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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK
NOV 56

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1963

G. L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health.

H. MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector.



URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.L.Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

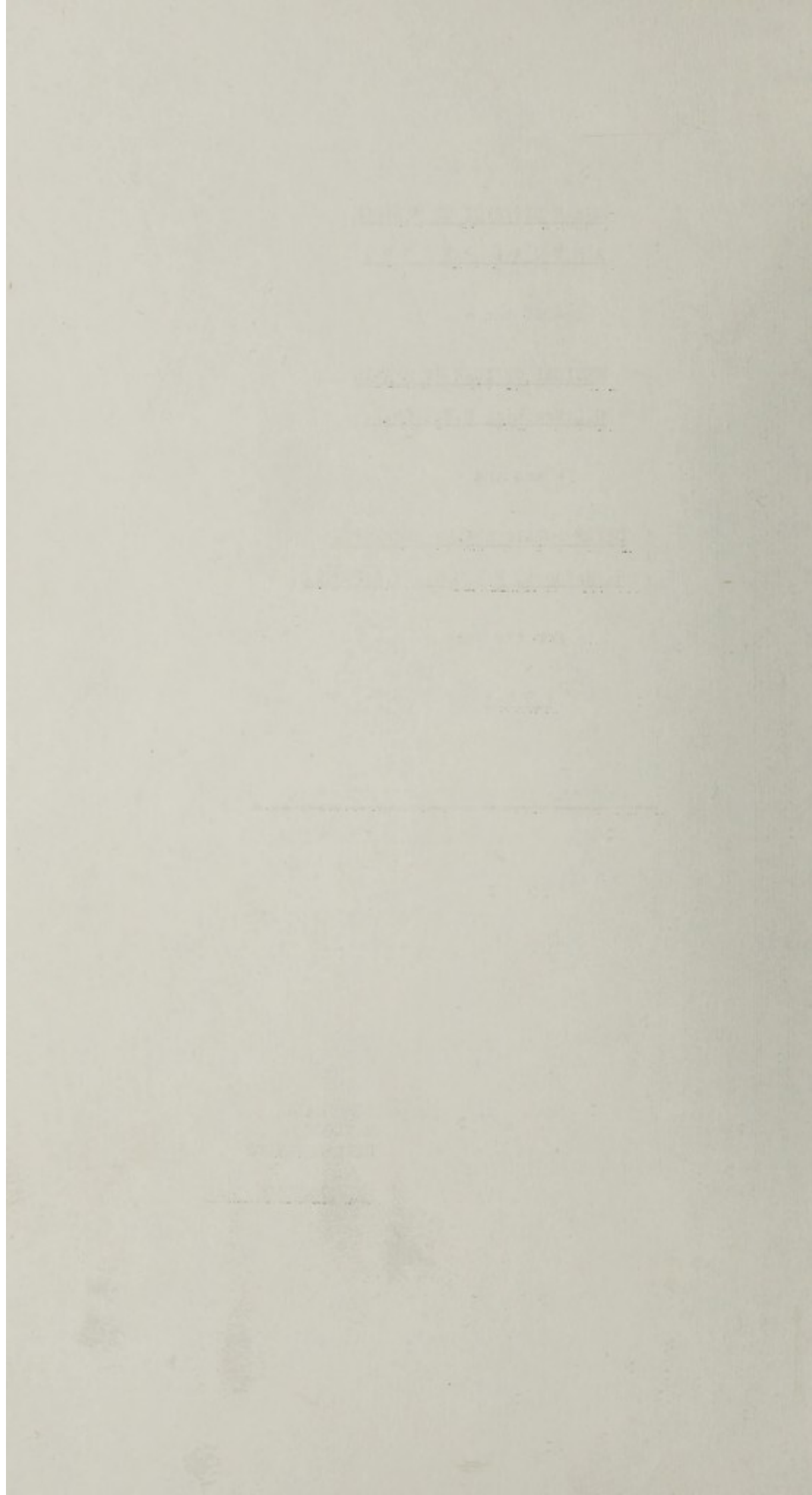
H. Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

- for the year -

1963

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3144



MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963

Chairman of the Council

Councillor S.E.Elliott, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor L.E.Twigg.

Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor T.W.Spencer, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F.L.Farmer.

Councillors: S.E. Elliott.

P.F. George.

Mrs. A.M. Greatorox.

A. James.

Mrs. D.A. Johnson.

P. Lambe.

E.C.P. Stevens.

L.E. Twigg.

G.H. Walters.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G. Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-


Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R. Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S. Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs. D. M. Woodley.



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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1963.

Infectious Diseases.

Tuberculosis. Although no deaths from Tuberculosis have been reported nevertheless there has been an increase in the number of notifications. In tuberculosis of the lung, so called pulmonary, infection is air borne. Persons who have a positive sputum spread the disease by coughing and expectoration. Tuberculosis affecting parts of the body other than the lungs, so called bovine, is conveyed usually through cows milk. The spread of pulmonary tuberculosis can be restricted by the examination of contacts, particularly members of the family, and the isolation of the person known to be infected until such time as the sputum is negative. Whilst treatment with drugs and modern methods properly administered and controlled have resulted in cure in the majority, one must bear in mind that a very important factor is the patients natural resistance. Age is an important factor. The highest death rate is in infancy. It would appear that if one is unfortunate enough to contract the disease the most favourable time is from 5 years to puberty. During this period the chance of acquiring sufficient resistance is high.

Methods of Investigation for Prevention.

Tuberculin Test.

Reaction to the tuberculin test indicated whether a person has had a tuberculin infection or not. Should the result prove negative then vaccination is performed in order to induce a mild attack and thus build up a resistance. So far there is no evidence to prove that this is not a safe procedure. B.C.G. vaccination as it is called is done in groups including child contacts, and the newly born of tuberculosis mothers, hospital staff and school leavers.

Chest X-ray.

Adults should consult their doctor if they have not been well for four weeks and have no definite symptoms, nausea or indigestion without pain may be the result of a tubercular infection. A chest X-ray may then be advisable. Mass Radiography is invaluable in detecting early tuberculosis in persons who are apparently quite well.

Bovine tuberculosis is rare, due normally to pasteurization but also to supplies of milk from tubercular free herds of cows.

Milk Supplies.

Milk should be stored in refrigeration plants by the wholesaler and retailer until it is time for distribution. At no time of the year should it be left standing a victim to the variations in climatic conditions. It would be a distinct advantage for milk to be distributed in cartons instead of bottles. Not only would it eliminate the risks from broken glass but also enable more milk to be transported in one journey owing to decrease in weight. Also no collection of empty bottles is necessary. Cartons if not burnt take up little space in the dustbin or paper sack.

Measles.

Again this disease has raised its miserable head. The age group most affected is 5, the school beginners. The next groups numerically are the under fives, doubtless passed on to them by their brothers and sisters infected whilst at school. Treatment by injection can be given which may prevent or render an attack very mild, the average child, however, has nothing much to fear provided care is taken whilst the body temperature is above normal.

Whooping Cough.

Without exception all the cases notified have been mild attacks and left no ill effects. Immunisation has afforded protection against any major complication - particularly in the very young when they are most liable to occur.

Food Poisoning.

No case has been notified.

Persons concerned with the handling of food in catering establishments and, particularly, the cook or chef would be well advised to undergo blood tests. This would lead to the detection of carriers. A carrier is a person who excretes typhoid germs without themselves being affected or showing any signs or complaining of any symptoms of typhoid fever and consequently a source of danger to others.

Road Accidents.

Whilst efforts should continue to provide safer roads, safer cars and safer drivers and, accidents no doubt receive the necessary time and attention by the Police but wider powers should be invested in a nation wide road inspectorate. The Inspector's findings should be made public and his recommendations enforced.

The introduction of the motor vehicle has added much to our convenience. No long walks to the railway station, bus routes in close proximity to shops and offices. Convenience must, however, be sacrificed in the interests of safety. If a longer walk is required or a longer way round then we should accept it with good grace for the benefit of all concerned.

