

**[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Matlock U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Matlock (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1964

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xqyasqxx>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK



ACK. BY

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

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 -

1 9 6 4

---

TOWN HALL,  
MATLOCK,  
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3144.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]  
[Illegible]  
[Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]  
PAGE: [Illegible]

[Illegible signature line]

FOR THE DIRECTOR  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  
[Illegible]

MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964

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 P. Lambe.

Councillors: W.A. Cordin.  
S.E. Elliott.  
F.L. Farmer.  
Mrs. A.M. Greatorex.  
A. James.  
Mrs. D.A. Johnson.  
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.Dorothy M.Woodley.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

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 1964.

## 1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculosis - In males, seven cases against one last year, would appear to be an alarming increase. This does not, however, represent a spread over the population as a whole but can be accounted for by the fact that all were close contacts. One only was of school age. Female notifications, like cases of non-respiratory infection, were nil - the latter an indication of the purity of milk supplies.

Scarlet Fever - One case and that very mild.

Measles - Majority of cases of school age. All were apparently mild and gave rise to no serious complications.

Whooping Cough - No cases reported.

Diphtheria - No cases and also none of Acute Poliomyelitis.

Immunization - Amongst a live birth numbering 297 at least 252 were immunized against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. That for Poliomyelitis is a simple oral method and involves no pain or discomfort.

## 2. CANCER.

Many cases are unhappily well advanced before the patient is aware of anything wrong. It is, however, a fact that pre cancerous changes take place in some cases years before the disease becomes established. It is in this preliminary stage that it can be prevented. By a method called screening cells taken from certain parts of the body may on microscopical examination prove to be normal or precancerous and if changes are demonstrated then the appropriate treatment applied. In cancer of the womb screening has proved its value. Its effects may well be far reaching in that other parts of the human body may reveal precancerous changes. For example, the lung, stomach and bowel may be eventually investigated by improved methods and techniques which are far in advance of those used at present and help to rid us of the cancer scourge. Whilst the number of deaths from cancer was 43 - those from circulatory diseases were 115, of which 30 were Strokes and 53 Coronary Disease.

Now in old age strokes and heart disease are in the natural order of things, on the other hand coronary disease deals a fatal blow to so many in the prime of life who can be ill spared by their families and the community as a whole. One cannot ignore that genetic factors do play a part yet, the pace of modern life is not only a killer on the roads but also in the board room and office and in the workshop. To say that we live in an age of gross materialism is a platitude but the rat race for profits, dividends and wages gives rise to tensions from which ill-effects are inevitable. Tensions lead to irritability and to human relationships that are anything but happy and constant strain encourages nervous and physical disorders which in the long run may prove incurable. Even so, wiser and more judicious spending would help towards a healthier and more contented people.

My thanks to the members of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help during the year. I would also like to express appreciation of the assistance received from the staff of the Health Department, and also the co-operation of officials of other Departments.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

G. L. MEACHIM,  
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1965.



CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1964 MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11 N11 N11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Measles	1	-	2	3	3	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	34
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11 N11 N11
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1964

	Number of Cases	
	Noti- fied	Removed to Hospital
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	7	4
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	34	-
Whooping Cough	Nil	-
Food Poisoning	Nil	-
Meningococcal Infection	Nil	-
Dysentery	Nil	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1964

Primary immunisations	-	252
Booster injections	-	81



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	167	130	297
Legitimate	161	126	287
Illegitimate	6	4	10
Still Births:-Total	4	2	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths all Ages:-	117	97	214
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>			
Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births	
Number	297
Rate per 1000 population	15.31
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	3.36
Stillbirths	
Number	6
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	15.1
Total Live and Still Births	303
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	4
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	13.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	17.00
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	10.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	29.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	NIL

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Birth Rate	13.66	12.22	13.30	14.55	14.11	15.00	15.55	15.31
Death Rate all causes	10.66	10.03	11.02	11.76	11.89	13.06	19.60	19.4
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	12.00	12.76	32.73	22.14	7.48	24.47	16.70	13.4

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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	2	7
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	10	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	2	-	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	11	30
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	37	16	53
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	10	14	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease	1	6	7
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	3	5	8
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	-	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	9	14
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide	1	-	1

Total Deaths, all causes

117

97

214





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 1964, a year in which there has again been progress in the field of environmental health.

