

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Buxton Borough.

Contributors

Buxton (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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Borough of Buxton

ANNUAL REPORTS
for the Year 1962

by

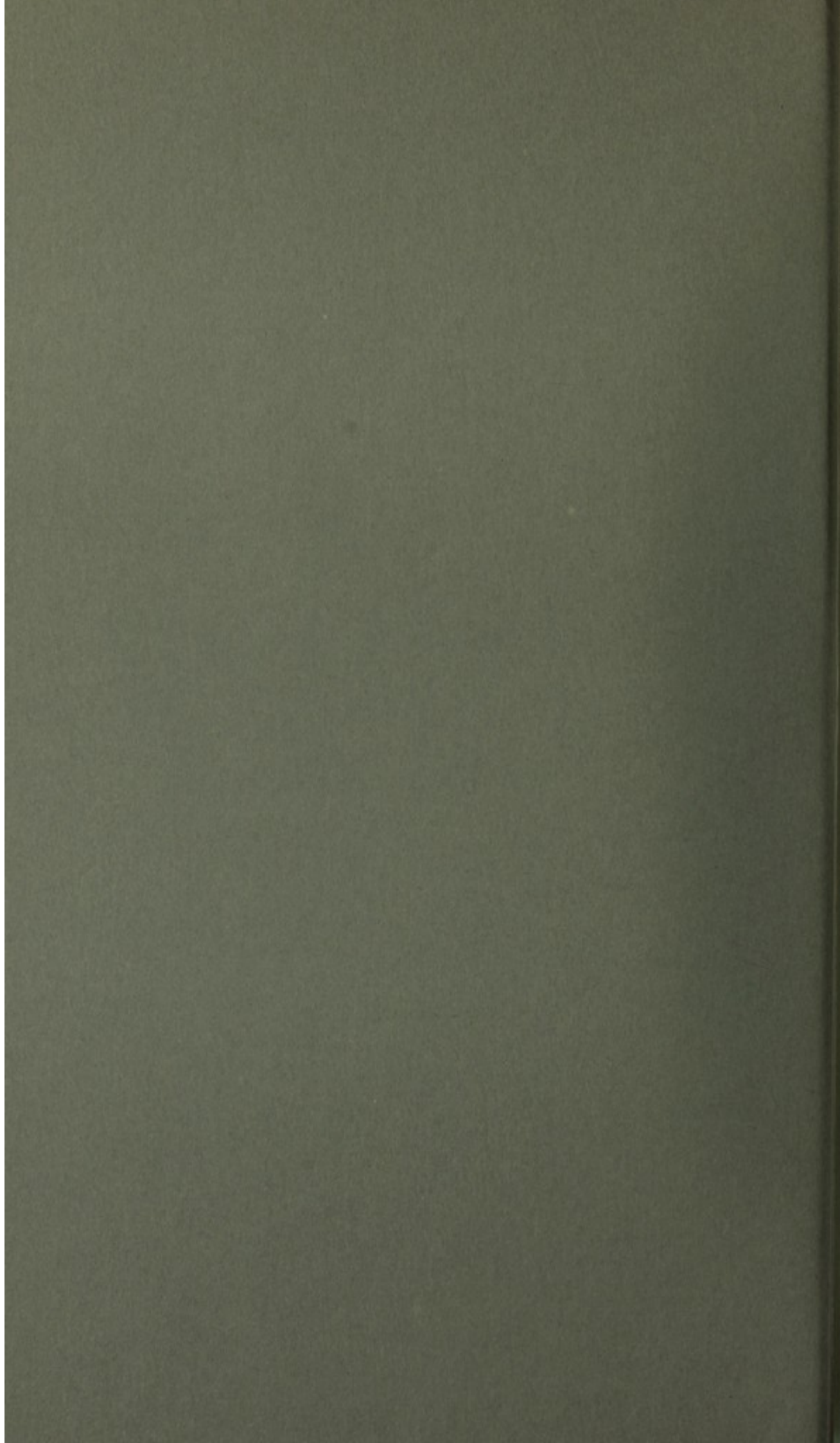
F. D. F. STEEDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

RICHARD CRUDDAS, M.C., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent
and Shops Act Inspector.*



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W.R. James

Vice-Chairman: Alderman S.D. Gent

Councillor H. Hibbert, J.P. (Mayor)	Councillor F. Hambleton, J.P.,
Alderman C.M. Kershaw,	Councillor E.I. Heathcote,
Alderman P. Warren,	Councillor A.J. Oddy,
	Councillor R.W. Stewart.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

F.D.F. STEEDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent
and Shops Act Inspector:

RICHARD CRUDDAS, M.C., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
(Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J.M. PICKERING
(Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Senior Clerk:

MISS J.V. YATES

Clerk:

MISS G. LOMAS

Junior Clerk:

MR. H.N. WOOD

(Resigned 9th March, 1962)

MISS P.M. BERISFORD

(Commenced 18th April, 1962)
(Resigned 30th December, 1962)

MISS A. FLINTHAM

(Commenced 31st December, 1962)

Public Health Department, Town Hall, Buxton.

Telephone: Buxton 2060

BOROUGH OF BUXTON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year, 1962.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Buxton.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Buxton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1962. This report is compiled on similar lines to last year to comply with requirements of the Ministry of Health.

Buxton is situated on the upper reaches of the Wye at an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. The majority of the working population are engaged either directly or indirectly in the work of running a small holiday resort and spa. A further proportion find their employment in the nearby important lime-stone quarries to the north-east and south of the area and also in an important light industrial undertaking in Chapel-en-le-Frith. On the whole throughout the year figures for permanent unemployment have remained at a low level, though there has been some apprehension in particular with regard to the school leaving age group. At the time of writing this report the proposed railway cuts constitute a serious threat to the future well-being of the town since an important proportion find their daily employment in the Manchester conurbation and travel daily by rail.

The vital statistics are based on figures supplied by the Registrar General which on examination provide a very satisfactory overall picture of the health of the town. The estimated mid-year population shows a very small increase and it seems that no great change in this figure is likely in the immediate future. The adjusted death rate shows an upward tendency this year and at 15.1 per thousand population is significantly higher than the national average. Infant Mortality at 23.3 per thousand live births is, however, only slightly above the figure for the country as a whole and can be considered satisfactory, based as it is on a relatively small number of infant deaths. The birth rate shows a considerable increase and at 34.3 is 4.1 in excess of 1961 and slightly in excess of the national live birth rate when adjusted. With regard to deaths which have occurred none has been recorded as due to any of the notifiable diseases, and in fact, apart from an outbreak of Sonne dysentery and a mild outbreak of influenza in the early part of the year cases of infectious diseases were at a low level. In particular, no case of poliomyelitis occurred for the fourth successive year. The Sabin (oral) vaccine came into general use by nearly all practitioners as soon as available, and should go a long way in providing means for eliminating poliomyelitis, since the immunity conferred from a complete course is likely to remain at a high level for a very much longer period than in the case of the Salk vaccine. There has been a steep increase in the number of deaths notified as due to coronary disease, the figure of 81 for those which have occurred is 27 over the 1961 figure and most of this increase is due to deaths of females which at 42 is almost double. The figure for all forms of heart disease at 139 is 32 more than in 1961 and there is no doubt that the hilly character of the district tends to put a strain on an already damaged heart. This can often be offset to some extent by the provision of ground floor accommodation without an unduly long waiting period which tends to occur at present.