In our own Urban District the following suggestions merit consideration:-

1. Steep Turnpike and one way traffic.

No vehicle should be allowed down this hill. This suggestion was made sometime before a lorry got out of control and crashed into a shop front in Crown Square. This accident was followed sometime later by an incident when another lorry crashed into the Hall Leys. In both instances, fortunately, no one was killed. Having regard to the congestion that does occur in this area and is steadily increasing, action should be taken before the occurrence of a major disaster.

2. Matlock Green - Traffic Lights and Pedestrian Crossing.

The direct link with the N.1. extension through Derbyshire will be through Tansley. In addition traffic via Starkholmes is increasing and Lime Tree Road is the direct route to Chesterfield. The cross roads at Matlock Green calls not only for a pedestrian crossing but also for traffic lights.

3. Delivery of goods to shops.

Loading and unloading should be restricted to certain hours so as not to delay the main streams of traffic.

4. Speed Limit.

A 30 M.P.H. speed limit should be enforced on the whole length of road between Cromford and Rowsley.

5. Major Epidemic.

The deaths and injuries in road accidents have been rightly described as a major epidemic. To prevent epidemics certain precautionary measures must be taken. Always exercise patience and wait your turn. Remember the wait in the mortuary is final.

G. L. MEACHIM,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1964.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1963

MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under													TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil Nil Nil	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Measles	1	25	32	43	34	136	8	2	-	-	1	-	282	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil Nil Nil	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	

MATLOCK District
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1963

Number of Cases
Noti- Removed to
fied Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	6	2
Tuberculosis - Other forms	-	-
Smallpox:-		
No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated	Nil	
No. vaccinated in infancy	Nil	
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Diphtheria	Nil	-
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	Nil	-
Para-typhoid	Nil	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	Nil	-
Erysipelas	Nil	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	-
Acute Encephalitis:-		
(a) Infective	Nil	-
(b) Post-infective	Nil	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	Nil	-
(b) Non-Paralytic	Nil	-
Pneumonia	1	-
Measles	282	-
Whooping Cough	16	-
Food Poisoning	Nil	-
Meningococcal Infection	Nil	-
Dysentery	Nil	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1963

Primary immunisations	-	135
Booster injections	-	44

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	151	148	299
Legitimate	142	143	285
Illegitimate	9	5	14
Still Births:-Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths all Ages:-	89	98	187
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>			
Total	1	4	5
Legitimate	-	4	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Live Births	
Number	299
Rate per 1000 population	15.55
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	4.68
Stillbirths	
Number	2
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	6.64
Total Live and Still Births	301
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	5
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	16.70
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	14.00
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	71.43
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.03
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	6.69
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	13.28
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	5
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	19.60

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Birth Rate	13.46	13.66	12.22	13.30	14.55	14.11	15.00	15.55
Death Rate all causes	11.33	10.66	10.63	11.02	11.76	11.89	13.06	19.60
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	24.39	12.00	12.76	32.73	22.14	7.48	24.47	16.70

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
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	1	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	4	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	6	15
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7	15	22
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	30	11	41
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	11	18	29
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	8	13
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	6	5	11
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	5	4	9
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide	-	-	-
Total Deaths, all causes	89	98	187

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1963, and am pleased to say that there has been a further steady improvement in the field of environmental health.

Particular attention was paid to food premises and a considerable number of alterations and improvements were effected following action by the department. Details of these improvements are given later in the report.

The number of older houses being improved with the help of Standard or Discretionary Grants is gradually increasing but I am sorry to say that the improvements by private landlords are the exception rather than the rule. Powers to require an element of compulsion were promised by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and at the time of writing this report, the Housing Act, 1964, has just been placed on the statute book. There are provisions in the Act to enable local authorities to declare certain areas to be improvement areas and it is the duty of every local authority to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time with a view to ascertaining whether there is any area in the district which ought to be declared to be an improvement area.

This is an important piece of housing legislation which will keep one inspector fully occupied for a long time.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, has already added a considerable amount of work to the department and the records to be kept and reports to be submitted to the Ministry of Labour are, to say the least of it, time consuming.

Requests for advice and assistance from the general public on many subject, some often not connected with public health, are received sympathetically, and if help is available it is given willingly and very often outside normal working hours.