The Council's programme for requiring the provision of water closets at all houses where a water supply and sewer are available is nearing completion, and in all cases where no such services are available there is no reason why a small sewage disposal unit should not be installed, particularly now that the amount of Standard Grant has been increased to cater for such installations. The aim must be to eliminate all those insanitary abominations called pail closets.

A housing survey has been commenced to ascertain which houses can be improved, and provided with a hot water supply, bath, wash-hand basin, internal water closet and food store, and it is anticipated that the first two areas for declaration will be ready early in 1965. It is important that all houses having a sufficient life should have at least the standard amenities and to achieve this aim, Councils will have to use the powers available to them.

Many more people are now requesting advice at the office on various public health and housing problems, and this together with the mounting number of forms and records which, of necessity, have to be filled in or kept mainly for the benefit of various Ministries, keep the office staff more than fully employed.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Medical Officer of Health, all the staff of the Public Health Department, the officials of other Departments, the Chairman of the Health Committee, and all other members of the Council for their continued help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,  
Matlock.  
September, 1965.

#### Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/64	£601,970.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1964/65	£2,410.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1964)	19,390.
Number of inhabited houses	6,400.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1965	979.

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1964

## Total Inspections

Nuisances	171
Routine	427
Piggeries	14
Offensive Trades	3
Drains and Sewers	255
Closet Conversions	196
Refuse Collection	102
Water Supply	77
Smoke Observations	29
Noise Nuisance	12
Factories - M.P.	30
Factories - N.P.	6
Shops Act	4
Rodent Control	16
Housing:- Routine	397
Improvement Grants	107
Multiple Occupation	1
Caravan and Camping Sites	33
Pet Shops	6
Depot & Controlled Tip	334
Mortgage Applications	33
Miscellaneous Inspections	587
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Non-Food Shops	2
New Fuel Burning Installation	2
Offensive Accumulation	1

## Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings Made Fit	57
House Disinfected	-
Roof Repairs	4
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	7
Windows and Doors Repaired	7
Structural Repairs	3
Outbuildings Repaired	3
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	5
Floors Repaired	1
Fireplaces	7
Dampness Remedied	4
Sink repairs or renewed	1
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	5
W.C's Repaired or Renewed	7
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	35
Drains Unblocked	38
Drains Repaired or Renewed	5
Water Courses Unblocked	2
Closet Conversions	17
Dustbins Provided	127
Water Tanks	1



Factories Acts, 1961

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

1964

	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	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	125	36	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found Found Reme- Referred died to H.M. by H.M. Inspector				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
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	-	-	-	1	-
(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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<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 Served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	11	-	-	-	-	-



GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. on Register	Increase or Decrease	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	4	-	20
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-
Dairies	5	-	2
Factories & Workplaces	135	-	36
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-	-
Ice-cream Premises:-			
(a) Manufacturers	1	-	17
(b) Dealers	134	+3	20
Market Stalls	-	-	63
Milk Distributors	12	-	-
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	-	33
Offensive Trades	1	-	3
Outworkers	11	-3	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-	49
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	169	+169	70
Slaughterhouses:-			
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-	-
(b) Private	7	-	24
Knackers Yards	-	-	-

DRAINAGE

	No. of houses.	Estimated Population involved.
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,086	18,258
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	122 approx.	366
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	47	
(b) new houses	102	
(c) other premises	-	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	34	

## HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55 to 31.12.64. 171

No. of houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55 to 31.12.64. 189

During the year:-

(1) Houses demolished

(a) in Clearance Areas	13
(b) not in Clearance Areas	5
Unfit houses closed	4
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	57
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-

(2) Improvement Grants

(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1958) (Discretionary Grants)	16
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	64

No. of new dwellings completed

(a) by local authority	8 (Flats) & 14 (Bungalows)
(b) by private enterprise	78
(c) other local authorities	2

(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964) - A survey has been commenced with a view to a declaration of two Improvement Areas early in 1965.