Malignant disease this year at 62 is very nearly double the 1961 figure and is in excess of the figure for vascular lesions of the nervous system; 11 of the 62 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, and for the first year there has been a steep rise in the number of female lung cancer deaths, which at 6 is 1 more than those for men. It is astonishing to me that more general attention is not being paid to the serious warnings given in the increasing annual death rates and the interpretation put upon them by those best qualified to judge that cigarette smoking is the important factor in determining the onset of lung cancer. When one considers that the number of deaths from this cause is now approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the number killed annually on our roads to which, quite rightly, considerable publicity is given in the press, the comparative lack of interest in the effect of cigarette smoking on the incidence of lung cancer seems quite out of proportion. A great deal of effort has been put into the campaign locally to ensure that the dangers are brought home to school children, especially in the secondary modern age group, but unless parents, teachers and others are prepared to support the campaign the results are liable to be disappointing. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 2 deaths and all other accidents 5, of which 1 was due to accidents in the home.

A recommendation to arrange for measurement of the atmospheric pollution locally was deferred mainly on the grounds of expense in providing the necessary instrumentation. I hope, however, that we can return to this matter in the not too distant future since I regard the assessment of the degree of atmospheric pollution locally to be important since coal consumption per head is high during the winter when atmospheric conditions often tend to favour retention of smoke and other products of combustion. Atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking are probably the most important factors in the incidence and aggravation of Chronic Bronchitis a disease so prevalent in this country that it has been termed by continental doctors the "English Disease" and responsible for so much misery, invalidism and economic loss.

A Meals on Wheels Service was inaugurated in collaboration with the W.V.S., the Council supplying a van and the service itself run entirely by the W.V.S. personnel, to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude. During the nine months of operation the number of meals reached a figure of 1,583 - 2 meals per week being served to each recipient - and this demand was still increasing. This service together with the projected warden scheme for the fourteen bungalows in the Fairfield area must be considered only a start in our efforts for the welfare of the older resident. The Council must continue to do what lies within their power to improve the lot of the elderly and should endeavour to co-operate with other authorities and voluntary organisations as and when the opportunity presents. We need more specialised accommodation for old people and it seems that consideration in the future might be given to the provision of flatlets incorporating a warden. The Old People's Clubs I am glad to say are flourishing concerns supported by a devoted band of voluntary workers. They play a valuable part in fostering a strong community spirit and thereby helping to diminish a sense of loneliness and isolation, one of the bugbears of old age.

Buxton Home Safety Committee has been very active and for the third successive year organised a Home Safety Week with a home safety exhibition in the Pavilion Gardens.

The Health Department has continued its efforts to improve its standards of food hygiene, though with the staff available it is practically impossible to pay a sufficient number of visits to ensure that the supervision is adequate. A 100% meat inspection is carried out at considerable personal inconvenience to the Health Inspectors and the time is long overdue when hours of slaughter are brought into line to suit modern conditions. The slaughterhouse is a good one but requires constant attention by your Health Inspectors to ensure that standards are maintained.

The foreshadowed loss of the towns water undertaking is disturbing since there is no doubt that it is an extremely efficient concern and I should like to pay a tribute to all those who have been responsible for running it.

The final phase in the completion of the towns new sewerage works was completed at an approximate figure of a quarter of a million pounds and is providing a very satisfactory effluent. These works incorporating the most modern engineering refinements are amongst the most up to date in the country and should serve the town adequately for an indefinite period.

Refuse collection continues to be carried out by the Health Department, which is a very satisfactory arrangement. Disposal is by controlled tipping and the bins are removed on a weekly basis from the curtilage of the house. A bin provision scheme is not in operation and this may need to be considered in advance of any change in methods, e.g. a paper sack collection. The paper sack method deserves serious examination since, although a more expensive measure it has hygienic advantages and makes the job of refuse collection less onerous and less hazardous, especially during winter weather.

During the year no new housing was completed, but there were 52 new dwellings under construction in the Fairfield area primarily to deal with clearance areas already declared. Slum clearance has not proceeded quite as fast as one would have wished; neither have improvement grants been used to anything like the number which one would like to see. Houses in multi-occupation still constitute a small but important problem and it may be that the Council should themselves consider acquiring this type of property and dealing with them by means of satisfactory flat conversions.

In concluding this report I should like to pay tribute once again to the help I have had from very many people in the town, particularly the general practitioners and the local press. I am very grateful indeed to the Borough Council and especially the members of the Health Committee for their continued support and kindness. Finally I should like to record my sincere thanks to all members of the Health Department for their loyalty, co-operation and cheerfulness during another busy year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

F.D.F. STEEDE

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The elevation of the Borough is from 950 to 1,200 feet above sea-level.

Area of the Borough	6,337 acres
Estimated Population (mid 1962)	19,370
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1962	5,791
Rateable Value (31.4.62)	£268,031
Value of Penny Rate (31.12.62)	£1,080

Vital Statistics

Vital Statistics		M.	F.
<u>Live Births</u> - Legitimate	168	157	325
Illegitimate	7	11	18
Total	175	168	343
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population			17.71
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> per cent of total live births			5.24
<u>Stillbirths</u> - Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	1	5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths			14.4
<u>Total Live & Stillbirths</u>	179	169	348
Deaths	130	192	322
Death rate per 1,000 population			16.62
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (Under one year of age) Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	4	8
<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births			23.3
Leg. " " " " legitimate live births			24.6
Illeg. " " " " illegitimate " "			-
Neonatal Deaths (Under four weeks) - Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births			17.5
Early Neonatal Deaths (Under one week) - Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births			17.5
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live & stillbirths)			31.6
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			1
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live & stillbirths			2.9

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Infant Deaths	8	6	6	8	8
Infant Mortality Rate	26.8	18.1	16.3	26.5	23.3

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm (all ages)	62
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	20

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN BOROUGH OF BUXTON

DURING YEAR 1962

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	130	192	322
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .	-	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	4	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	6	11
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	14	29
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	18	33	51
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	39	42	81
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
20. Other Heart Disease	12	43	55
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	2	7
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	5	2	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .	3	-	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	9	11	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
34. All other Accidents	1	4	5
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-

Comparison with England and Wales

	Per 1000 Population		Per 1000 Live births	Per 1000 Total births
	Live births (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Infantile Mortality	Stillbirths
Buxton	18.4	15.1	23.3	14.4
England and Wales	18.0	11.9	21.4	18.1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities: Pathological and Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory, 121a, Osmaston Road, Derby (Tel. Derby 45597), and the Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton. Chemical analysis is carried out at the County Analyst's Department, Matlock (Tel. Matlock 3411).

(b) Ambulance Facilities: This is a County Council service with an ambulance stationed at Park Road, Buxton. (Tel. 2021).

(c) Nursing in the Home: This service is administered by the County Council.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres:-

<u>Name & Situation</u>	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>By whom provided</u>
Maternity & Child Welfare Bath Road.	Mon. 1.30-4.15 Wed. 1.30-4.15	Derbys. County Council
Harpur Hill Institute	1st & 3rd Tues each month.	-do-
Ante-Natal Clinic, Bath Road.	1st & 3rd Tues. each month.	-do-
School Clinic, Bath Road.	Tues. 10-11	-do-
Eye Clinic, Bath Road.	Monday, a.m.	-do-
Minor Ailment Clinic, Bath Road.	Wed. a.m.	-do-
Chiropody Clinic, Bath Road.	Tues. - Fri. 9.30-12.30 Sat. 9-12	-do-
Chest Clinic, Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.	Mon. - Fri.	Regional Hospital Board
(Subsidiary Clinic held at the Buxton Hospital)		
Venereal Disease Clinic, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.	Mon. - Sat.	-do-

(e) Hospitals: Administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action during the year was required to be taken under these powers.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply: The water supplies of the Borough are mainly upland surface water. The supplies are examined chemically at least once a year and bacteriologically every month and daily examinations are conducted for pH and residual chlorine.