May I, once again, thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their support and understanding at all times, the Medical Officer of Health and other officials for their help and co-operation and, finally, my colleagues in the department who continue to carry out their work diligently and efficiently despite constant interruption.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

September, 1964.

Statistical Summary.

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/63	£590,832.
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate 1963/64	£2,386.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1963)	19,210.
Number of inhabited houses	6,317.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1964	957.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1963

Total Inspections.

Nuisances	320
Routine	47
Piggeries	5
Offensive Trades	10
Drains and Sewers	286
Closet Conversions	298
Refuse Collection	130
Water Supply	63
Smoke Observations	48
Noise Nuisance	12
Factories - M.P.	58
Factories - N.P.	11
Offices	1
Rodent Control	10
Housing:- Routine	289
Improvement Grants	102
Multiple Occupation	8
Caravan and Camping Sites	27
Pet Shops	1
Controlled Tip	478
Mortgage Applications	10
Miscellaneous Inspections	641
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Rent Act	2
Hairdressers	2
School Kitchens	16
Riber Zoo	1

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied.

Dwellings Made fit	17
House Disinfected	1
Roof Repairs	16
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	3
Windows and Doors Repaired	14
Structural Repairs	3
Yard Paving Repairs	3
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	8
Floors Repaired	2
Fireplaces	7
Dampness Remedied	10
Sink repairs or renewed	1
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	8
W.C's Repaired or Renewed	11
Bath and Wash Basins - Repaired or Renewed	5
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	10
Drains Unblocked	20
Drains Repaired or Renewed	12
Water Courses Unblocked	3
Offensive Accumulation Removed	8
Closet Conversions	6

Factories Acts, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1963

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	3	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	69	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	142	72	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred To H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Prose- Served cutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	11	-	-	-	-

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. on Register	Increase or Decrease	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	4	-	35
Canal Boats	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-
Dairies	5	-	3
Factories & Workplaces	135	-	62
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-	-
Ice-cream Premises:-			
(a) Manufacturers	1	-	8
(b) Dealers	131	+3	16
Market Stalls	-	-	45
Milk Distributors	12	-	3
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	-	41
Offensive Trades	1	-	2
Outworkers	14	+2	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-	3
Slaughterhouses:-			
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-	-
(b) Private	7	-	665
Knackers Yards	-	-	-
Shops	333	-	87

<u>DRAINAGE</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	5,997	17,900
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	150 approx.	450
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	38	
(b) new houses	65	
(c) other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	26	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55 to 31.12.63.	163
No. of houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55 to 31.12.63.	167
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	6
(b) not in Clearance Areas	8
Unfit houses closed	1
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	26
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
No. of houses in respect of which Clearance Orders were made	NIL
No. of houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	-
No. of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1958)	25
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	101
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	9
(b) by private enterprise	56
(3) No. of families rehoused	13
No. of persons rehoused	31

One can have nothing but admiration for the Council's effort to provide more and more housing accommodation for older people. The housing of the elderly in accommodation suitable for their needs is an important public health problem which is now receiving the full attention it deserves.

Unfortunately, there can be little admiration for the efforts of many private landlords to deal with an equally important health problem, namely, the repair and improvement of older houses which are structurally sound.

In this district alone there are many stone built houses which, if provided with modern amenities, viz. bath, hot water supply, wash-hand basin and internal water closet, would provide satisfactory living accommodation for many years.

Discretionary and Standard Grants, however, have not proved attractive to landlords generally and, unless some element of compulsion, referred to in my last annual report, is placed on the statute book, these older houses will continue to deteriorate and will eventually become slum clearance properties.

Many local authorities have, in the past, purchased properties of this type, improved them with the help of Standard or Discretionary Grants, and then opened one such improved property as a show house and as an example of what can be done.

It may be that action of this nature by this Council would provoke the interest required amongst the owners concerned.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

I am pleased to report a weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year 1963 under all conditions of weather, principally due to conscientious efforts of the men employed on the arduous task. It is not very appetising at the start of a working day to remove the lid from a bin prior to emptying it and being faced with a decaying mess of vegetable and animal matter which could have been disposed of by the householder on the kitchen fire. Fortunately, such foul bins are well in the minority but, of course, they need not exist at all.