The Housing Act, 1964 gives the Council powers of compulsion under certain circumstances to require landlords to improve their properties, viz. to provide a bath, wash-hand basin, internal water closet, a hot water supply and a food store, and it would appear from past experience that if the Council are to make the best use of the many structurally sound houses in this district to provide satisfactory accommodation in years to come, these powers of compulsion must be used. The Act also provides that all Local Authorities from time to time must carry out an inspection of their district to determine which houses can be improved to the required standard and this work has now been commenced in this district. The amount of detailed work required before an area can be submitted to the Council for declaration is certainly formidable, and I feel that one Inspector alone could be fully occupied on this work when one considers that the inspection must be made and then detailed estimates prepared of the improvements, followed by the preparation of plans, the service of preliminary notices on the owners concerned, followed by discussion with all the owners, etc.

However, I feel that it is satisfying work and I look forward to the day when houses without a bathroom and a hot water supply, etc. are the exception rather than the rule. It is hoped to submit the first two areas to the Council for their consideration early in 1965 and, no doubt, we shall gain a great deal of experience from these two areas which, I hope, will make our task in the succeeding areas less difficult and less time consuming.

Unfortunately, I must, once again, refer to the fact that there are still some landlords in the district who do as little as possible to maintain their houses fit for human habitation and I give below details of the Statutory Notices served, requiring defects to be remedied.

Twelve Statutory Notices were served during 1964.



# HOUSING (continued)

## Properties Demolished.

<u>Address.</u>	<u>Demolition or Clearance Order.</u>	<u>Demolished by Owner or Local Authority.</u>
Cottage at Greenaway Lane, Hackney.	Demolition Order.	Owner.
Rose Cottage, Chesterfield Road, Matlock.	Demolition Order.	Owner.
Map Ref.7. Scarthin No.1. (J.Wood).	Clearance Order.	Local Authority.
Mission Hall and two adjoining cottages at Scarthin.	Clearance Orders.	Local Authority.
5, Hillside, Scarthin.	Clearance Order.	Owner.
Cottage at Lower Scarthin.	Clearance Order.	Local Authority.
South View, Scarthin.	Clearance Order.	Owner.
Cottage at Chapel Steps, Scarthin.	Clearance Order.	Owner.
Map Ref.15. & 16. Hillside, Scarthin.	Clearance Orders.	Local Authority.
6, Hillside, Scarthin.	Clearance Order.	Owner.
1,2,3,3A,& 4, Loscoe Row, Two Dales.	Demolition Orders.	Owner.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

Once again, I am pleased to report that we were able to maintain throughout 1964 a weekly collection of both domestic and trade refuse from all premises in the Urban District. There were, of course, odd occasions due to sickness of staff and inclement weather when collections were sometimes delayed but most people accept this and there are only very few indeed who complain when such conditions exist. On enquiring, one usually finds that the people who do complain at this time often fill their bin full of refuse which they could quite easily dispose of themselves by burning, but apparently it is simpler to fill their dustbins to overflowing.

One feels, however, that working a couple of hours alongside the Refuse Collectors on a cold winter day would be sufficient to stop these people misusing their dustbins and making frivolous complaints for ever.

A number of staff changes occurred during the year but I am glad to say that we were still able to retain a nucleus of good workmen who are prepared to do a days work for a days pay.

I feel that the fact that we were able to retain these men and maintain a weekly collection is due in no small measure to the Bin Bonus Scheme which was introduced in April, 1963, and continues to work satisfactorily both for the Council and the employees who are able to earn that little extra pay to enable them to buy those few little extras.

The Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 20 cu.yd. Refuse Vehicle was delivered in the early part of the summer and was allocated to the southern area of the district (Matlock Bath, Bonsall and Cromford, etc.) This vehicle has been most satisfactory and has reduced the number of journeys to the tip required for unloading purposes. With refuse increasing in density each year, one feels that in the future vehicles of this type will be needed more and more, particularly as refuse tips are usually situated on the outskirts of the district and now that we are considering using a quarry on the outskirts of Tansley for our own tipping purposes, it may well be that we shall have to consider the use of larger vehicles of the compression type when our existing vehicles are due to be replaced.

Although it was still not found possible to introduce a paper sack pilot scheme, paper sacks were installed at the new aged persons flats and bungalows at Rutland Street which were completed during the year. I am pleased to report that there has been no failure of sacks due to hot ashes or damage by animals but one or two of the older tenants complained that they have a little difficulty in attaching the sack to the holder. However, I feel that the experiment of using sacks in this case is worthy of extension and I hope that the Housing Committee will continue to install the paper sacks instead of metal dustbins at all future bungalows and flats.

