Females	
DEATHS	407	234	173	{ Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 9·3.

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	1·2
Total	1	1·2

DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births	52·1
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	52·7
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	51·2

DEATHS FROM:—

Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	7
Cancer (all ages)	73
Heart Disease	103
Violent Deaths	10
Road Accidents	2

INFANTILE DEATHS.

During the year, 7 premature babies died (4 males and 3 females.)

Birth-rate, Death-rate. and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1948.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population						Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	3.3	34
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	4.5	39
148 Smaller Towns (1931 adjusted) Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.1	32
London	20.1	0.30	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.4	31
BLACKWELL R.D.	18.5	0.62	9.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.6	52

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

The number of types of specimens dealt with by the County Laboratories were as follows:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Enteric group of organisms	—	10	10
Brucella Abortus and B. Dysentry	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	82	82
Vincent's Angina	3	72	75
Hæmolytic Streptococci	37	54	91
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	3	59	62
*Water	3	9	12
*Ice Cream, Methylene Blue Test	20	47	67
Milk—			
Methylene Blue, Routine Samples	60	209	269
Bacillus Coli, Routine Samples	28	54	82
*Bacterial Count, Routine Samples	—	7	7
*Phosphatase Test Routine Samples	1	30	31
*Methylene Blue, Heat Treatment Scheme	—	26	26
*Phosphatase Test, Heat Treatment Scheme	2	25	27
Tubercle Bacilli, Inoculation Test—			
Routine Samples	5	204	209
Min. of Agriculture	2	4	6
Miscellaneous	1	6	7
Totals	165	900	1,065

*Positive — Unsatisfactory.

Negative — Satisfactory.

In addition to the above, three urgent swabs were examined at the Mansfield Laboratory. All proved to be negative.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES IN THE AREA.

When the National Health Act came into force, the ambulance service was taken over by the County Council. Chesterfield is now the central depot (Tel. No. 4141).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, AND SCHOOL CLINICS.

All these clinics are under the control of the County Council. A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held every week on a Wednesday afternoon at Shirebrook, and once a fortnight at Pinxton, South Normanton, Tibshelf, Langwith and New Houghton.

Ante-natal Clinics are held every Monday at Shirebrook.

A School Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held every Wednesday morning at Shirebrook, and fortnightly on a Saturday at Alferton.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Held at Brimington Road, Chesterfield, on Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL CLINICS.

These are at Chesterfield Royal Hospital.

Males: Mondays from 6 until 8 p.m.
Wednesdays from 6 until 8 p.m.
Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

Females: Mondays at 3 p.m.
Thursdays from 2 until 4 p.m.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

During the year an average of 1,070,000 gallons of water per day for all purposes has been supplied to the district from the Meden Valley Waterworks. The quantity is adequate.

The water has been analysed periodically and found to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically. Eleven bacteriological samples taken after chlorination and two taken before chlorination were found to be satisfactory. Eight satisfactory chemical samples (six after chlorination and two before chlorination) have been taken.

The chlorinating plant is installed at the Buddby Well.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

The hardness is gradually increasing—from 7 degrees in 1936 to 18·4 degrees in August, 1948 (in No. 2 borehole), and 13·3 degrees (in No. 3 borehole). The latter borehole was only sunk within the last two years.

Additional Reservoirs.

The approval of the Ministry of Health was received in April, 1948, to tenders submitted for the construction of two additional reservoirs each of a capacity of 300,000 gallons at Stoney Houghton, and six additional reservoirs, each of a capacity of 500,000 gallons, at Whiteborough.

The construction of the reservoirs was commenced in August, and it is proceeding satisfactorily.

When completed, the total reservoirs capacity, including existing reservoirs, will be equivalent to approximately two days supply.

Water Mains Extensions.

During the year, water mains were laid on Housing Sites as follows:—

Glapwell Housing Site	.....	639 yards, 6-in. diameter
Glapwell Housing Site	.....	822 yards, 3-in. diameter
Field Drive, Shirebrook	.....	390 yards, 3-in. diameter

In November, authorisation of the Ministry of Health was received to the laying of 1,250 yards of 8-in. diameter water mains in Mansfield Road, Glapwell, to improve the supply of existing properties, and to provide for future development, particularly on Glapwell Housing Site.

The laying of this main is now proceeding.

Details of samples taken during the year:

Chemical Analysis.

Budby Pumping Station, No. 3 borehole.

No. 1—Before Chlorination.

No. 2—After Chlorination.

	No. 1:	No. 2:
Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Clear	Colourless
pH. value	8.35	8.3
	Parts per 100,000	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	28.7	28.1
Free and Saline Ammonia	0	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0016	0.0012
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0	very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.4	0.4
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	6.0	6.05
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.011	0.011
Hardness: Temporary	8.5	8.3
Permanent	9.9	10.1
Total	18.4	18.4
Oxygen in Solution		
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days		
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide		
Metals	Iron less than 0.005	Iron less than 0.005

In appearance these samples were clear and colourless.

The iron content in both samples is negligible.

Bacteriological Water Report (Before Chlorination).

Budby Pumping Station.

Cl. Welchii—

Not done.

Presumptive Coliform Count—

Probable number of coliform bacilli present:

Nil per 100 ml.

Differential Coliform Test—

Probable number of faecal B.Coli:

Nil per 100 ml.

Plate Counts—

Number of colonies in agar after

48 hours incubation at 37° C.

Nil per ml.

Number of colonies in agar after

72 hours incubation at 20° C.

2 per ml.

Bacteriologically the sample of water is suitable for drinking purposes.

Water Supplies.