The Borough is served by three main impounding reservoirs - Stanley Moor, Lightwood and Burbage - which have upland moorland gathering grounds. Subsidiary supplies are obtained from the carboniferous limestone bore hole at Stanley Moor and the millstone grit bore hole at Portobello. Treatment of all supplies is carried out at Stanley Moor and Lightwood filter stations, each of which has a complete filtration, chemical dosing and chlorination system. High level areas on Brown Edge Road and Manchester Road are served from a covered surface reservoir at Cold Springs. Other high level areas at Ladmanlow and Harpur Hill are supplied from a second service reservoir at Terret. A further covered reservoir of one million gallons capacity is situated at Corbar and acts as a balancing tank to the Lightwood and Stanley Moor supplies.

All other reservoirs and supplies previously used have now been cut off.

The waters at Stanley Moor and Lightwood have definite plumbo solvent action, but these are carefully observed and due precautions taken to minimize the plumbo-solvency.

At the Stanley Moor reservoir during the period of any failure of the main electricity supply there is consequent interference with the filtration and sterilization system, and a recommendation was made and accepted in principle that emergency generating plant be obtained to deal with this problem, which has occurred on several occasions during the year.

FOOD

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

There was no case of food poisoning during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE - GENERAL

Infective Hepatitis which had been a matter for concern in 1960/61 ceased to be a problem and one feels that the use of Gamma Globulin in the family contacts may well have had no small part in curtailing this epidemic.

Some influenza occurred during the month of January, but was not very extensive and school attendance figures were scarcely affected, though the figures for claim for sick benefit reached a figure of 500% above the normal during the second week of January.

At this time too smallpox was occurring in the country; the nearest notified case being at Bradford, but nevertheless 2 incidents involving contacts of suspected cases gave rise to some anxiety for a time locally. There was considerable pressure on local general practitioners and the Health Department for vaccination from members of the general public. As far as possible these were limited to persons travelling to and from areas where smallpox was known to have occurred, and in addition I personally vaccinated almost the entire staff of the three local hospitals.

In November Sonne dysentery made its appearance and from that date until the end of the year 48 cases had either been ascertained or notified to the Health Department. The first case which came to light was that of an infant born in Corbar Hall Nursing Home in the town and transferred to an Isolation Hospital with gastro-enteritis. In this instance the organism was not isolated from the mother, but two siblings were found to be symptomless excretors and there is no doubt that this child must have been infected during the first few hours of life. The disease, although mild gave rise to a great deal of work in the Health Department; all school canteen staff working in the town were screened and one

carrier who helped to serve the meals was identified. I should like to acknowledge the very great assistance we had at this time from the Divisional Education Officer and his staff, especially the School Meals Organiser, Mrs. Harraway. A policy was implemented whereby all school contacts were excluded from junior and infant schools until a negative bacteriological result had been obtained, and in respect of cases or excretors until one negative result was obtained following a course of treatment, though two negatives with a week's interval were required before a final certificate of clearance was issued. In the secondary school age no exclusion was required provided a recognised course of treatment had been commenced since it was felt that the interruption to a child's education at this age group was not warranted by the circumstances; steps of course were taken to ensure that bacteriological clearance was achieved by a similar follow up. The number of incidents involving food handlers who were prevented from following their occupation as a result of being a contact or a carrier amounted to 5 and compensation paid in 4 cases amounted to £65. 10s. 11d.

In May, routine milk sampling again revealed the presence of Brucella infection in the herd on which an Order under Article 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959 had been imposed for a period of 20 days in 1961, and a new Order was still in force at the end of the year. The solution to milk born disease - in 1960 we had an outbreak of food poisoning due to the elaboration of staphylococcal toxin in milk - seems to lie in legislation for universal heat treatment with the provision for exemptions to allow for cases of real hardship.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cases notified during the year	1
Pulmonary	1
Non-pulmonary	-

There was no death from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and none from non-pulmonary form occurred.

In case of death or removal the house is disinfected.

No action taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The methods of control are :

- (a) Sanatorium treatment administered by the Regional Hospital Board.
- (b) The Chest Clinic at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1962

Disease	Total Cases Notified (all ages)	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Total Cases in age groups											
				Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age Unknown
Acute Poliomyelitis . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.S. Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	48	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	2	1	1	1	17
Measles	30	-	-	1	2	6	4	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation Cases :-															
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT OF BOROUGH METEOROLOGIST

Meteorological Station,

Buxton.

To the Mayor, Members of the Council & Burgesses.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual meteorological report for 1962. It is 94 years since the station was inaugurated by public subscription. At first the instruments were in the grounds of the Devonshire (now Royal) Hospital, but in 1923 they were given to the Buxton Corporation, and since that time have been housed on the Slopes and in the Peak Buildings.

The late Mr. W. Pilkington was honorary meteorologist for 25 years, retiring at the end of 1923. I succeeded him and held the post from January 1st 1924 - December 31st, 1962. I have been given to understand that this period of 64 years in one family constitutes a record.

Although the total rainfall for the year was 50.06 ins., slightly above the average, five out of the twelve months had much less than normal. In fact June, with less than 1 in. rain for the whole month, was the driest June for 20 years, while March with just over 2 in. was the driest for 16 years, and October, too tried to break records. August 23 was the wettest day of the year. In 24 hours we collected 1.47 inches.

June can also claim the distinction of being the sunniest month, with a total of 173.5 hours of bright sunshine, undiluted with haze. On June 5th the sun worked round the clock and then added a bonus - total 13.7 hours.

We did not achieve any thermometric records; the warmest day was June 8th, but even then we could only reach 71°F. The minimum for the year was reached on December 29th when the mercury dropped to 13°F. Throughout the summer months the temperature was below normal, partly due to an unusually long spell of N.W. winds. We 'enjoyed' the coldest May since 1913.

In relinquishing my post of meteorologist, I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Burton and his staff, and to the stalwarts who came to the rescue with spades and shovels in times of deep snow.

I remain, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E.W. PILKINGTON

Borough Meteorologist.

REPORT OF HONORARY METEOROLOGIST

Meteorological Station,

Boston.

To the Mayor, Members of the Council & Burgesses.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual meteorological report for 1902. It is 34 years since the station was inaugurated by public subscription. At first the instruments were in the grounds of the Government (now Naval) Hospital, but in 1923 they were given to the Boston Corporation, and since that time have been housed on the Bishops and in the Park Buildings.

The late Mr. W. W. Wilkinson was honorary meteorologist for 25 years, retiring at the end of 1923. I succeeded him and held the post from January 1st 1924 - December 31st, 1925. I have been given to understand that this period of 64 years in one family constitutes a record.

Although the total rainfall for the year was 50.06 ins., slightly above the average, five out of the twelve months had much less than normal. In fact June, with less than 1 in. rain for the whole month, was the driest June for 50 years, while March with just over 2 in. was the driest for 16 years, and October, too, had to break records. August 23 was the wettest day of the year. In 24 hours we collected 4.47 inches.

June can also claim the distinction of being the sunniest month, with a total of 173.5 hours of bright sunshine, unobscured with haze. On June 25th the sun worked round the clock and then added a bonus - total 24.7 hours.

We did not achieve my thermometer's record; the warmest day was June 25th, but even then we could only reach 74° F. The minimum for the year was reached on December 15th when the mercury dropped to 15° F. Throughout the summer months the temperature was below normal, partly due to an unusually long spell of N.W. winds. We 'enjoyed' the coldest day since 1913.

In relinquishing my post of meteorologist, I should like to pay thanks to Mr. Burton and his staff, and to the assistants who came to the scene with spades and shovels in times of deep snow.

I remain, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. WILKINSON

Honorary Meteorologist.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

BUXTON.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Buxton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report as your Chief Public Health Inspector. This year has once again proved to be one of activity and it is hoped that the spade work performed during the year, will, in the not too distant future, reach fruition.