Details are given below of the type, age and capacity of vehicles at present used for the collection of refuse in this district.

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader.	15/6/61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader.	9/5/63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30/6/64.
Karrier.	Derby-Side Loading.	10/5/65.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

We continue to sell dustbins (now fitted with rubber lids) to Ratepayers in the district, on request, and details are given below of the bins which have been supplied since the inception of the scheme in 1950:-

Year	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
1964	115	-	12	127
	938	507	87	1,532

The Committee will note that there has been no bins charged on the rates.

We still continue to provide protective clothing in the form of overalls, donkey jackets, gloves and rubber boots for persons engaged on the collection of refuse and the collection of pail closets. It is usual to take competitive prices from suppliers for the supply of these items and it has, in the past, been the policy to accept the lowest price. This year, however, there has been a complaint from the men that the overalls provided have not been up to the usual standard and I feel that we must now go away from this procedure and but the best product for use on this particular job.

### Other Salvageable Materials

We have continued to segregate as much salvageable materials as possible from the refuse unloaded at the tip, but on many occasions it has only been possible to carry out levelling and covering due to shortage of labour.

I anticipate a considerable reduction in the amount of builders debris and excavated materials which we shall be required to deal with when we commence tipping in the Derbyshire Oaks Quarries, and consequently the tip Attendant should have more time to adequately sort the deposited refuse.

The following table gives details of the salvaged materials sold during 1964, excluding waste paper.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

TABLE OF INCOME FROM ALL OTHER SALVAGE

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.
Copper	0	6	2	3	59. 3. 0.
Aluminium	0	12	1	20	55.17. 3.
Brass	0	3	3	23	24.17. 9.
Lead	0	6	1	7	21.13. 9.
Wools	0	12	1	12	68.18. 8.
Rags	4	18	3	0	40. 2. 5.
Carpets	2	7	1	0	9. 3. 8.
Steel	2	11	0	0	15.13. 3.
Cast	6	19	0	0	63.11. 6.
Batteries					4.13. 0.
Mattresses	0	13	1	14	2. 6. 8.
Light Iron	0	18	0	0	2.13. 0.
Mixed Scrap	1	16	0	0	14. 8. 0.
	22	4	3	23	£383. 1.11.

Cleansing of Pail Closets

Great improvements have been made during the last three years in the number of pail closets requiring to be converted to water closets and I look forward to the day, which I hope will be near the end of 1965 when the only pails left will be at Riber and Slaley.

At the present time this unsanitary task is carried out weekly.

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

All the domestic and trade refuse collected by the Council's vehicles was disposed of at the Dimple Farm Tip by controlled tipping and I am pleased to report that we had no infestation of crickets or rats throughout the year and, as far as I am aware, we caused no nuisance to anyone.

The negotiations to purchase further land adjoining the existing tip in the direction of Bakewell Road, unfortunately, bore no fruit and it was felt that we must look for tipping space further afield. Fortunately, we were able to agree with the owner of the Derbyshire Oaks Quarries at Tansley to use a disused portion of the stone quarry for controlled tipping of domestic and trade refuse and I am pleased to report that Planning Permission has been obtained for this purpose. It is proposed to use this new tip for approximately eight months during the year and to revert to the Dimple Tip during November, December, January and February when the weather may be bad and the roads icy and snow bound. I feel that we should continue to negotiate for the land adjoining the existing tip to enable the filling in in the valley to be completed and to provide a larger area for sports facilities and as a public open space.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

In addition to disposing of all domestic and trade refuse at the Dimple Farm Tip, we dealt with a considerable quantity of builders debris and other materials. A total of 2,181 loads, estimated to weigh 11,000 tons were levelled by the Bulldozer. The disposal of large bulky items of refuse is a national problem and we, in this district, endeavour to overcome this by collecting, on request, any large items of unwanted furniture such as old bedsteads, sideboards, wardrobes, mattresses, etc. but despite this, we still find them tipped in unauthorised places around the district.