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses without district water using wells	Popula- tion (estim'd)
Pinxton	1,354	4,937	17	60	—	—
South						
Normanton	1,777	6,419	62	247	1	2
Tibshelf	906	2,848	2	6	—	—
Blackwell	1,089	3,667	115	405	3	7
Shirebrook	2,493	10,025	3	12	—	—
Scarcliffe	2,081	7,946	8	32	—	—
Ault Hucknall	553	2,123	—	—	—	—
Glapwell	274	1,023	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	665	2,637	—	—	—	—
Total	11,191	41,625	207	762	4	9

CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

The following closet conversions have been carried out during the year:—

Glapwell Parish	1
Pinxton Parish	55
Shirebrook Parish	44
South Normanton Parish	3
Tibshelf Parish	3
Total	106

The following table shows the number of conversions carried out each year since 1933:—

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1933	251	1938	443	1943	1
1934	674	1939	617	1944	19
1935	261	1940	41	1945	5
1936	664	1941	15	1946	87
1937	578	1942	11	1947	70
				1948	106

At a meeting of the Council held towards the end of the year, it was recommended that (1) conversions to property owned by the N.C.B. should be done at the rate of 100 each year; (2) conversions should be carried out to privately owned property in Glapwell, Pleasley and Scarcliffe; (3) 130 outstanding notices to property in Shirebrook be enforced; (4) 70 houses at Westhouses be converted; and (5) a further 86 privately owned houses in the Southern area should be included.

The following pail closets still remain:—

Northern Area:

Ault Hucknall	121	
Glapwell	4	
Pleasley	25	
Scarcliffe	55	
Shirebrook	909	Total, 1,114

Southern Area:

Blackwell	490	
Pinxton	613	
South Normanton	356	
Tibshelf	227	Total, 1,686

Housing.

During 1948, 283 houses were completed by the Council, of these 142 were permanent houses, 14 were bungalows, and 127 aluminium bungalows.

Up to May 22nd, 1949, 40 permanent houses have been completed and 132 are in course of erection.

The table on the opposite page gives the number in each parish.

Houses erected by Private Builders:

Pinxton	3 (including conversion of lock-up shop into bungalow)
Pleasley	2 (conversion of old school into two houses)
Scarcliffe	1 (conversion of store into bungalow, Langwith Maltings)
Shirebrook	2
Tibshelf	2
	—
Total	10
	—

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 458
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1550
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 2
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 18
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 194

Parish	Dwellings completed 1948			Dwellings completed up to May 22nd, 1949		Dwellings in course of erection 1949		Dwellings allocated 1949		Estimated number of additional completions 1949	
	Houses	Bunga-lows	Alum. Bunga-lows	Houses	Bunga-lows	Houses	Bunga-lows	Houses	Bunga-lows	Houses	Bunga-lows
Blackwell	18	—	—	—	—	16	—	12	—	10	—
Glapwell	—	—	51	10	—	60	—	—	—	50	—
Hillstown	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langwith Junction	64	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langwith Maltings	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	34	—	16	—
Pleasley	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinxton	—	—	50	14	—	40	—	—	—	40	—
Shirebrook	12	—	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Normanton	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Tibshelf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	10	6	4
Total	142	14	127	40	—	132	—	130	10	122	4

2. Remedy of defects during the Year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 583

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 4

(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—
 (a) by owners 2
 (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 26

(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
 (a) by owners 16
 (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3

(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Shirebrook Sewage Works.

The reconstruction of these works, including the provision of Detritus, Sedimentation and Humus Tanks, additional Percolating Filters and Sludge-drying Beds, is now approaching completion.

The pumping plant is delivered and awaits the attendance of the manufacturer's Engineer for fixing. This and the non-delivery of certain valves delay final completion.

These new works, when completed, will facilitate the conversion of the remaining pail closets at Shirebrook, including some closets at the Model Village.

Westhouses Sewage Works.

These new works provide for the abolition of the existing unsatisfactory works at both the Westhouses North and South sites, and the construction of two pumping stations with 5 inch diameter rising mains through which the sewage will be pumped into a new 9 inch gravity sewer in Alfreton Road, Blackwell, and thence conveyed for treatment to the existing Primrose Hill Works.

The construction of the new pumping stations, rising mains and sewers has been carried out, and final completion is delayed only by the non-delivery and installation of pumping machinery.

Completion of these works will facilitate the conversion of the 70 pail closets in Tibshelf Road belonging to the Railway Executive.

Pinxton Green and Brookhill Lane Works.

These works were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and quite inadequate to deal with the amount of sewage discharged there.

A new 9 inch sewer has therefore been constructed in order to divert the greater part of the sewage from these works, including that from the new Housing Site, part of Town Street, and most of Brookhill Lane, and discharge it for treatment at the Main Outfall Works.

The effect of this diversion is that the Pinxton Green Works now deal only with the sewage from Manor Farm (in Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District) and two cottages at the junction of Station Road and Wharf Road whilst the Brookhill Lane Works deal only with the sewage of a small farm cottage.

South Normanton Sewerage.

A comprehensive survey of South Normanton sewers is now in progress with a view to the preparation of a scheme

for new trunk and subsidiary sewers required more particularly for the development of the new Housing Site in the Hamlet area.

The scheme will also provide for the extension of the existing Main Outfall Works in Sporton Lane, and the provision of a pumping station and rising main to effect the abandonment of the existing Carnfield Works and the treatment of the sewage from these works at the Main Outfall.

Glapwell and Palterton Joint Sewage Works.

A scheme providing for the extension of these works to meet the requirements of development, particularly on the new Housing Estate, has been submitted to the Ministry of Health, and their approval is now awaited.

Provision is made for an additional Detritus Tank, Storm Water and Humus Tanks, Percolating Filter and Sludge-drying Beds, at an estimated cost of £6,544.

Littlemoor, Newton.

A 9 inch diameter sewer has been laid to replace a defective sewer dealing with the sewage of properties in Littlemoor Lane and Wire Lane.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MEAT.	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	—	2	1	—	408
Number killed (if known)	—	2	1	—	1240
All Diseases, except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	—	—	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	100	—	—	8.2
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	7.07

Further details of these will be found in the Sanitary Inspectors' reports.

Urgent Sanitary Requirements.