Subsequent to the re-appraisal of sub-standard housing within the Borough, "Slum Clearance" formed an appreciable part of the work of the Department. Inspections were made and reports prepared on Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses and submitted to the Council for consideration. In all, three Demolition Orders were made, eleven Individual Unfit Houses demolished, one house and one part of a house were closed as being unfit for human habitation.

Statutory Notices were served in respect of the following Clearance Areas - (1) Clearance Area No. 1 (Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962) - Fairfield Road and Alma Place: Nos. 153, 155 and 157 Fairfield Road and Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Alma Place, Fairfield Road and an Area of land adjoining to same (No. 151 Fairfield Road). (2) Clearance Area No. 2, 1961 - Canholes Cottages, Macclesfield Main Road: Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 Canholes Cottages, Ladmanlow. (3) Clearance Area No. 3, 1962 - Church Street and West Road. Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Church Street and No. 20 West Road.

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962 came into operation on 22nd May, 1962 and provided local authorities with strengthened powers to deal with houses in multiple occupation. Preliminary surveys were undertaken in an endeavour to ascertain the problem existing within the Borough and a commencement was made in dealing with the most urgent cases by negotiation with the landlords or persons having control of the houses to improve the housing conditions in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

The recommendations contained in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular, No. 42/62, "Improvement of Houses", were given careful consideration and two areas of the Borough were selected as areas worthy of attention, namely, Bennett Street and Kings Road/Cliff Road. The Bennett Street area was first to be tackled and in the beginning response to the publicity was inactive. However, it was discovered that after one or two houses had been improved the owner/occupiers of other houses enquired about Improvement Grants. Unfortunately, it is too often the existing or prospective owner/occupier who makes the enquiries in respect of Grants and in far too few cases do landlords take advantage of the financial assistance provided. One landlord only made application to improve a number of his tenanted houses and this scheme of improvement is still in progress.

A degree of satisfaction is obtained from observing and listening to the expressions of enjoyment from those persons who are fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of the "Improvement Grant Scheme." These households have, for a considerable number of years, endured the winter months with a water closet apartment at the bottom of the yard or garden; a single tap for cold water over a shallow slop sink in a scullery where the tin bath hangs on the wall; the method of preparing hot water for personal washing by means of kettles and pans heated on the gas stove or coal fire; the storing of perishable food in an unlighted, unventilated space under the stairs at the head of the cellar steps. For a very short period of inconvenience and at little cost on present day values these people have entered into a new era of living. I should like to see many more of these soundly built, roomy houses being improved on a voluntary basis. Apart from the grant made by the local

authority a landlord may claim a $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest per annum on his portion of the cost of improvement through rent increase.

The details of Refuse Collection and Disposal are dealt with later in the report. The most disappointing episode in this section of the Department's work was the restrictions imposed by the paper mills on the purchase of waste paper. As a result the income from the sale of this commodity was greatly reduced. Nevertheless, being able to bale and dispose of a quantity of bulky and combustible material did ensure the reservation of valuable tipping space for other forms of household refuse.

The Refuse Collectors, through their Union, requested consideration to be given to the introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme for bin collections. After a number of meetings with the Union representatives and reports to the Council, the Council decided to continue with the existing arrangements for Refuse Collection and not to adopt an Incentive Bonus Scheme.

The drivers engaged regularly in driving the Refuse and Salvage vehicles were entered in the National Safe Driving Competition organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and three drivers received awards for safe driving during the year.

Draft byelaws with respect to Public Sanitary Conveniences were approved by the Council and submitted for confirmation to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. It is hoped that when the byelaws are brought into operation they will act as a deterrent to the vandalistic minded individuals who still continue to regard conveniences as public buildings fitted with equipment upon which they may exert their perverted energies. I am sorry to have to report that there has been no reduction in the annual cost of rehousing apparatus and repairing damage due to wanton destruction.

The Regulations made by the Council for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of rooms to which Sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 applies and for the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia and exhalation (Underground Room Regulations) were approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Inspection of Allotment Sites were undertaken with the object of improving the conditions under which tenants keep pigs, poultry and rabbits. Recommendations were made to the appropriate Committee of the Council to ensure the general tidying up of allotments and removing accumulated rubbish therefrom.

Additional to the notices already referred to under Clearance Areas five Statutory Notices were served. Two were complied with. In respect of one of the Statutory Notices the Local Authority carried out the work in default. At the end of the year, work was in progress to remedy the defects in the remaining two cases.

It was found necessary to take legal proceedings alleging two separate contraventions of Section 137 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954; in that a person was found selling within the Borough food namely, meat, on two separate occasions, from a mobile vehicle, not having registered with the Authority as a Hawker of Food. The defendant pleaded guilty to each summons and the Magistrates imposed fines of £1 in respect of the first in point of time and £2 in respect of the other.

Mr. N. Wood, the Junior Clerk within the Department, tendered his resignation in March on being appointed a clerk with Messrs. Ferodo Ltd. He had been a helpful member of the staff for a period of two years. In April Miss P. Berisford was appointed to the position of Junior Clerk but resigned in December to take up an appointment in the Clerk's Department of Bakewell Urban District Council. Miss A. Flintham was appointed to fill the vacancy on 31st December, 1962.

On the instructions of the Council I was privileged to attend the following Courses and Conferences - (1) Training Course on Radiological Health and Safety at the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford, from the 19th to 30th March, 1962.

(2) The Annual Conference of the Public Health Inspectors Association held at Southport from the 11th to the 14th September, 1962. (3) The Annual Conference of the National Society for Clean Air held at Harrogate from the 9th to the 12th October, 1962. (4) A Work Study Appreciation Course organised by the North Western Whitley Council for Local Authorities Services (Manual Workers) held at the Woodlands Hotel, Timperley, Altrincham on the 1st and 2nd October, 1962. (5) The Annual Week-end School of the East Midland Centre of the Association of Public Health Inspectors held at Swanwick on 8th and 9th December, 1962.

The implementation of the various Acts and Regulations could not have been put into operation without the close and friendly co-operation of the Chief Officers and staff of other Departments. The staff and employees of the Health Department have worked well and in a cheerful manner and I am grateful for their able assistance. I should wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the help and support given to me throughout a strenuous and at times a somewhat difficult year.

Statistics and details of all items of work performed by your Public Health Inspectors are contained in the appendix to this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD CRUDDAS

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Choked drains and sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Complaints general	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Dairies and milk distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Factories - mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Factories - non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Factories - other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Fish shops (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Food shops - general	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Food warehouses and stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Food hawkers and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Houses inspected - housing consolidated regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Houses inspected - for housing defects (disrepair etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
Houses inspected - after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Ice-cream sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Infectious Disease visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Milk sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1046
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pet animal premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Refuse and salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Rodent Control - refuse tips and sewage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rodent Control - other local authority properties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rodent Control - business premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rodent Control - private dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rodent Control - agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Shops Act 1950 - routine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Shops Act 1950 - evening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Shops Act 1950 - half-day closing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act 1950 - Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Water sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

5645

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

Accumulations or deposits removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Baths provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Bedding and clothing disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Chimney stacks repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Closet compartments repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Closet compartments cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Doors and other woodwork repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Drains repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Drains unstopped or cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Drains - additional provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Drains - old drains tested ...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Drains - new drains tested ...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Eaves gutters repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	96
External walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Firegrates repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Food stores provided or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Fuel stores provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gully traps provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Improper keeping of animals discontinued ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Lavatory basins provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Lighting improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Moveable dwelling nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pail closets repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Piggeries repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public sewers repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Public sewers unstopped and cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Sinks provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Smoke nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Staircases repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Staircase handrails provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Steps and sills repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Unfit houses demolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unfit houses closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unfit houses made habitable ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Verminous rooms disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Verminous articles disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls repaired internally ...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Waste pipes repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Water supply improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Water fittings repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Water closets - additional provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Water closets - repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Windows repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Yard and passage paving provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Factories - cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Factories - heating improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories - lighting improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories - ventilation improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories - floors drained or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories - structures repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factories - sanitary conveniences improved or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Factories - sanitary conveniences separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food premises - repaired or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Food premises - cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Food premises - other defects remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Food premises - washing facilities provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

C/fwd.