We cannot, however, with our existing facilities deal with the refuse disposal problem brought upon us by the modern age, I refer to the disposal of old motor cars. One usually finds that, when you are called upon to collect these from some layby or other site in the district, all salvageable materials have been removed and we are left with a light metal shell which is of no salvage value whatsoever. The problem of disposing of this type of material is increasing rapidly and one feels that it should be dealt with on a national basis. Perhaps there could be one disposal plant in each County, probably administered by the County Authority. In any event some positive steps must now be taken to deal with this problem.

I regret to report that, despite a warning notice placed by the South Derbyshire Water Board at the old quarry at Farley, refuse of all kinds is still being tipped there and we have been called in on two occasions to deal with major rat infestations. There is no need for anyone in this district to act in this manner and I feel that legislation is needed to enable Magistrates to issue stiff penalties to anyone found despoiling the countryside in this manner and creating a serious public health nuisance.

Many local authorities, due to lack of suitable tipping space, have been forced into providing expensive plant for the sorting of refuse and its incineration. However, in a district like this where the quarrying industry is rapidly expanding, there should not be any lack of sites for the proper disposal of refuse and I feel that we, as a Council, have a contribution to make in helping to remove some of these nasty scars and large holes which have been left around our countryside following quarrying activities.

The Council's International Bulldozer, which you will no doubt recall was purchased second-hand, has again needed quite extensive repair and I am pleased that the Council have now agreed to replace this with a more versatile machine which can be employed on work, other than the disposal and covering of refuse.

### Waste Paper Salvage

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

## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

I am pleased to report that, by the end of 1964, the waste paper market had improved to such an extent that the Mills were able to take from us all waste paper that we could collect and bale and that there had also been a slight increase in price which, in my opinion, was long overdue.

The problem of separating contraries such as tarred paper, plastics, string, metals, etc. from the paper prior to baling is increasing and there is no doubt that the number of bales produced in a day of good clean waste paper is reduced because of this. The majority of these contraries are in the paper collected from shops and offices, and one feels that with a little more care the people employed in these places could make our job considerably easier, and so help us to send out more paper and therefore get more income to relieve the rates. The improvement in the market for waste paper referred to was so much that we were offered publicity material to encourage the saving of waste paper by householders. However, at the present time we are receiving as much material of this kind as we can handle with present staff.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1964/65, amounted to £719, as against £591 last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947 which show an increase for the year over 1964/65.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE

	Tons	Income
		£
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
	4,956	41,950



### Caravan and Camping Sites

No. of licensed sites - 11

No. of caravans accommodated - 120

The use of a caravan for holiday purposes is still a most popular and economical way of spending a holiday and, by far, the great majority of caravans in the district are used for holiday purposes. There are, however, approximately 20 caravans sited at Darley Dale which are used for permanent human habitation. Fortunately, this site is very well equipped to deal with permanent caravan dwellers. All the sites were, when inspected, in a clean and tidy condition.

During the summer there appeared to be an increase in the number of unauthorised campers who are prepared to sleep rough in the open air, pitch a tent on any waste piece of land, particularly in the Matlock Bath area and I am afraid that we did receive complaints from residents in Matlock Bath about this particular problem. Usually the people concerned are rowdy until the early hours of the morning and, on leaving, the site is usually left littered with old tins and paper etc. In many cases, they are dressed like potholers or cavers but this is usually where the comparison ends. Perhaps here is a case for legislation to limit all camping, including tents to licenced sites fitted out with proper washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

### 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: 48 of which 43 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

In all cases where samples were found unsatisfactory, it was found to be due to the inadequacy of or a defect in the chlorination system. The supply to the indoor private pool was changed in the early part of the year and subsequent samples taken have been found to be satisfactory.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the District

#### Sewerage and Drainage

By the end of 1964 the re-sewering of Oker and Snitterton was almost complete. All premises which were connected to the old sewer discharging into the river had been connected to the new system and all premises served by cesspools or septic tanks had been treated in a similar manner.