1. Abatement of overcrowding.
2. Conversion of the pail closets at Pinxton, B. Winning and Shirebrook.
3. Properties with one tap to four or five houses to have a proper water supply.
4. Demolition of certain slum properties, particularly at Pinxton, Langwith, and South Normanton.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1948.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified											Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	At all Ages	At Ages—years										Shirebrook	S. Normanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	A. Hucknall			Clapwell			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45												45 to 65	65 & upwards	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	9	1	2	5	9	30	16	—	3	2	6	1	12	13	5	5	1	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	3	5	4	8	5	2	3	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	21	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	4	5	—	4	2	—	4	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	499	21	45	82	106	145	8	2	2	—	—	—	47	27	18	43	3	106	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	206	27	25	34	32	52	2	—	—	—	—	—	112	1	2	24	2	40	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	877	51	74	119	143	222	29	7	20	9	16	5	184	42	279	80	7	173	24	21	57	—	—	—	—

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during 1948.

Four patients were sent into hospital as suspected, but in every case the diagnosis was not confirmed. Every effort has been made to secure the immunisation of infants and school children. On July 5th this work passed to the County Council.

Scarlet Fever.

67 cases were notified and 55 were removed to hospital.

Cerebral Spinal Meningitis.

No notifications were received.

Infantile Paralysis.

Two notifications were received, one at Langwith in November, and the other at Doe Lea in December. Both cases came from overcrowded houses, and in neither could any source of infection be traced.

Measles.

499 cases were received compared with 602 in 1947.

Whooping Cough.

206 cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the diseases during the year:—

Age Periods in years			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
5	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
10	...	...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
20	...	...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25	...	...	2	5	—	—	—	4	—	—
35	...	...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
45	...	...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards			3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...			14	15	3	1	8	6	2	1

The phthisis death-rate is 32 per 1,000 of the population.

Factories Act, 1937.

Visits are paid regularly to the factories in the district, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
Factories (with mechanical power)	37	40	2
Factories (without mechanical power)	78	88	5
Total ...	115	128	7

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	3	3	—	2
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	1
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	—	1
Total ...	10	10	—	4

3.—Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Nets, other than wire nets ...	12	—
Total ...	12	—

Reports of Sanitary Inspectors.

NORTHERN AREA.

Comprising the Parishes of Shirebrook, Scarcliffe, Pleasley, Ault Hucknall and Glapwell. 14,626 acres.

Sanitary Inspector: I. N. CREEAR, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

- (i.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (ii.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other Foods).
- (iii.) Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Offices: Cliffe House, Shirebrook.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

General Sanitation:

Water Supplies	7
Drainage	91
Stables and Piggeries	7
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	211
Re-inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	342
Fried Fish Shops	68
Public Conveniences	19
Factories and Bakehouses	21
Refuse Collection	183
Refuse Disposal	85
Rats and Mice	80
Cinemas	15
Petroleum Acts	36
Inquiries re cases of Infectious Disease	153
Inquiries re cases of Scabies	56
Interviews and Appointments	343
General Inspections	230
Miscellaneous Visits	336

Housing:

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	163
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	211
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	140

Meat and Food Inspection:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	29
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	575
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	19
Other Food Premises	309

Miscellaneous:

Salvage	300
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HOUSING.

A little improvement has been noted regarding available labour and materials for repairs to house property. The position is by no means satisfactory, however, and it is only after interviewing owners in many cases and the co-operation of builders from outside the district that many repairs have been executed.

During the year, 140 visits were paid to investigate the condition of applicants for new houses. During the year a good number of yards and passages were re-paved; these had become defective owing to nothing being done during the war years.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

At the end of the year only a part of Scarcliffe Parish remained to be completed. Particulars of inspections are given below.

Scarcliffe:

Number of Houses	1,725
Houses for demolition	1
Minor repairs required	632
Washing copper in living room	638
Pantries unsatisfactory	179

Rural Housing Survey—continued.

Scarcliffe:

Houses without baths	.....	692
Houses with closet pails	.....	22
Houses with privy midden	.....	13
Dampness in varying forms	.....	566
Legally overcrowded (one family)	.....	4
Houses with two families	.....	170
Houses with two families, overcrowded	.....	3
Houses with three families	.....	11
Houses with three families, overcrowded	.....	2
Houses with lodgers	.....	134
Houses with lodgers, overcrowded	.....	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Shortage of materials, and restrictions, have been responsible in holding up the work of conversions during the year, but the following work was executed:

Pails converted to w.c's	45
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ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Complaints receive attention, and when necessary, are treated by spraying and fumigating with Block Disinfestators. After treatment with D.D.T. solutions, no re-infestations are reported.

Tenants are advised and encouraged to scrub and clean, and thereby help themselves.

I am afraid that certain classes of tenants have made themselves believe that the Local Authority are there solely to look after them without any effort on their own part. They are discouraged in this event, and reminded that they owe themselves a duty.

Gammexane, in spite of its unpleasant odour, has proved very effective in the eradication of cockroaches.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Chesterfield Abattoir continues to be used as the Regional Slaughterhouse for the area.

Careful attention has been given during the year to premises where food is stored and prepared for sale. A total of 814 visits were made for this purpose.

The number of pigs killed during the year for private consumption amounted to 760, compared with 690 in 1947.

Unsound food condemned amounted to 3,059 lbs., made up as follows:—

Beef and beef offal, 305 lbs.; Pork and pork offal, 421 lbs; Tinned and other foods, 1,372 lbs.; Fish, 961 lbs.

The food preparation premises were at all times kept in a clean condition.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

Inspections relating to production and distribution of milk continue, and a good amount of time is devoted to this very necessary work.

Shortage of labour and materials have held up certain work, and it has not been possible to do all that is required.

315 inspections were made to cowsheds and dairies, and the sampling of milk continued as usual. The following improvements were effected during the year:—

Cowsheds reconstructed	1
New standings, floors, and improved lighting of cowsheds	4
Conversion of building into extra cowsheds	1
Cowsheds limewashed	7
Coolers renewed	1
New dairy provided	1

Registered Premises:

Wholesale Producers	32
Producers and Retailers	38
Retail Purveyors	15

Milk Samples.

The following samples were submitted for examination:

New Milk—

Methylene Blue test	.....	.....	120—98	satisfactory
			22	unsatisfactory
Coliform test	.....	.....	51—37	satisfactory
			14	unsatisfactory
Biological examination	.....	.....	109—	2 positive T.B.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-44.