There were very few staff changes during the year and this satisfactory state of affairs may have been influenced by the introduction in April of a Bin Bonus Scheme.

During the nine months of operation until December, 1963, the bin bonus scheme has enabled refuse collectors to increase their wages, if they are prepared to empty the bins, and the lack of complaints from householders indicates that the scheme is working satisfactorily.

In September of this year, the Council agreed to purchase one Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 20 cubic yards capacity refuse vehicle for use in the Southern Area (Matlock Bath, Bonsall and Cromford). This means that in 1964 all the vehicles employed full-time on refuse collection will be of the rear loading compression type capable of dealing more adequately with the increasing bulk of refuse, and providing cleaner working conditions for the collectors, and any improvement in this direction is most welcome.

The container used for the storage of refuse is still the subject of experiment and opinions differ regarding the receptacle which will prove most satisfactory in the long run. It could be a paper or plastic sack or a plastic or rubber bin.

Due to financial reasons, it was not found possible to introduce the proposed paper sack pilot scheme on one of the Council's housing estates, but the use of such refuse containers has been introduced into two quite large canteen kitchens for the storage of kitchen waste, and they appear to be quite satisfactory for this purpose.

We still continue to operate a partial municipal bin scheme but very few of our customers ask for the cost to be charged annually on the rates.

Details are given below of the bins supplied since the inception of the scheme in 1950, which show the steady reduction in the number of bins charged on the rates.

	Paid	On Rates	Replacements	Total
1950	63	72	-	135
1951	61	81	-	142
1952	55	57	-	112
1953	55	39	-	94
1954	45	25	-	70
1955	37	24	2	63
1956	44	34	10	88
1957	23	67	19	109
1958	62	39	12	113
1959	22	24	6	52
1960	34	20	6	60
1961	86	10	5	101
1962	120	9	9	138
1963	116	6	6	128
	823	507	75	1,405

PUBLIC CLEANSING (CONTINUED)

Protective clothing in the form of overalls, donkey jackets and gloves are provided for all persons engaged on this work and it is much appreciated. One feels, however, that the next step in looking after the welfare of our workers is the provision of baths and a proper and adequate changing room.

Trade Refuse

Refuse from trade premises is collected weekly for which the following charges are made:-

One bin emptied weekly - free
All other bins - £2.12s.0d. per year per bin.

Where a weekly collection is not adequate, extra collections are made, subject to agreement on payment for the extra service.

Where tradesmen deliver their own refuse to the tip the usual charge of 4s.6d. per load is made for disposal.

Refuse Disposal

In the autumn of the year the Council agreed to purchase more land adjoining the existing controlled tip firstly, to provide further tipping space for refuse and secondly, to enable the finished levels of completed site to fit in with the contours of adjoining land, and thirdly, to eventually provide in years to come a large sports area and public open space quite near to the centre of the town.

In addition to disposing of all domestic and trade refuse at our existing tip we again dealt with a considerable quantity of builders debris and excavated materials. A total of 2,240 loads estimated to weigh 11,200 tons were levelled by the bulldozer.

Once again, I am pleased to report that we had no crickets on the tip due, I feel, to regular spraying with liquid insecticide and an adequate supply of suitable covering material. The compression provided by the International Bulldozer is also another factor.

It is fairly common knowledge that householders may dispose of large items of unwanted household furniture on our tip, and one wonders why certain irresponsible people with little civic pride find it necessary to litter the countryside with old mattresses, bedsteads and other such articles.

We have one such unauthorised tip in an old quarry at Farley where all kinds of debris is dumped despite a large warning notice erected by the owners.

Many authorities with limited space for tipping are experimenting with refuse pulverisation which reduces the bulk of refuse and provides a material of regular density relatively easy to handle and much less offensive than crude refuse.

If the maximum use is to be made of our existing tip, the introduction of pulverisation in this district will need to be considered in the near future.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (CONTINUED)

Waste Paper Salvage

A weekly collection of waste paper and cardboard is made from all shops, industrial and commercial premises requiring the service. In addition waste paper is collected at the same time as domestic refuse and to facilitate the collection the refuse vehicles used on the Central and Northern areas tow trailers.