The Council's Consulting Engineers in these matters have reported on the possibilities for the sewerage of both Riber and Slaley and we hope that both the Council and the Minister concerned will give very favourable consideration to whichever scheme they deem most satisfactory. If, and when, these two parishes are dealt with, pail closet collections in the Matlock Urban District will completely cease. Further compulsory conversions were carried out during the year and below are details of the numbers in the various parishes:-

Bonsall	-	20
Cromford	-	3
Darley Dale	-	3

### Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

Our hope that the end of 1964 would see all conversions completed at Bonsall was not realized but great headway has been made and now that the Council have agreed to require compulsory conversions at all premises where the sewer is available in South Darley, Two Dales, Oker and Snitterton, I feel that, by the end of 1965, with a determined effort we could see the end of pail closet cleansing in all districts except Riber and Slaley. The night soil cart has been part of the municipal life of this country for a long time but I don't think for one moment anyone will regret its passing even though in Matlock it is now a day soil cart.

### Water Supply

All mains services in the Matlock Urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly. Below are given details of the samples taken during 1964.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS

Source of Samples	Total No. examined	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli, Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from	
				Coliforms	E.Coli Type I
<u>WATER SUPPLIED:-</u>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Untreated)	19	0	0	300	300
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated)	43	1	1	392.5	392.5
Samples taken on consumers' premises	204	2	1	385.0	388.0
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board	23	1	0	383.3	400.0

17 Samples were taken from private sources and submitted for bacteriological examination and I regret to say that the spring supply serving properties in Lant Lane is still polluted and it is still necessary to boil all water before drinking. Negotiations are now proceeding with the owners of the properties and the South Derbyshire Water Board with a view to a mains extension from Tansley to serve these properties and by the end of the year I felt that we had made a great deal of progress and I hope that, by the end of 1965, the proposed main will be installed.



## Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

### Verminous Premises

It was not necessary for this Department to take any action under this heading as no verminous premises were found or brought to our notice. The Pests Officer does, however, give a great deal of assistance and advice to Ratepayers in an attempt to quell other infestations, particularly those of ants which appear to be on the increase.

### Offensive Trades

There is one registered premise at Darley Dale used by a Hide and Skin Merchant and, fortunately, this summer we had no complaints regarding nuisance. This was principally due to the fact that the amount of material handled gradually dwindled throughout the year and the building was primarily used as a transfer station to deliver hides etc. from this area to one of the owner's larger premises. At the time of writing this report, the building appears only to be used as a garage for the collecting vehicle, and skins, etc. are now delivered directly to the processing factory. It would appear, therefore, that it is unlikely that a new building will be constructed as indicated in my last Annual Report and, in fact, it may be that there will be a cessation of these activities altogether.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which controls health, safety and welfare of people employed in these premises came into force in 1964. Legislation to control the welfare of this large group of the working population is long overdue but its inception has meant a considerable increase in the work of this department. Fortunately, the Council agreed to employ additional staff to carry out the primary investigations and inspections but I feel that everyone will appreciate that it will take quite a time to inspect, measure up and register all the premises which come under this particular piece of legislation. The person appointed to assist with this work only commenced work during the latter part of the year and he has, in general, found the owners of the properties concerned ready to co-operate in meeting the requirements of this legislation in respect of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, adequate lighting, ventilation, space, etc. The Minister of Labour requires that an Annual Report shall be submitted to him of the work carried out by local authorities in this particular field and below are details of the figures which have been submitted to him.

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	54	54	31	349
Retail Shops	96	96	28	386
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3	2	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	26	26	4	136
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-	7
Totals	180	180	65	893
Total Males - 383.		Total Females - 510.		



## FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

One of the most important tasks which falls our lot is to try and ensure that food is manufactured, handled, stored, and sold under the best possible conditions, and the need for thorough cleanliness at all times was highlighted during the year by the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Aberdeen.

A great deal has been done in the coming into force of the first Food Hygiene Regulations to raise the standard of food hygiene in this country, but a lot still remains to be done, particularly with those people, fortunately, very much in the minority, who still consider the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations as an unnecessary economic burden to which as little as possible physical or financial effort shall be put.

In two cases it was necessary to send strong warning letters to the owners of two premises where food is manufactured for sale, and improvements were effected.

In general, however, it was again found that the owners of food premises are ready to co-operate to achieve good standards and appreciate that "good hygiene" means "good business".