Methylene Blue test	.....	.....	27—26	satisfactory
			1	unsatisfactory
Phosphatase test	.....	.....	30—	All satisfactory

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Ice Cream).

Particular attention has been given to this popular commodity as to the conditions under which it is produced and sold.

During the year, three applications were received for registration which were granted.

The premises have been kept in a clean condition, and the purveyors readily fall in with any suggestions made.

During the year, 30 samples were obtained with the following results:—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
16	6	3	5

WATER SUPPLIES.

Thirteen samples of water were submitted for analysis during the year, of the Council's water supply, which were returned as satisfactory.

Shirebrook.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water, and having same laid on to sink, 2,493. Population 10,025.

Number of houses with external stand pipes, 3.

Population 12.

Water Supplies—continued.**Scarcliffe.**

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water, and having same laid on to sink, 2,081. Population 7,946.

Number of houses with external stand pipes, 8.
Population 32.

Ault Hucknall.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water, and having same laid on to sink, 553. Population 2,123.

Glapwell.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water, and having same laid on to sink, 274. Population 1,023.

Pleasley.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water, and having same laid on to sink, 665. Population 2,637.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The delegated powers of this act is still continued.

A part time rat catcher, and an assistant where necessary, have been employed since 1939, and regular examinations are made of the refuse tips and sewage works.

No serious infestation exists, and during the year the following work was carried out:—

Premises visited	.....	66
Rats destroyed	.....	284
Burrows gassed	.....	70
Baits laid	.....	192

Treatment of Sewers.

A further maintenance treatment was carried out. The number of pre-baits laid was 107, and the number of rats destroyed estimated at 30.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

One licence was issued to occupy a caravan under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 269), and the premises have been kept in a clean condition.

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

40 inspections were made, and on the whole the results were satisfactory. One conversion from pail to w.c. was effected during the year, and washing accommodation provided.

SCAVENGING.

This work is carried out wholly by motor transport, and during the year 26,258 miles were covered by the removal of 4,885 loads of refuse, including cesspool contents and night soil.

Three two-ton Karrier Bantams and one Guy Vixent lorry are used, and the following work was done.

Month	Dustbins emptied	Ashpits emptied	Pail closets emptied	Cesspools emptied	Total No. of loads removed
January	21,229	10	6,821	9	395
February	18,677	35	6,272	9	380
March	20,435	22	6,834	9	403
April	21,384	27	6,764	16	428
May	20,863	22	6,241	16	431
June	19,973	31	6,795	15	404
July	22,026	33	6,904	24	447
August	21,743	21	6,338	4	358
September	21,880	13	6,588	9	381
October	21,685	20	6,636	16	407
November	19,246	6	6,792	3	392
December	21,141	25	6,077	19	459
Totals	250,282	265	79,062	149	4,885

The number of complaints received during the year was 133. A number of them were of trivial nature and could not be dealt with under the Public Health Acts. In every case where a complaint was found to be bona-fide, action was duly taken.

Pails in the most densely populated parts continue to be emptied twice weekly, and cesspools are emptied quarterly. Although there has been an improvement in the class of labour available, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining motor spares and parts; this has often resulted in holding up the smooth working which is necessary to keep the work up to date. Owing to a shortage of driver mechanics, it has been necessary to send all but minor repairs to garages.

Night soil and cesspool contents are removed in a specially made tank, complete with outlet valve, and which is carried by a lorry. I am pleased to report that in spite of the difficulties mentioned, the work has been satisfactorily carried out, and maintained at pre-war level.

DISINFECTION.

Number of infected rooms dealt with	.....	705
Bundles of bedding removed	.....	487

One Morris van is used on the work of disinfection and treatment of scabies for the whole of the district, and during the year 17,081 miles were covered in connection with this work.

SALVAGE.

The total weight of salvage collected during the year was 156 tons as compared with 110 tons in 1947. Included in this was 104 tons of paper as compared with 83 tons in 1947. As many cartons and boxes are returnable to the wholesalers, these figures show that every effort is being made in the national effort.

The collection of kitchen waste has been very small owing to the large number of pigs being kept by cottagers

who rely on their neighbours' scraps to keep them, and I have had to remove bins owing to their small content. The local pig keepers therefore receive what would otherwise have swelled the collections.

The schools have been of great assistance during the year, and have collected during ordinary times and special drives 19 tons.

Every effort will be made to keep this work up to standard, although I am afraid that the public generally are not as interested as in the past. The workmen have carried out their work of collection in a very satisfactory manner.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of conversions in each parish:—

Shirebrook, 44 ; Glapwell, 1.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	365
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	742
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 424

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

1 Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) by owners Nil

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) by owners Nil

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil

3. Proceeding under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

I. N. CREEAR,

Sanitary Inspector, Northern Area.

SOUTHERN AREA.

Comprising the parishes of Blackwell, Pinxton,
South Normanton and Tibshelf - 7,296 acres.

Population (National Register, 1939), 18,683.

Sanitary Inspector: ROBERT CLARKSON.

- (i.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint
Board.
- (ii.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
(Meat and other Foods).
- (iii.) Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Offices: Victoria Street, South Normanton, Derbys.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

General Sanitation:

Water Supplies	.....	11
Drainage	.....	189
Drains tested	.....	56
Stables and Piggeries	.....	11
Accumulations	.....	27
Colliery Spoilbanks	.....	9
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	.....	2,025
Re-Inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	.....	712
Fried Fish Shops	.....	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	6
Public Conveniences	.....	4
Factories and Bake-houses	.....	88
Refuse Collection	.....	75
Refuse Disposal	.....	82
Rats and Mice	.....	295
Schools	.....	2
Cinemas	.....	2
Shops Acts	.....	4

Petroleum Acts	37
Rivers Pollution, Prevention	3
Inquiries re Cases of Infectious Disease	66
Inquiries re Cases of Scabies	26
Interviews and Appointments	373
Miscellaneous Visits	683

Housing:

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	191
Re-visits to houses " "	599
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	2
Re-visits to houses " "	16
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	6
Re-visits paid to houses "	40
Number of verminous houses inspected	40
Re-visits to above houses	55
Rural Housing Survey: Number of houses examined	777

Meat and Food Inspection:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	70
Occasional Slaughterings (Farms, etc.)	69
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	192
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	4
Other Food Premises	218
Cowsheds inspected	262
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	200

Miscellaneous:

Salvage	305
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SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Served during 1948	Complied with during 1948	Out- standing on 31/12/48
Informal Public Health Act Notices	693	616	312
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	36	40	27
Informal Housing Act Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices	4	2	2
Total	733	658	341

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Dwelling Houses:

Cleansed	6
Vermin Disinfestation	56
Air Space improved	—
Lighting improved	—
Ventilation improved	—
Windows repaired	32
Walls rendered free from dampness	44
Plasterwork repaired	58
Floors re-laid or repaired	31
Woodwork renewed or repaired	17
Fireplaces and grates repaired	26
Kitchen boilers repaired	26
Cooking facilities improved	12
Food stores improved	11
Coal stores improved	12
Washing accommodation provided or improved	21
Internal water supply provided	—
Roofs repaired	84
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	31
Chimney stacks repaired	11
Damp proof course provided	1
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	56
Yards and passages paved or repaired	16
Yards cleansed	6
Living vans removed	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	12
Baths provided	1

Drainage:

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	40
Drains cleansed	40
Gullies provided or repaired	28
Inspection Chambers provided or repaired	38

Ventilators repaired	2
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	1
Cesspools repaired	2
Cesspools abolished	—
Cesspools cleansed	—
Drains connected to sewer	—
Length of drainage examined	yards 223

Sinks:

New sinks provided	4
New sink waste pipes provided	5
Sink waste pipes repaired	7

Closet Accommodation:

Buildings repaired	30
Closets cleansed	5
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	11
Water closet pedestals renewed	17
Water closet service pipes repaired	32
Closet pails renewed	97

Ashplaces, Ashbins, etc.

Defective ashbins renewed	343
Ashplaces and middens abolished	—
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashplaces and middens	—

Miscellaneous:

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	1
Accumulation removed	16
Manure pits provided or repaired	—
Urinals repaired and cleansed	1
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	2
Other nuisances abated	3

Summary of Legal Action for Enforcement of Notices. Public Health Act, 1936.

- Section 93. Abatement Order, with fines and costs amounting to £6 6s. 0d. in respect of three houses.
- Section 75. Ashbin provided and cost recovered.
- Section 39. Drain repaired and cost recovered.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There has been a definite improvement in the rate of conversion of pail closets to water closets during the year, 69 pail closets having been abolished as compared with 24 during 1947. In the early part of the year, this work was seriously hampered by licensing restrictions, particularly those dealing with the issue of sanitary fittings.

A detailed survey of all closets is being made with a view to securing a much greater rate of conversion. In many cases the remaining pail closets are situated in positions which will necessitate the erection of new closet buildings. The present system of making grants of approximately £10 per closet has been of considerable help, but will undoubtedly have to be revised if the rate of conversion is to be increased.

The number of pail closets in use is 1,663, distributed as follows:—

Pinxton	594
South Normanton	352
Blackwell	494
Tibshelf	223
Total	<u>1,663</u>

Alterations and the conversion of Sanitary conveniences were carried out during the year as follows:—

	Scuth Normanton	Parish of Pinxton	Blackwell	Tibshelf	Total
Pail closets converted to water closets	3	56	3	4	66
Pail closets abolished	1	2	—	—	3
Privies converted to pail closets	—	—	1	—	1
Additional water closets provided	1	6	—	—	7

HOUSING.

During the year, four statutory notices were served under the Housing Acts requiring the execution of repairs, and two houses were represented as unfit and Demolition Orders made.

There is a definite need for the re-commencement of systematic housing inspections with a view to dealing with defects which have arisen during recent years. Although the Building Licence minimum has been raised to £100, it is difficult to see how the owners and tradesmen could deal with all the essential repairs in the event of such a programme being undertaken. It appears necessary for new legislation to deal with the problems which have arisen out of the increased building costs and the fixed rents.

The number of new houses erected during the year was 87. Although good progress is being made with this work, many families are overcrowded by numbers, or living two and three families to one house. The parish of South Normanton appears to be the most seriously affected, there being 33 cases of overcrowding and 23 condemned houses still occupied, in addition to over 300 cases of two or more families living in one house. A much larger number of new houses is a very urgent need.

Details of over-crowding, and of houses subject to Demolition Orders, are set out below:—

Parish	Number of Houses Overcrowded on 31st Dec., 1948	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1948
South Normanton	33	3
Pinxton	18	2
Blackwell	6	4
Tibshelf	7	—
Total	64	9

Houses subject to Demolition Orders (Section 11 and Clearance Areas):

	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Tibshelf	Total
Still occupied	4	23	2	2	31
Vacant and awaiting demolition (derelict)	5	10	2	1	18
Total	9	33	4	3	49

Four houses, subject to Demolition Orders, are in use under the provisions of the Defence (General) Regulations, as follows:—

Regulation 68a: Two houses.

Regulation 51 (requisitioned by Council): Two houses.

Rural Housing Survey.

The inspection work, which has involved examining 5,293 houses, was completed by the end of the year, but the detailed summary and report is not yet completed.

Records so far compiled indicate that 50 per cent. of the houses need repair or re-conditioning, 10 per cent. are below a reasonable standard of fitness and may need demolition. Overcrowded houses represent 1 per cent., and approximately 10 per cent. of the houses are occupied by two or more families.

Eradication of Vermin.

The decrease in the amount of this work recorded in 1947 has been maintained, and is undoubtedly due to the improved vermicides now available. D.D.T. solutions were first used during 1946, and at present no re-infestations have been reported.

During the year, 95 visits were made, and details of the work carried out are given below:—

Bed bugs.

Number of Council houses disinfested	.....	.....	Nil
Number of other houses disinfested	.....	.....	14
Destruction of verminous articles	.....	.....	1
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	15
			<hr/>

Cockroaches.