We were able to dispose of all the paper which was collected and baled but I am afraid that the price paid to local authorities for the material was not increased at all despite the fact that increased wages paid to workmen regularly increase the cost of production. The increasing use of plastics as packaging materials mean that the separation of the material from paper prior to baling is taking up more time thus reducing the daily number of bales produced.

It would, of course, help considerably if all shopkeepers would not include this material amongst waste paper salvage.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1963/64, amounted to £591, as against £493 last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947 which show an increase for the year over 1962/63.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE

	Tons	Income
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1187
1949/50	196	1354
1950/51	203	1504
1951/52	234	3828
1952/53	202	1941
1953/54	214	1545
1954/55	210	1608
1955/56	303	2718
1956/57	318	2672
1957/58	327	2763
1958/59	333	2792
1959/60	356	2931
1960/61	377	3055
1961/62	383	3217
1962/63	315	2543
1963/64	353	2760
	4,594	38,905

Other Salvageable Materials

The inception of bonus payments to collectors for the collection and separation of salvageable materials other than waste paper has resulted in the recovery and sale of such materials as scrap metal, rags, etc., details of which are given in the table below.

One can only assume that, prior to the introduction of incentive payments, these materials were lost in the refuse.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM ALL OTHER SALVAGE

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Brass	-	8	2	20	47.	7.	4.
Lead	-	12	-	20	29.	6.	6.
Zinc	-	1	-	3	1.	2.	4.
Woollens	-	12	3	8	61.	7.	10.
Rags	5	8	2	14	43.	9.	0.
Carpets	3	3	3	-	9.	4.	0.
Steel	5	8	-	-	32.	8.	0.
Cast Iron	8	6	-	-	74.	14.	0.
Batteries	-	-	-	-	1.	1.	0.
Aluminium	-	14	-	22	60.	18.	0.
Copper	-	7	3	15	62.	12.	10.
Light Iron	-	13	-	-	1.	14.	6.
Medium Cast	3	6	-	-	29.	14.	0.
Bedding	-	1	-	8	3.	2.	
Sacks	-	-	2	-	7.	6.	
	29	3	2	26	455.	10.	0.

Caravan and Camping Sites

No. of licensed sites - 11
No. of caravans accommodated - 120

Most of the caravans in the district are used for holiday purposes but there are a number used for permanent human habitation on a large well equipped site at Darley Dale. All the sites are kept in a clean and tidy condition.

Camping in tents during the holiday period appears to be gaining popularity and during August, particularly, one can see tents pitched in certain fields on Masson, at Darley Bridge and on the Lea Road at Cromford.

Swimming Pools

There are two open air public swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool for the use of hotel residents only, in the district.

All were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results.

Samples Taken: 29, of which 25 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory.

Unsatisfactory samples were due either to the failure of chlorination equipment or the failure of staff to ensure an adequate dosage of chlorine during periods of heavy loads.

The supply to the indoor private pool referred to above was found to be unsatisfactory and the work of providing an alternative supply was well in hand by the end of the year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

Sewerage and Drainage

The Darley Dale sewerage scheme was completed during the year and the Oker and Snitterton scheme commenced. We, therefore, moved a stage nearer the day when pail closets will be non existent in the district.

Slaley and Riber are also under consideration and, at the time of writing this report, we are waiting for a report on cost etc. from the Council's Consulting Engineers.

Further compulsory conversions were carried out and the table below gives details of the total conversions carried out during, 1963.

Cromford	- 4
Bonsall	- 15
Darley Dale	- 3
Wensley	- 1
Tansley	- 4

It is hoped that in 1964 all conversions at Bonsall which can be done will be completed and a start made on compulsory conversions at Oker, Snitterton and South Darley.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (continued)

Water Supply

All public services in the area are under the control of the South Derbyshire Water Board and samples are taken regularly by the Board's officers, details of which are supplied to the Council.