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	148
Food Manufacturers	49
General Food Shops	186
Butchers	57
Fish & Chip Shops	13
Ice Cream Manufacturers	17
Ice Cream Shops	20
Licensed Premises	53
Dairies and Milk Distributors	2
Itinerant Vendors	10
Meat Inspection	597
Slaughterhouses	24
Market Stalls	63
Bakehouses	20

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

118 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ cs.	Canned Meat.
7 lbs. 2 ozs.	Canned Tomatoes.
20 lbs.	Frozen Salmon.
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Canned Fish.
3 lbs.	Danish Butter.
1 -	Steak and Kidney Pie.

## Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

### Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	134
No. of Inspections	37

24 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>
12	8	4

The softer type of ice cream obtained from continuous extruders is now the most popular product sold by itinerant vendors, and on Sundays in the summer they seem to follow each other on to housing estates throughout the district with continuous monotony.

With the softer type of product, the pasteurised liquid ice cream mixture is usually kept in one gallon sealed cans on the vehicle, and converted into ice cream as demand requires by a machine also on the van.

It is most essential that all parts of the machine which come into contact with the ice cream should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilised at the end of every working day, to prevent possible contamination of the product.

### 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 and Confectionery	1
Sweets	1
Bacon and Cooked and Fresh Meats	1
Cheese	1
General Groceries	1

When one stands on the market place on a windy day, and watches the swirling dust clouds around the stalls, with their flapping canvas sides, one wonders how long it will be before legislation demands the complete enclosure of stalls selling meat, cakes, cheese and other open food, or requires that all such food on an open market must be prepacked.

The proposed new regulation to control the sale of open food on markets and the transporting and handling of open food are still not on the statutes book, and one hopes that food stalls on markets will be required by the proposed new law to provide facilities similar to those required in food "premises" by the existing regulations.



## Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

### Bakehouses

There are still four bakehouses left in the district where bread and confectionery are manufactured for sale. Further improvements were carried out to one such premise following action by this Department.

Many people, including myself, still prefer a crusty loaf from a small bakehouse in preference to mass produced "super bread" of the modern age.

### Fish and Chip Shops

We still have nine shops throughout the district where fish and chips, a basic english dish, can be purchased for consumption off the premises. Five of the premises cater mainly for residents living within the vicinity of the shop, who require a ready made mid-day or evening meal, two premises cater partly for residents and partly for visitors, and two at Matlock Bath cater principally for visitors.

The last four premises referred to are permitted to open on a certain number of Sundays during the season, and it is a common sight to see people queuing to purchase an early or late Sunday tea, on a cardboard container. The last mentioned, usually being found on Monday morning somewhere in the park, or in the main streets of the town.

Inspection of all the premises revealed contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations at one shop, but this was remedied after informal discussion.

### 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.

A high standard of cleanliness and hygiene has been maintained at all three premises.

I think that all the proprietors appreciate that they are dealing with foods which can provide excellent material for the growths of food poisoning bacteria, and which have in the past been responsible for outbreaks.

### Meat Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district for sale for human food has again been attained; despite the fact that certain slaughterhouse operators are inclined to forget and have to be reminded that at least 24 hours notice of slaughter must be given to the Public Health Department.

Slaughtering on Saturdays and Sundays still continues at certain premises which entails work outside normal working hours, when one considers that the slaughterhouse remains unused for most of the week one is inclined to feel that week-end slaughtering is not really necessary.



Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1964 in the form required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MEAT INSPECTION 1964.

	<u>Cattle</u>			<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
	<u>Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows only</u>	<u>Calves</u>		
Number Killed	566	27	2	1,474	699
Number Inspected	566	27	2	1,474	699
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cyst Bovis</u>					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	5	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	40	4	-	18	25
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	7.2	.72	-	.65	3.4
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.6
<u>Cyst Bovis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	2	-	-	-
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 structurally with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

Once again we have received no complaints of nuisance from residents living in close proximity to several of the slaughterhouses and, in general, the premises are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

### Atmospheric Pollution

One deposit gauge is maintained in Dale Road, Matlock, mainly to monitor the emission of dust from a stone quarry, and the following table gives details of the results obtained:-

	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Solids Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Calcium Tons per Sq. Mile</u>
January, 1964	1.05	23.35	2.6
February	0.96	25.50	1.81
March	4.88	26.23	2.6
April	2.75	23.22	2.55
May	No result - bottle damaged		
June	2.47	15.07	1.46
July	4.01	29.41	2.55
August	2.14	19.67	1.46
September	0.87	19.94	1.42
October	1.61	24.01	2.55
November	2.10	26.36	1.46
December	4.61	25.73	3.6

As far as pollution of the atmosphere by coal smoke is concerned, domestic premises still remain by far the biggest culprits. From my own observations, there is no doubt that the smoke haze over Matlock is much more evident on Saturdays and Sundays when all the family are at home, than during the week when the factories are in operation.