Number of Council houses disinfested	.....	.....	20
Number of private houses disinfested	.....	.....	20
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	40
			<hr/>

Other Vermin.

Number of private houses disinfested for Woodbeetles	1
Number of Council houses disinfested for Ants	1
Total	2

The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff. In the case of bed bugs and woodbeetles, Gammexane liquid (L.044) has been used, all wall, ceiling and floor surfaces and furnishings being carefully sprayed by a pneumatic sprayer. Bedding was removed and steam disinfested.

Work for the eradication of cockroaches and ants was carried out by using Gammexane powder (D.034), and spread by means of a foot pump. Prior to applying the powder, two or three floor boards are taken up near the fireplace and skirting boards and other woodwork is eased off the walls. This powder has given very good results.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Chesterfield Municipal Abattoir continues to be used as the regional slaughterhouse for this area, the meat being delivered direct from the abattoir to the butchers' shops on two or three days per week, depending on the availability of supplies. Careful attention is paid to these supplies and to the conditions under which the meat and other foods are stored and prepared for sale. For this purpose a total of 414 inspections have been made during the year.

The method of transporting freshly killed meat from Chesterfield Abattoir is still unsatisfactory. Only very slow progress is being made in providing improved vans and offal containers.

No. of Animals slaughtered and examined:

	Cows	Calves	Pigs
Emergency slaughterings	2	1	—
Cottagers' pigs slaughtered in private slaughterhouses and on private premises	—	—	480
No. of animals inspected	2	1	198

Unsound food condemned amounted to 25 cwts. 54 lbs., made up as follows:—

Pork and pork offal (Tuberculosis)	324 lbs.
Pork and pork offal (other conditions)	20 lbs.
Beef and beef offal (Septic Pericarditis)	720 lbs.
Tinned goods	792 lbs.
Fish	147 lbs.
Bacon	46½ lbs.
Dried fruit	740 lbs.
Meat pies	33 lbs.
Other foods	32 lbs.

Condemnation of Unsound Food:

All diseases except Tuberculosis—

	Cows	Calves	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	100	—	2.52

Tuberculosis only—

	Cows	Calves	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	13
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	7.07

The tubercular pork and pork offal showed that over 7 per cent. of the cottagers' pigs examined were affected with tuberculosis. This is the highest for the past five years. Only those cottagers' pigs are examined where a notification of slaughter is given. This is not compulsory, and resulted in approximately 60 per cent. of the pigs slaughtered being consumed without having been examined by a competent person. Surely such an arrangement requires amendment.

During the year, five informal notices have been complied with, resulting in the cleansing of three premises, the cleansing of sanitary accommodation at two premises, and the repair and improvement of two premises.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Number of licences issued 35

Sheep are exempt from the use of a humane killer.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The supervision of the production and distribution of milk has continued to receive careful attention. There has been an improvement in the amount of structural improvement to cowsheds and dairies, but this work has been hampered most of the year by Building Licence restrictions. These difficulties, together with the uncertainty as to the date the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries would assume responsibility for milk production, has prevented a comprehensive scheme being undertaken for the improvement of all buildings below a reasonable standard.

Milk sampling has continued in conjunction with the inspection of cowsheds and dairies, as a means of checking the efficiency of methods of production and sterilizing of utensils. Compared with the standard for accredited milk, the table shows 75 per cent. as being satisfactory. This is similar to last year, but is below the level reached in 1944-45 and 46.

It will be noted that the presence of Tuberculosis was confirmed in two samples.

Details of registered premises, etc.:

(a) Wholesale producers	22	Cowsheds in use	109
(b) Producers and retailers	43	Dairies	78
(c) Retail purveyors	14		
	—		—
Total	79		187
	—		—

During the year, 462 inspections have been made of cowsheds and dairies, and 26 informal notices served. Improvements effected as a result of these notices are set out below:—

Cowsheds:

New cowsheds provided	1
Cowsheds re-constructed	5
Cleansed and limewashed	9
Floors cleansed	4
Water bowls fixed	2

Dairies:

New dairies provided	6
Dairies repaired	1
Limewashed	2
Means of heating water provided	2

Other Improvements:

Improved cooling of milk	2
Improved storage of milk	1
Cleansing of churns	2

A summary of the samples examined is given below:—

New Milk:

Methylene		
Blue Test	116	(87 satisfactory, 29 unsatisfactory)
Coliform Test	36	(23 satisfactory, 13 unsatisfactory)
Bacteriological		
Examination	7	satisfactory
Biological		
Examination	93	(2 positive tuberculosis)

Heat treated Milk:

Methylene	
Blue Test	1 satisfactory

Sterilised Milk:

Methylene	
Blue Test	1 satisfactory
Phosphatase Test	1 satisfactory

Samples are taken from each producer and producer-retailer in the area, and of all milk retailed in the area from other districts.

Year	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Test	
		Per cent. satisfactory	Per cent. below standard	Per cent. satisfactory	Per cent. below standard
1948	116	75	25	—	—
	36	—	—	64	36
1947	91	77	23	—	—
	100	—	—	74	26
1946	118	90.7	9.3	—	—
	122	—	—	87.7	12.3
1945	106	93	7	—	—
	125	—	—	85	15
1944	118	84	16	—	—
	125	—	—	83	17
1943	115	72	28	—	—
	117	—	—	79	21

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-44.

Number of retailers licences issued	.....	14
Number of supplementary licences issued	.....	3

All the pasteurised milk retailed in this area is processed in the Mansfield and Ripley districts. Details of samples submitted for examination are set out below:—

Methylene Blue Test:

18 samples, all satisfactory.

Phosphatase Test:

18 samples—17 satisfactory, 1 unsatisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply to the district has been satisfactory during the year, both as regards quality and quantity. Ten samples of water have been examined, and reported upon as follows:—

District Supply.

Bacteriological examination: 4 samples, all satisfactory.

Private Supplies.

Bacteriological examination of well water: 3 samples, all unsuitable.

Chemical analysis of well water: 3 samples, all unsuitable.