2359

	B/fwd.	2359
Public conveniences - structures repaired or improved	...	36
Public conveniences - fittings repaired or renewed	...	177
Public conveniences - cleansed and re-decorated	...	3
Shops - repaired or improved	...	34
Shops - cleansed	...	41
Shops - other defects remedied	...	58
Miscellaneous defects remedied or nuisances abated	...	158

Total 2866

NOTICES, INTERVIEWS, ETC.

Total number of complaints received	...	660
Interviews with owners, builders etc.	...	727
Statutory Notices served	...	39
Statutory Notices complied with	...	30
Informal Notices served	...	67
Informal Notices complied with	...	69
Verbal Notices given	...	240
Verbal Notices complied with	...	240
Letters and reminders sent to owners etc.	...	685

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED:-

Housing Act, 1957

Section 16 (1)	...	5
Section 17	...	27
Section 170	...	1
Section 78 (5)	...	1

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 39	...	1
Section 75	...	1
Section 93	...	2

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Section 19 (1)	...	1
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Year ended 31st December, 1962

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Local Authority	...	Nil
(b) Private Enterprise	...	54
(c) Other Local Authorities	...	Nil
(d) Existing houses converted into flats	...	5
(e) New flats	...	Nil

Total ... 59

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
In Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957	Houses Demolished	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
Unfit for human habitation	Nil	4	1
Included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	Nil	Nil
On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) of Housing Act, 1957	11	29	8
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Houses included in unfitness orders	.....	.....	.....
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed			1
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
	Houses Closed	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16 (4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	4	2
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	1	3	1
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By Local Authority	
After informal action by local authority	46	Nil	
After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	4	1	
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	
Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	.....	.....
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)			
Position at end of year. Retained for temporary accommodation.	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in cols. 1 & 2	
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil	
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	Nil	Nil	
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil	
Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	Nil	Nil	
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)	
	Nil	Nil	

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

Nine new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1962. Four cases were re-housed by the Local Authority and two cases were abated by persons finding own alternative accommodation. Seven cases of overcrowding remained outstanding at the end of the year.

In the cases detailed above a total of $33\frac{1}{2}$ persons were involved and $28\frac{1}{2}$ persons were involved in relieving the overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANT APPLICATIONS

The applications for Standard Grants received under the Provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 were in excess of the previous year by 4 and 15 more than in 1960.

On receipt of an enquiry the premises were inspected and the applicants advised upon the procedure to be adopted. Full reports were submitted to the Improvement Grants Sub-Committee and where approval was given the works of improvement were periodically inspected until completion.

Close liaison continues to be maintained with the Borough Surveyor on the inspection and reports relating to Discretionary Grants.

Discretionary Improvement Grants under Section 30, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Conversions:-

Number of dwellings* concerned in APPLICATIONS RECEIVED									
during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of dwellings* in APPLICATIONS APPROVED									
during year - (a)	owner/occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

* The Number which will result from the completion of the work.

Amount of grant which the Council have decided

to pay on applications approved during year £3,600

Improvements:-

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS RECEIVED									
during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of dwellings in APPLICATIONS APPROVED									
during year - (a)	owner/occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b)	other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amount of grant which the Council have decided									
to pay on applications approved during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,204/10/0d

Standard Improvement Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS RECEIVED									
during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of dwellings in APPLICATIONS APPROVED									
during year - (a)	owner/occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b)	other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Grants paid this year (i.e. after completion of improvements):-

Number of dwellings concerned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Amount paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,820/15/8d

Number of amenities provided:-

Fixed baths or showers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wash basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hot water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food storage facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. One Certificate of Disrepair was cancelled as from 1st June, 1962, the owner having complied with all the requirements contained in the Notice.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The land known as Nithen Quarry, Manchester Road is the only licensed site within the Borough for the stationing of caravans. The area was licensed as a Holiday and Residential Caravan Site for a permitted number of 70 caravans.

During the year the site proprietor appealed against the refusal of the Borough Council acting as agents for the Derbyshire County Council, to permit use of the Punch Bowl Caravan Site as a permanent Residential Caravan Site (July 1962). The appeal was allowed by the Minister after consideration of a report by his Inspector Mr. J. K. Weston, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., (November 1962).

The total number of caravans stationed on the land at any one time shall not exceed 78.

Routine inspections were carried out during the year. Discussions were held with the site proprietor on the conditions to be included in the Schedule attached to the Site Licence. No individual applications for the stationing of caravans in the area were received during the year. The following Caravan Clubs held rallies in the Pavilion Gardens during the year:-

Derbyshire Centre Caravan Club	-	16th - 18th March, 1962
South Yorkshire Caravan Club	-	4th - 6th May, 1962
Cheshire and North Western Caravan Club	-	18th - 20th May, 1962

The area was inspected during the rallies and co-operation between the Entertainments Department and Public Health Department ensured that the spacing of vehicles was satisfactory and adequate and sufficient facilities were provided for the supply of water, sanitary accommodation and the storage and disposal of refuse etc. The rallies were well organised and conducted.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

No. of manholes in main foul sewers	...	...	...	...	...	1,090
No. of houses in the Borough connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	5,841
No. of houses not connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of connections made during the year:-						
(a) Existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) New houses	...	...	...	...	...	54
(c) Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of conversions of pail closets to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	-

Where drains were found to be defective owners were requested to carry out works of repair. Details of work carried out are given in the summary of nuisances abated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Details of work done during the year are as follows:-

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of articles of clothing, bedding etc. disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	11
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of visits paid by Public Health Inspectors to premises in connection with infectious disease and disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	50

FACTORIES

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1961 which your Council has to administer chiefly relates to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used.
 - (a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
 - (a) Cleanliness
 - (b) Overcrowding
 - (c) Temperature and ventilation
 - (d) Drainage of floors
 - (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (3) Basement bakehouses.
- (4) Home Work.

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register:-

Abrasive Compound Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Agricultural Engineers	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	11
Bicycle Repairs	...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	5
Brake Lining Manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Builders and Plumbers	...	...	...	14
Builders Merchants	...	...	...	2
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	1
Corset Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	2
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	2
Dress Makers and Milliners	...	...	...	6
Egg Cleaning Machine Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Electrical Engineers	...	...	...	3
Firewood Dealers	...	...	...	2
General Engineers	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Joinery	...	...	...	3
Laundries	...	...	...	3
Local Authority	...	...	...	3
Nationalised Industries	...	...	...	6
Motor Engineer Body Builders	...	...	...	2
Motor Car Body Sprayer	...	...	...	1
Motor Repairs	...	...	...	25
Oatcake Manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Painters Workshops	...	...	...	8
Photographic	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	3
Sausage, Pie and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	...	10
Scrap Metal Breaker	...	...	...	1
Site Operations	...	...	...	16
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1
Monumental Stone Mason	...	...	...	1
Sweet Manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	5
Thermostat Manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Undertaker	...	...	...	2
Upholsterers	...	...	...	2
Watch Repairers	...	...	...	5
Welding	...	...	...	1
Wines and Mineral Waters	...	...	...	1
Wireless and T.V. Repairs	...	...	...	6
Wire Badge and Embroidery	...	...	...	1

The number of inspections made of factories by your Public Health Inspectors and action taken is given in the following table:-

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Mechanical power)	71	Nil	Nil
Factories (Non- mechanical power)	32	1	Nil
Factories (Other premises)	35	2	Nil

Defects found in Factories are as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Defects		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	18	18	1
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	5	3	1
Inadequate ventilation	3	3	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient	2	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-
(c) Separate for sexes	3	3	1
Other offences against the Act	27	27	6

There were no offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.