Several properties on the outskirts of the district rely on spring water or boreholes for their supply and 8 samples from these sources were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The supply to a number of properties in Lant Lane was found to be polluted and it was necessary to warn all users to boil the water before drinking. Efforts are being made to provide an alternative pure supply.

Verminous Premises

One house was cleansed and disinfected following the death of the occupant but no other premises were found which required action by the department.

Many requests for assistance and advice in dealing with infestation of ants and wasps nests were received and every possible assistance is given by the Pest Officer in such cases.

Offensive Trades

We still have the one premise at Darley Dale used by a hide and skin merchant and, during the summer, a complaint was received regarding the storage of skins outside the premises.

The existing building appears to be inadequate to satisfactorily deal with the amount of business now being carried on and the owner is considering the provision of a complete new building of adequate size.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Throughout the year a great deal of attention was paid to the administration of the above regulations, particular emphasis was being given to premises where food is manufactured or prepared for sale. The Deputy Public Health Inspector spent a lot of time advising occupiers of such premises of their duties under the regulations and many visits were made.

In general, owners are ready to co-operate with the department in an attempt to achieve and maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene and the following improvements were carried out following action by the department:-

Structural Repairs or Alterations	22
Premises Cleaned or Redecorated	26
Premises Disinfected	NIL
W.C's. Provided	4
Hot Water Supply Provided	8
Notices Provided	12
New Equipment Provided	26
Lighting and Ventilation Improved	12

However, the old saying "you can take a horse to the water but you can't make him drink" can, in some cases, be applied to the none use of washing facilities provided for food handlers and it is not uncommon to find wash-basins, soap and nailbrushes which have obviously not been used for some time, despite the fact that the thorough cleansing of hands with hot water, soap and a nailbrush is an important factor in preventing the spread of food poisoning.

It is unfortunate that an extensive outbreak of food poisoning appears to be required to press home this point.

The following table gives details of the food premises in the district with the number of visits made:-

Food Kitchens	84
Food Manufacturers	14
General Food Shops	98
Butchers	20
Fish & Chip Shops	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers	9
Ice Cream Shops	13
Licensed Premises	142
Dairies and Milk Distributors	5
Itinerant Vendors	13
Meat Inspection	653
Slaughterhouses	42
Market Stalls	53
Bakehouses	35

Licensed Premises.

In the spring of the year, a survey was carried out of all premises covered by the licensing laws and particular attention was paid to beer cellars, delivery pipes, glass washing facilities and sanitary accommodation. Particulars are given below of improvements carried out following informal letters to the breweries concerned.

Licensed Premises (continued)

In only one case concerning the reconstruction of a beer cellar was any difficulty experienced but, after a series of negotiations, the necessary alterations were carried out.

In all cases where lead beer pipes were found, they have been replaced by metal or plastic pipes.

Details of Alterations.

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Ventilation	4
Screening	6
Additional Lighting	6
Roof	1
Decoration	16
W.C. Fittings	6
Floors	1
Rooms Decorated	32
New Floors	6
Wash-hand Basins	11
Sinks	5
Cellar Floors	10
Damp-proofing of Cellar Walls	1
Complete New Cellar	1
Pipes Replaced	1
New Windows	2
Lighting	1
New Counters	1

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	130
No. of Inspections	22

16 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>
13	2	1

In cases where unsatisfactory results are reported, a visit is paid to the premises concerned and advice given regarding proper storage of ice cream utensils during use and efficient sterilisation of utensils at the end of the day.

Most of the ice cream sold in the district by itinerant vendors is now of the softer variety.

The large housing estates during school holidays are the principle target for these musical men and, no doubt, the chimes do not sound so pleasant to a harassed housewife on the third or fourth occasion on the same day.

Market Stalls

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays each week and details of the food stalls are as follows:-

Greengrocery	3
Fish	1
Cakes & Confectionery	1
Sweets	1
Bacon and Cooked Meats	1
Cheese	1
General Groceries	1

Market Stalls (continued)

At the time of writing this report, consideration is being given at Government level to the introduction of new Food Hygiene Regulations governing the sale of food in markets and we await, with interest, the resulting legislation.