The unsatisfactory samples of water were from a well supplying one bungalow, which is a considerable distance from the Council's water mains. Steps are being taken with a view to securing an improvement of this supply, and in the meantime all water is being boiled before use.

It will be noted from the following schedule that 99.92 per cent. of the houses in the area are supplied with water from the Council's main:—

	Houses	Percentage
Number of houses without district water supply and using well water, etc.	4	.08
Number of Houses without an internal water supply, but using external stand pipes served by district water supply 196 (Stand pipes vary from 1 to 1 house to 1 to 6 houses)	196	3.68
Number of houses with an internal supply of district water	5,126	96.24

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

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

Careful supervision has been maintained throughout the year, and has resulted in a considerable improvement in the premises and equipment used and in the standard of cleanliness. During the year, 34 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination, and the results showed a slight improvement on those obtained in 1947. The majority of the Grade 4 samples were from a local large producer who had difficulty in obtaining delivery of cooling plant. Samples examined after delivery of the cooling plant were very much better.

Three registrations (two to manufacture and one to sell ice cream) have been cancelled.

Details of registration and results of samples are set out in the following tables:—

Premises Registered.

(a) Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	6
(b) Sale of ice-cream	3
(c) Sale of pre-packed ice-cream	17
Total	26

Results of Ice-cream Samples.

Ice Cream	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total
Complete Cold Mix	5	4	—	2	11
Pasteurised	3	5	2	6	16
Pre-packed	5	1	1	—	7
	13	10	3	8	34

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Council continue to administer delegated powers in respect of this Act, and employ one part-time rodent operator, and, in addition, a full-time assistant is available for this work when required. Both men have been trained by the Ministry of Food.

Arrangements are made for Council refuse tips and sewage works to be examined monthly, and any rat infestation immediately dealt with.

This work, which has continued for a number of years, has kept the Council premises free from serious infestation.

A total of 295 inspections and visits have been made, and 18 notices served and complied with. Four defective and rat infested drains have been repaired and three premises made rat proof. Where work is carried out on private and business premises the cost of such work is recovered.

Summary of work done:

	Council premises	Private premises	Total
Number of premises visited	105	48	150
Estimated number of rats killed by dogs, ferrets, etc.	182	—	182
Number of pre-baits laid	622	977	1,599
Number of poison baits laid	129	140	269
Number of post-baits laid	91	113	204
Number of rats destroyed by poison	209	215	424
Number of burrows gassed	9	—	9

Treatment of Sewer Inspection Chambers.

Maintenance treatments of the sewer inspection chambers were carried out in March and September. To enable this work to proceed it was necessary to hire a local 10 cwt. van.

Number of sewer inspection chambers treated	253
Number of pre-bait takes	81
Number of complete pre-bait takes	33

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are no recognised camping grounds in the area, but the continuance of open cast mining in the district and difficulty in securing housing accommodation has resulted in a number of temporary dwellings being used. The total number of licences in operation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 269) is 5, compared with 11 in 1947. All these premises have been satisfactorily maintained.

Factory Act, 1937.

A total of 88 inspections have been made, and 7 notices complied with. The following improvements have been effected:—

Sanitary accommodation improved	4
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	2
Factories cleansed	1
Factories repaired	1
Doors made to open outwards	4
Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire	2

Burning Spoilbanks.

Ministry of Health's Circular, 77/48.

There are six spoilbanks in the area, three of which are satisfactory and three which have deteriorated in condition since the termination of "black-out" regulations. Frequent inspections of these have been made with National Coal Board officials, and whilst some improvement has taken place, three of the spoilbanks cannot yet be regarded as satisfactory. These spoilbanks will continue to be kept under careful supervision.

SCAVENGING.

The Council undertake the collection and disposal of refuse by direct labour in the whole of the Southern Area.

Collection and Disposal.

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below), has resulted in the removal of 4,603 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 34,244 miles.

Two ton Karrier Bantam, supplied January, 1946.

Two ton Karrier Bantam, supplied October, 1943.

Four/five ton Austin, supplied July, 1942.

Two ton Karrier Bantam, supplied September, 1939.

Number of premises served:

Ashbins	.....	5,559	(cleansed weekly)
Ashplaces	.....	2	(cleansed monthly)
Privies and Middens		6	(cleansed monthly)
Closet pails	.....	1,663	(cleansed weekly)
Cesspools	.....	46	(cleansed quarterly)

The frequency of refuse collection has been well maintained throughout the year, although difficulties have been met in maintaining a satisfactory staff, particularly for night soil work. The introduction of the 44 hour week, two weeks annual leave, and the extension of the period during which wages are paid for sickness, has added further difficulties to the maintenance of an efficient cleansing service. The removal of refuse and cleansing of pail closets and cesspools has received first consideration, and has at times been done at the expense of maintenance work on tips, tip fencing, roads, etc. In the very near future it will be necessary to increase the staff or provide mechanical equipment to do some of the work previously carried out by hand.

Vehicle maintenance and repairs, except for major jobs, is carried out by the Council's own staff, and has proved very beneficial. In addition to reducing the repair costs, the time lost due to breakdowns has been reduced from 186 days

in 1945-46 to 94 days in 1948-49, and has saved the necessity of hiring private lorries. I must, however, point out that much of this work is carried out under most unsatisfactory conditions, the hired garages being very unsuitable. The provision of satisfactory garage and workshop accommodation is the most urgent need of your cleansing service, and now that the supply of building materials is improving, the matter should receive your careful consideration at an early date.

In June, 1948, a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question of vehicle replacements. After examining various types of vehicles in use, it was decided to place an order for two new S. & D. Freighters—10 cub. yd., with special loaders' cab, for delivery in August, 1949. The provision of a loaders' cab, in a district of this character where collecting and disposal points are sometimes a good distance from the depot, is an important improvement. In the past, loaders have rode in the most ridiculous positions, the practice having resulted in one accident during the year, which may have been very serious.