OUTWORK

Number of outworkers in register	...	...	...	...	5
Lists of outworkers received from other employers	...	...	...	...	1
Lists of outworkers received from other local authorities	...	...	...	...	1
Lists of outworkers sent to other authorities	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection of outworkers premises	...	...	...	...	10

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of the report covers the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963.

REFUSE COLLECTION

There has been no major alteration in the methods of refuse collection throughout the year. There are in use three Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Refuse Collection Vehicles, two of which are of 18 cu. yard capacity and one of 12 cu. yard capacity. The Side Loading Shelvoke and Drewry Vehicle purchased in January, 1951 has continued in use for collecting covering materials for the Controlled Tip and as a replacement vehicle for the principal refuse vehicles when any one of these vehicles is off the road for maintenance or repair.

Despite publicity in the press, the indiscriminate dumping of rubbish on open sites throughout the Borough continues. Nevertheless, when the presence of accumulations of refuse on open land has been drawn to the attention of the Public Health Department these accumulations have been removed.

The public have taken advantage of the service offered by the Council for the removal of special loads of refuse at a nominal charge.

It has been the usual practice for test weighing of refuse collected to be carried out twice per annum, once during July and once during January. The closing down of the Gas Works in Buxton ended the availability of a public weigh bridge for the weighing of vehicles and only one set of test weighings during the year was possible. The weights carried during the winter months have, therefore, been estimated.

23rd to 30th July, 1962

	tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Regular refuse collection vehicles	101	8	0
PRA 80 (S. & D. side-loader). Part-time refuse collection, ashes etc., from hotels and special loads	18	15	1
Total refuse collected	120	3	1

In addition to the above amounts:-

PRA 80 (S. & D. side-loader). Covering materials from railway embankment, 12 cu. yds. per week.

Salvage vehicle visiting business premises and collecting waste paper, cardboard etc.

Total tonnage collected per week of all materials

7	10	0
13	10	0
141	3	1

30th January to 3rd February, 1963

Regular refuse collection vehicles	144	10	0
PRA 80 (S. & D. side-loader). Part-time refuse collection, ashes etc., from hotels and special loads	23	0	1
Total refuse collected	167	10	1

In addition to the above amounts:-

PRA 80 (S. & D. side-loader). Covering materials from railway embankment, 12 cu. yds. per week.

Salvage vehicle visiting business premises and collecting waste paper, cardboard etc.

Total tonnage collected per week of all materials

7	10	0
13	19	1
188	19	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection (continued)

120 visits were made for the purpose of inspecting dustbins. Verbal or written notices were given for dilapidated dustbins to be removed where necessary.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal continues to be carried out by means of controlled tipping. As the area of land in use on Hogshaw Tip Extension Site continues to be filled, provision is being made for land drainage which will eventually discharge into a culvert yet to be constructed.

Every effort has been made to maintain the principles of controlled tipping, a difficult problem in view of the fact that covering materials are hard to come by. The majority of the cover is obtained from the railway embankment adjoining the Tip consisting of waste ashes from steam locomotives, and the bulk collection of ashes from hotels and factories. Whenever possible, any available loads of soil have been stored for final coverage.

The personnel employed at the Controlled Tip consist of the Foreman/Tip Attendant, a Muleadozer Driver and a Driver and Mate for the Shelvoke and Drewry Side-loader.

An outline of the cost for the year ending 31st March, 1963 is given below:

1. <u>Gross Expenditure</u>		<u>REFUSE COLLECTION</u>
		£
(i) Labour		10,256
(ia) Wages of driver of salvage vehicle		680
	Total	10,936
(ii) Transport		2,499
(ia) Vehicle costs salvage collection		445
	Total	2,944
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings		12
(iv) Other items		19
	Total gross expenditure	13,911

<u>Gross Expenditure</u>		<u>REFUSE DISPOSAL</u>
		£
(i) Labour		2,284
(ia) Labour Salvage Yard less salvage driver's wages		1,710
Total		3,994
(ii) Transport		1,261
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings etc.		
(a) Refuse disposal Controlled Tip		713
(b) Tools, equipment etc.		62
(c) Loan charges		205
(d) Salvage building repairs etc.		540
(e) Salvage equipment		14
Total		1,534
(iv) Other items		
(a) Controlled Tip, Income Tax		109
(b) Salvage, Insurance, Income Tax and other expenses		195
Total		304
Total gross expenditure		7,093
2. <u>GROSS INCOME</u>		
(a) Tipping fees and rent (Controlled Tip)		195
(b) Motor vehicle hire		206
(c) Income salvage and rents (Salvage)		1,867
Total		2,268
3. <u>NETT COST</u>		
	<u>Refuse Collection</u>	
Gross Expenditure		13,911
Gross Income		-
Nett Cost		13,911
	<u>Refuse Disposal</u>	
Gross Expenditure		7,093
Gross Income		2,268
Nett Cost		4,825
4. Capital expenditure met from revenue included above.		512

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSALCOSTING RETURNS

Acreage:	6,337
Estimated Population - June 1962:	19,370
Weight per 1,000 Population per day (365 days to year)	24.201 cwt.
Based on Test Weighings	

ANNUAL UNIT NETT COSTS

Per ton	{ Collection	32s. 4d
	{ Disposal	11s. 3d
Per 1,000 Population	{ Collection	£718
	{ Disposal	£249
Per 1,000 Premises	{ Collection	£2,060
	{ Disposal	£714

TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE

Collection	£13,911
Disposal	£7,093

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE

Labour:	71%
Transport:	20%
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings:	7%
Other Items:	2%
Capital Expenditure met from Revenue:	£512
Total Income from Salvage:	£1,867
Total Income from Trade Refuse Charges, Vehicle Hire and Rents:	£401
Average Haul to Final Disposal Points:	2.0 miles
Percentage of Premises from which collection made at least once weekly:	100%
Kerbside Collections Percentage of total collections:	Nil

METHOD OF DISPOSAL

Crude Tipping:	Nil
Controlled Tipping:	100%
Direct Incineration:	Nil
Separation Incineration:	Nil
Miscellaneous:	Nil

Vehicle Maintenance

The vehicle maintenance figure has remained fairly constant despite rising costs and the fact that the vehicles are one year older. Mr. B. Goldstraw, the Foreman/Mechanic and the staff of the maintenance depot have once again by their enthusiasm and good work kept the vehicles road worthy and the practice of taking a vehicle off the road for one day once in every six weeks has paid dividends.

Refuse Collection and Disposal Staff

Once again I am pleased to report that the refuse collection teams have worked well.

A slight revision in the district collections was necessary following housing development in Burbage and Fairfield areas.

An extra loader is provided on three days per week in the Fairfield Area and one day per week in the Burbage area to assist with the increase in the number of bins to be collected.

Three drivers received awards under the National Safe Driving Competition for the year 1961/62.

I have, once again, to thank Mr. L. Wood, the Foreman/Tip Attendant, for the attention he has given to this section of the Department's duties.