Bakehouses

Bread and confectionery is baked at four premises in the district and during the year improvements were effected at three of them.

Fish and Chip Shops

There are nine shops in the area where fish and chips are made for consumption off the premises, the containers for which are still to be seen littering the streets of Matlock and Matlock Bath during weekends in the summer. Standards of hygiene remain generally good, but at two premises structural repairs and alterations were required. A great many visitors to the town on Sundays appear to favour this kind of food at tea-time as queues can regularly be seen at shops in Matlock and on Matlock Green.

Meat Manufacturing Premises

Although many butchers manufacture their own sausages, there are in this district only three registered premises where a full range of cooked meats and pies are prepared.

The recent outbreak of Typhoid in Aberdeen has again highlighted the need at all times for the highest possible standard of hygiene in the manufacture and handling of these products and I am pleased to say that when inspections have been made the three premises referred to have always been found in a thoroughly clean and satisfactory state.

Meat Inspection

Once again 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district was carried out despite the fact that the bulk of the slaughtering is carried out on Saturday or Sunday and work outside normal hours is still necessary to ensure inspection of all carcasses.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force on the 1st of October, one of the provisions of which require that all meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be stamped by the officer making the inspection. This, of course, has added to the time taken up on this branch of public health work.

TUBERCULOSIS %

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
24.49	13.81	12.43	12.97	8.36	6.54	1.80	NIL	NIL	NIL

Meat Inspection (Continued)

The following table gives details of meat inspected during, 1963.

M E A T I N S P E C T I O N 1 9 6 3.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	578	47	7	2081	565
Number Inspected	578	47	7	2081	565
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cyst Bovis</u>					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	2	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	52	-	-	139	30
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	8.97	-	-	6.6	5.3
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cyst Bovis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All Cattle Killed:-</u>					
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district all of which comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations.

Generally, all the premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition and despite the fact that some are situated close to houses no complaints of nuisance have been received.

Atmospheric Pollution

One deposit gauge is maintained in Dale Road, Matlock and the following table gives details of the result:-

	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Solids Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Calcium Tons per Sq. Mile</u>
January, 1963	1.30	26.99	1.46
February	0.96	31.00	2.55
March	3.86	39.91	3.94
April	3.11	30.77	2.98
May	1.34	20.70	1.23
June	3.70	27.69	3.6
July	0.89	17.22	1.42
August	3.58	32.76	2.55
September	2.67	20.97	2.45
October	1.86	19.41	1.79
November	4.84	17.88	2.02
December	0.51	16.86	1.80

The deposits recorded, once again, remained fairly high and the high calcium content of the deposit would appear to be attributable to dust emanating from limestone quarrying operations and ancillary plant.

Whilst the prevention of pollution from industrial chimneys has been tackled resolutely, the emission of smoke from domestic premises has not been reduced.

The building byelaws require all new houses to be fitted with firegrates capable of burning smokeless fuels, but I am sure that if a survey of houses were made which have been built since this byelaw was brought into force, the great majority of the occupiers would be using bituminous coal. This, of course, may not always be by design as supplies of smokeless fuel suitable for use on an open grate are very often in short supply during the winter.

Black smoke and fumes emitted from the exhaust of diesel engined transport vehicles is a particularly objectional source of pollution, evidence of which can regularly be seen on the steep hills in this district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authy	Dwelling- houses. (inc. Council houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1,2,3.	Agri- cultural.
I. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	51	6232	833	7116	136
II. No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification	13	103	91	207	5
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major					
Minor	4	13	15	32	5
House mouse Major					
Minor	1	12	6	19	-
III. No. of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act	29	453	141	623	51
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major					
Minor	4	26	17	47	2
House mouse Major					
Minor	3	7	4	14	-
IV. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	5	17	9	31	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major					
Minor	1	-	2	3	-
House mouse Major					
Minor					
V. Total inspections carried out -	-	-	-	-	-
including re-inspections					
VI. No. of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV)	13	58	42	113	3
treated by the L.A.					
VII. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. No. of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work, (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
IX. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act		-	-	-	-
X. Legal Proceedings		-	-	-	-
XI. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out				25	