All dry refuse is disposed of by tipping (controlled), and night soil is taken by farmers for use as manure on agricultural land. Four tips have been used during the year, three of which are practically completed. Additional tipping facilities are becoming an urgent necessity in all parts of the area. No facilities are available for weighing the refuse. The estimated yield of dry refuse is 21 cwts. per 1,000 population per day; or 1.33 tons per house per annum.

Costs.

The total cost of this service is similar to the previous year:—

	1948/49	1947/48	1946/47
Total cost (collection and disposal of dry refuse, night soil and cesspool contents)	£7,985	£7,819	£7,724
Cost per annum per 1,000 population	£427	£418	£417
Cost per annum per 1,000 houses	£1,504	£1,469	£1,452

Below are set out details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle:—

Work done by Lorries:

Lorry	Cleansing	Mileage Salvage	Total	Refuse	Loads removed Night Soil	Cesspool contents	No. of other journeys (chiefly Salvage)
Karrier Bantam (1939) GRA 810	6,579	110	6,683	1,062	—	—	105
Karrier Bantam (1943) HRB 408	6,655	229	6,884	922	18	173	149
Karrier Bantam (1946) JNU 995	5,993	317	6,310	1,101	31	7	110
Austin 4/5 ton (1942) HRA 287	10,136	4,231	14,367	248	932	109	723
	29,357	4,887	34,244	3,333	981	289	1,087

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries:

(less Drivers' Wages and Depreciation charges)

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance, Tyres, etc.			Licences and Insurance		Petrol and Oil			Total			Cost per mile	Cost per estimated ton
	£	s.	d.	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
GRA 810 (2 tons)	185	14	6	33½		78	0	4	297	4	10	10½d.	2/6½
HRB 408 (2 tons)	170	12	4	36		94	9	5	301	1	9	10½d.	2/4¼
JNU 995 (2 tons)	59	10	0	36		90	7	2	185	17	2	7d.	1/6
HRA 287 (4/5 ton)	178	7	11	41		195	13	11	415	1	10	7d.	1/4¾
	594	4	9	146½		458	10	10	1199	5	7	8½d.	1/9¼

SALVAGE.

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage since this work was commenced nine years ago are shown below:

1948-49:	390 tons	16 cwts.	54 lbs.	£1,553	6	7.
1947-48:	301 tons	4 cwts.	43 lbs.	£1,489	19	3.
1946-47:	271 tons	13 cwts.	98 lbs.	£1,049	16	2.
1945-46:	286 tons	14 cwts.	93 lbs.	£905	7	9.
1944-45:	353 tons	19 cwts.	26 lbs.	£1,161	0	6.
1943-44:	458 tons	16 cwts.	56 lbs.	£1,392	18	2.
1942-43:	631 tons	7 cwts.	30 lbs.	£1,937	14	10.
1941-42:	465 tons	4 cwts.	30 lbs.	£1,283	8	3.
1940-41:	266 tons	10 cwts.	76 lbs.	£764	3	1.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below:

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d
Waste Paper	119	3	54	850	15	5
Baled destructor scrap	41	19	28	71	13	8
Other ferrous metal	7	18	84	11	1	5
Non-ferrous metal	6	1		15	17	9
Rubber	17	28		1	7	9
Textiles	9	14	22	152	4	8
Bones	5	1	77	29	3	9
Cinders	32	0	0	38	3	11
Bottles and Jars	46	0	84	162	8	1
Cullet	13	0			13	0
Kitchen Waste	90	1	16	216	14	2
Miscellaneous	38	0	0	3	3	0

Every effort continues to be made to maintain the collection of salvage at a high level. All premises are visited weekly, and trailers at the rear of the refuse lorries continue to be used for collection purposes. In addition, shop and business premises have a special weekly collection for waste paper.

The income is the second highest recorded, chiefly due to increases in the recovery of waste paper, textiles and kitchen waste. A greater income from textiles is recorded due to improved methods of sorting and grading of rags. Whilst the quantity of bottles and jars has increased, the income from these has fallen by over 50%. There appears to be a certain amount of tightening up in the waste trade markets and the demand for some items of salvage is not as great as for the past few years. In consequence it is probable that the future income is likely to fall.

The N. E. Derbyshire Area Salvage Committee has continued to meet monthly and has been very helpful in dealing with salvage and cleansing problems generally. The arrangements made with Mr. Edridge, Chesterfield, for the central disposal of certain items of salvage has been very beneficial and I very much appreciate his assistance.

GENERAL.

The most serious matters requiring attention are the abatement of overcrowding and the re-housing of families living in rooms; the conversion of the large number of pail closets being used, particularly in the Pinxton district; and the repair or re-conditioning of many of the working class houses. Less than 50% of the houses are provided with baths. In a mining community, with inadequate washing facilities at the pits, this is a most serious deficiency.

During the year an endeavour has been made to keep a careful supervision of food supplies, to remedy urgent housing and drainage defects and to maintain the cleansing service at a high level. The Rural Housing Survey has been completed, except for the compilation of the final statistics and the rate of pail closet conversions has been improved.

The number of complaints received and investigated was 191 as compared with 204 for 1947. The lack of building repairs and the systematic inspection of houses during the past nine years is undoubtedly the cause for many of the complaints received. The complaints included 84 regarding housing defects, 30 drainage defects, 20 dirty and verminous premises, 19 defective sanitary accommodation, and 7 regarding rat infestation.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which staff and workmen have carried out their duties, and for the excellent co-operation of colleagues in other departments.

ROBERT CLARKSON, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector, Southern Area.

GENERAL

The most serious matter requiring attention are the conditions of overcrowding and the housing of families living in rooms. The conversion of the large number of public houses into flats, particularly in the London district, and the extent to which the housing of many of the working class has been improved, has been a most serious deficiency in the past. In a general community with inadequate housing facilities the situation is a most serious deficiency.

During the year an extensive work has been made to improve the housing of the working class. The Housing Survey has been completed, except for the completion of the final report, and the results of the survey have been published.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 1,014, compared with 1,014 in 1935. The last of these complaints were the result of the Housing Survey, and the Housing Survey has been completed. The Housing Survey has been completed, and the results of the survey have been published.

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ROBERT CLARKSON, M.S.A. (P.N.)

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