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL INCLUDING SALVAGE -
ANALYSIS OF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND RUNNING COSTS**

Cumulative figures from 1st April, 1962 to 16th March, 1963

Vehicle	£:	s:	d	£:	s:	d	£:	s:	d	£:	s:	d	Estimated Vehicle Mileage
VNU 665 May 1954	127	16	5	95	16	4	-	-	8	161	7	8	3525
577 CNU Aug. 1956	70	3	10	52	8	1	-	-	3	143	6	3	3541
112 LRB Sept. 1957	78	17	2	59	6	1	-	-	8	175	19	8	4193
PRA 80 Jan. 1951	140	3	3	174	4	6	213	2	4	-	-	1	3610
Muldozer 1953	49	0	8	13	14	5	-	-	11	21	11	11	-
775 GRB June 1958	87	3	4	75	0	10	-	-	11	85	3	11	4138

SALVAGE

The year under review was one of frustration so far as the recovering of salvageable materials was concerned. At one stage the market for the sale of waste materials was such that it was found necessary to burn or bury waste paper, waste paper merchants being unable to dispose of any paper whatsoever.

In addition to a price reduction there was a reluctance on the part of the refuse collectors to separate paper only to see it burned and buried.

Towards the end of the year the market slowly recovered so far as the disposal of paper was concerned but there was no corresponding increase in prices paid for this commodity.

Nevertheless, some 246 tons of waste paper were recovered thus preventing valuable tipping space from becoming filled with bulky materials.

SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Salvageable Material	1960			1961			1962		
	T. Weight C. Q. lbs.	Income £: s: d	T. Weight C. Q. lbs.	Income £: s: d	T. Weight C. Q. lbs.	Income £: s: d			
Mixed Waste Paper	245. 5. 0. 0	1737. 11. 3	277. 8. 1. 0	1678. 19. 8	176. 6. 0. 0	1244. 19. 9			
Container Waste	76. 7. 2. 0	725. 11. 4	61. 12. 3. 0	616. 18. 0	69. 17. 1. 0	681. 18. 3			
Cullett	2. 7. 0. 0	5. 17. 6	2. 7. 0. 0	5. 17. 6	-	-			
Mixed Rags	1. 7. 0. 7	20. 6. 0	13. 2. 20	9. 19. 5	-	-			
Sacking	1. 0. 6	18. 3	-	-	-	-			
Scrap	2. 17. 1. 0	7. 3. 2	1. 10. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	-	-			
String	17. 3. 27	2. 13. 11	15. 2. 26	2. 8. 4	-	-			
woollens	10. 0. 0	7. 10. 0	10. 0. 0	7. 10. 0	-	-			
Polythene	2. 3. 18	1. 15. 9	-	-	-	-			
Curled Hair	2. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	-	-	-	-			
Carpets	18. 0. 20	2. 14. 6	8. 1. 11	1. 5. 0	-	-			
Flocks	1. 11. 3. 17	4. 15. 8	9. 3. 20	1. 9. 9	-	-			
Newsprint	7. 11. 0. 0	45. 6. 0	17. 7. 3. 0	104. 6. 6	-	-			
Cartons	(1317)	10. 19. 4	(197)	1. 12. 6	-	-			
TOTAL	339. 18. 3. 11	2575. 2. 8	363. 3. 1. 21	2442. 6. 8	246. 3. 1. 0	1926. 18. 0			

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following Conveniences are controlled by the Public Health Department:-

Ladies:- Ashwood Park, Bridge Street, Burbage, Cote Heath,
Fairfield, George Street, Market Place, Harpur Hill,

Gentlemen:- Ashwood Dale, Bridge Street, Burbage, Cote Heath,
Fairfield, Market Place, Terrace Road, Harpur Hill.

Free washing facilities, with hot and cold water supply, soap and paper towels are provided at the Conveniences in the Market Place, Bridge Street, George Street and Terrace Road.

There are no Conveniences fitted with turnstiles.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES - MEAT INSPECTION

Haslin Slaughterhouse situated at Harpur Hill continues to be the only licensed Slaughterhouse within the Borough.

Your Public Health Inspectors were required to continue meat inspection outside normal working hours including Sundays. The responsibilities were again increased since the number of carcasses inspected exceeded the previous year's total by 984.

Every endeavour was made to see that slaughtering was carried out in accordance with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Details of the animals inspected are set out in the following tables:-

No. of carcasses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,031
Cattle excluding cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	649
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,856
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	649	64	25	4856	1437
Number inspected	649	64	25	4856	1437
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cystercerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	6	10	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	49	-	150	113
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.006	85.937	24	3.294	8.489
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.308	-	-	-	1.322
<u>Cystercerosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound meat and other food examined by your Inspectors in slaughterhouses and shops and subsequently destroyed:-

Tuberculosis

Bovines

Heads and Tongues	2
Lungs	2

Swine

Heads and Tongues	18
Carcase and Organs	1
Lungs	1

Conditions other than Tuberculosis

Bovine

Carcase and Organs	Traumatic Pericarditis	3
Carcase and Organs	Moribund	2
Carcases and Organs	Bruising	1
Carcase and Organs	Septic Metritis	1
Livers	Fascioliasis	36
Livers	Melanosis	1
Livers	Abscess	20
Livers	Telangiectasis	9
Head and Tongues	Cysticercus Bovis	6
Head and Tongues	Actinomycosis	2
Lung	Abscess	1
Hindquarter Beef	Bruising	45 lbs.
Kidneys	Hydronephritis	1
Heart	Cysticercus Bovis	1

Calves

Carcase and Organs	Immaturity	5
Carcase and Organs	Moribund	1

Sheep

Livers	Fascioliasis	77
Carcase and Organs	Oedema	4
Carcase and Organs	Moribund	6
Livers	Fatty Degeneration	34
Livers	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	14
Livers	Abscess	13
Legs	Bruising	1
Shoulder	Bruising	2
Lungs	Abscess	2
Kidneys	Nephritis	8

Swine

Livers	White Spot	2
Livers	Fatty Infiltration	7
Pork Shoulder	Cirrhosis	3
Udder	Abscess	8 lbs.
Plucks	Pericarditis	64
Plucks	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	4
Carcase and Organs	Septicaemia	7
Carcase and Organs	Bruising	2
Kidneys	Nephritis	27
Legs	Bruising	4
Legs	Abscess	1

UN SOUND FOOD (continued)

Meat, Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods

Herring Roes - 28lbs. 0ozs. Halibut - 46lbs. 0ozs.

Tinned Meats

60 tins - 187lbs. 9½ozs.

Tinned Chicken

2 tins - 7lbs. 0ozs.

Tinned Ham

33 tins - 397lbs. 2ozs.

Tinned Turkey

1 tin - 6lbs. 0ozs.

Tinned Tongues

11 tins - 66lbs. 0ozs.

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fruit - 30 tins
Synthetic Cream - 9 galls.

Tomatoes - 15 tins
Vegetables - 2 tins

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The milk supply of Buxton is derived from 30 sources as follows:-

Producer/retailers : within the Borough	7
Producer/wholesalers : within the Borough	9
Producer/retailers : from without the Borough	-
Producer/wholesalers : from without the Borough	14
Total	30

Several of the producers within the Borough sell their surplus milk wholesale to dairies in Manchester, and in addition there are about 6 producers who sell all their milk wholesale at Manchester.

The number of registered premises in the Borough and visits made during the year are as follows:-

No. of Registered Dairies	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Registered Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	24
No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	49
No. of Visits - Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	78

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food sample all designated raw milk supplies once per quarter for the methylene blue reduction test (keeping quality), but they do not carry out any biological tests. Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory at Derby for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination. Where the presence of brucella abortus was found in bulk samples submitted for bacteriological examination, further sampling was undertaken at the place of production in an endeavour to isolate cows proved to be infected. In each case of a positive report the area Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified. Raw milk from cows found to be infected was diverted for pasteurisation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES

Designation	No. of samples	Brucella Abortus		Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue	
		Neg.	Pos.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin Tested	93	64	17	15	-	50	6

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES (continued)

The sampling of pasteurised milk is carried out by the County Council Officials.

MILK SAMPLES TAKEN BY COUNTY COUNCIL

Raw Tuberculin Tested Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Biological</u>	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
14*	-	12	-

* 1 not done - temperature exceeded 70°F.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
21*	2	24	1

* 2 not done - temperature exceeded 70°F.

Pasteurised Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
13	-	13	-

Sterilized Milk

Turbidity

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
5	-

Total number of samples 63

Pasteurising Plant - R. B. Morten & Son, Green Lane, Buxton.

Pasteurised Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
15*	-	16	-

* 1 not done - temperature exceeded 70°F.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
18*	1	19	1

* 1 not done - temperature exceeded 70°F.

Total number of Pasteurising Plant samples 36

Where two successive samples of milk from any one supplier fail to pass the methylene blue reduction test, notification is sent the County Milk Production Officer with a request for him to visit the farm.

ICE CREAM

One firm continues to manufacture ice cream using a small heat treatment plant.

Four new applications were received for the registration of premises.

A total of 82 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and apart from ice cream sold from the premises owned by the manufacturer, all ice cream is retailed pre-packed.

Ice Cream Sampling

Number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination	Satisfactory Provisional Grade 1	Unsatisfactory under Provisional Grades:-
52	46	Provisional Grade 2 - 4 3 - 1 4 - 1 Total 6

An analysis of the dates upon which unsatisfactory samples were obtained is as follows:-

June:	Provisional Grade 2	-	1 sample
June:	Provisional Grade 3	-	1 sample
July:	Provisional Grade 2		2 samples
November:	Provisional Grade 4	-	1 sample
December:	Provisional Grade 2	-	1 sample

Once again all the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from one manufacturer of Ice Cream. The number of unsatisfactory samples obtained was 50% less than the previous year and only 2 of the samples came within the category of Grades 3 and 4.

When an adverse report was received the premises were visited, re-inspected and the operators given instruction to improve the efficiency in sterilisation of the equipment after which further samples were taken to ensure that the advice given had been heeded.

FOOD PREMISES - Food Premises within the Borough

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pork Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dairy Produce and Grocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fried Fish and Chips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cheese Factors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wine and Spirit Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Market Stalls for Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wholesale Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hotels etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

FOOD PREMISES (continued)

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Manufacturers of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Manufacturers of Sausage and Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Report of County Analyst

62 samples, including 23 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Buxton during the year 1962.

One sample of T.T. Pasteurised Milk contained a small amount of added water and the Dairy Company was cautioned. Caution notices were also issued in respect of a sample of T.T. Milk and one of T.T. Channel Island Milk deficient in fat.

A sample of Sweets contained an artificial colour prohibited from use in food manufacture in this country. After detailed enquiry it appeared that the firm concerned also manufactured for the Canadian market. Amounts sent to Canada were small and it was thought that supervision had apparently been insufficient to prevent the mixing of a residue of Sweets surplus to a Canadian order with the main production for sale in this country. After ascertaining that the colour is permitted in Canada the explanation was accepted.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY - SAMPLING

No. of houses connected to mains	...	...	...	...	...	5881
No. of houses supplied from stand pipes on mains	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of houses not supplied from stand pipes on mains	...	...	...	...	...	24

Samples are taken once per month from the town mains water supply.

The bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby. The chemical examinations are carried out by the County Analyst at Matlock. The following is a summary of the results of samples taken during the year:-

	Town Mains No. of Samples		Other Sources No. of Samples	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
For bacteriological examinations	43	2	5	2
For chemical examination	7	-	1	-

The 2 unsatisfactory samples (town mains) were obtained from taps of private dwelling houses. Subsequent samples taken direct from the mains proved satisfactory and the occupiers of the houses were advised to have the tap washers renewed and the water pressure etc., checked by the Water Department.

The 2 unsatisfactory samples from other sources were obtained from Stanley Moor Reservoir and Lightwood Reservoir Filter Houses prior to filtration and were classed as raw water. The samples were taken at the request of the Water Engineer to ascertain the degree of pollution of the raw water.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

- (a) Public swimming pools and baths - Natural Baths owned by Local Authority
- (b) Privately owned swimming pools or baths open to public - Palace Hotel Swimming Bath
- (c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water - Routine Sampling

8 samples were taken from the Palace Hotel Swimming Baths, all of which proved satisfactory.

2 samples taken from the Thermal Swimming Baths proved satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT - SUNDAY TRADING

Certain shops remained open for the serving of customers on a Sunday on eighteen consecutive Sundays during the period commencing the second Sunday in May in accordance with the Order made by the Council under Section 51 of the Shops Act, 1950.

Number of shops entered in register	...	...	...	...	352
Number of inspections of shops made during 1962	...	...	...	...	81

The following is a summary of the improvements and repairs carried out at shop premises during the year:-

Improved...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

21 smoke observations were carried out during the year and advice was given on methods to be adopted for eliminating the emission of dark or black smoke.

THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS etc.

There are four places of entertainment in the Borough viz: The Opera House, The Pavilion Gardens, The Spa Cinema and the Playhouse. All the establishments are well managed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trade establishments in the Borough.

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

W. Smith is employed by the Corporation as Rodent Operative/Disinfector. To undertake these duties he is provided with a $\frac{1}{4}$ ton Morris Van. In addition to his duties with the Buxton Corporation and by arrangement with Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council he undertakes Rodent Control duties within the area of this neighbouring authority.

SEWER TREATMENT

The total number of manholes in foul and connected systems is 1090.

In June a sausage rusk test bait was carried out using 85% Pinhead Oatmeal, 5% Caster Sugar, 5% Technical White Oil, 5% Warfarin Master Mix 5 and Preservative as bait. This test bait was followed during the year by the first maintenance treatment for the year April 1962 to March 1963, the bait for this treatment being Pinhead Oatmeal, Caster Sugar, Technical White Oil, Warfarin and Preservative.

During November a second bait was carried out with damp sausage rusk used as bait. No takes were recorded.

Details of the test baits and treatments are as follows:-

<u>TEST BAIT</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>November</u>
Number of manholes baited	146	102
Number of test-bait takes (excluding baits wash away)	39	Nil
<u>MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>November</u>
Number of manholes	119	Nil
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	44	Nil
Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	44	Nil

SURFACE TREATMENTS

The free treatment for the destruction of rats and mice found on private premises has continued.

A routine search of all premises throughout the district is maintained, local authority premises are inspected at regular intervals, and complaints are attended to immediately.

A summary of the work carried out during the year is set out on the table over-leaf.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken against a person contravening Section 137, Registration of hawkers of food and their premises, of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954. The Magistrates imposed fines of £1 in respect of the first offence and £2 in respect of a second offence.

RODENT CONTROL

Summary of work carried out during the year:-

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non -Agricultural				Agri- cult- ural
		Local Autho- rity	Dwell- ing Houses	All other (incl. business premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I	Number of properties in Local Authority's District	22	5907	1190	7119	37
II	Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification</u>	5	109	42	156	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	5	30	15	50	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	30	14	44	-
III	Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> in the course of <u>Survey under the Act</u>	5	96	24	125	1
	Number of such <u>properties</u> found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	4	28	11	43	1
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	20	4	24	-
IV	Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	33	8	14	55	4
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	2	-	-	-	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
V	Total inspections carried out - including re- inspections	60	502	134	696	6
VI	Number of <u>infested</u> <u>properties</u> (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	11	108	44	161	1

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (incl. business premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VII	Total treatments carried out incl. re-treatments.	11	108	44	161	1
VIII	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