Heavy dust emissions have occurred periodically from the stone crushing and grinding plant situated to the north of Matlock Railway Station, and I think there is no doubt that this dust emission is responsible for the high calcium content of the deposits recorded above during the year. The Company concerned applied for planning permission to erect new plant for the winning and working of limestone which included the provision of modern dust arresting equipment. Objections were made, and a public inquiry was held and, at the time of writing this report, the Minister's decision has not been given. Whatever the outcome may be, and whenever the new plant may be sited I am hoping for a reduction in this long standing nuisance.

During the latter part of the year the Council's Health Committee showed concern at the apparent increase in the emission of black smoke from diesel engined road vehicles, and one can find ample evidence of this if you happen to follow one of the heavy loaded stone carrying vehicles up any of the steep hills in the district. The Committee decided to refer this matter to the Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee.



Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Nuisances caused by excessive and unwarranted noise are, in my opinion, the most difficult to deal with.

The barking of a dog can be music in his master's ears, and a strain on the nerves of the neighbours at one and the same time, and people, in general, react quite differently to different noises.

During the year, complaints were received regarding the use of Drop Hammers at a drop forging factory during the night, and the unloading of milk from road transport vehicles in the early hours of the morning.

With reference to the noise and vibration from the drop hammers, I am afraid that, despite many visits and negotiations, a practical antidote had not been found by the end of the year.

The Company involved in the delivery of the milk referred to are to experiment with the use of plastic milk crates and a specially silenced vehicle, and I hope that this will result in the mitigation of the nuisance.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964.

	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	6334	833	7218	136
II. No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification	15	142	42	199	4
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	-	9	11	2
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	13	7	21	-
III. No. of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act	34	460	150	644	40
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	20	18	40	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	10	16	27	-
IV. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	4	12	7	23	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	-	-	-	-	-
VI. No. of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	10	55	57	121	2
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				10	

# STATEMENT OF WORK

## PROJECT: [Project Name]

DATE: [Date]

I. PROJECT INFORMATION			
Project Name			
Client			
Project Manager			
Start Date			
End Date			
II. PROJECT SCOPE			
Project Objectives			
Project Deliverables			
Project Risks			
Project Constraints			
III. PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	Amount	Percentage	Notes
Personnel			
Materials			
Travel			
Other			
Total Budget			
IV. PROJECT SCHEDULE			
Task Name	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Task 1			
Task 2			
Task 3			
Task 4			
Task 5			
Task 6			
Task 7			
Task 8			
Task 9			
Task 10			
Task 11			
Task 12			
Task 13			
Task 14			
Task 15			
Task 16			
Task 17			
Task 18			
Task 19			
Task 20			
Task 21			
Task 22			
Task 23			
Task 24			
Task 25			
Task 26			
Task 27			
Task 28			
Task 29			
Task 30			
Task 31			
Task 32			
Task 33			
Task 34			
Task 35			
Task 36			
Task 37			
Task 38			
Task 39			
Task 40			
Task 41			
Task 42			
Task 43			
Task 44			
Task 45			
Task 46			
Task 47			
Task 48			
Task 49			
Task 50			
Task 51			
Task 52			
Task 53			
Task 54			
Task 55			
Task 56			
Task 57			
Task 58			
Task 59			
Task 60			
Task 61			
Task 62			
Task 63			
Task 64			
Task 65			
Task 66			
Task 67			
Task 68			
Task 69			
Task 70			
Task 71			
Task 72			
Task 73			
Task 74			
Task 75			
Task 76			
Task 77			
Task 78			
Task 79			
Task 80			
Task 81			
Task 82			
Task 83			
Task 84			
Task 85			
Task 86			
Task 87			
Task 88			
Task 89			
Task 90			
Task 91			
Task 92			
Task 93			
Task 94			
Task 95			
Task 96			
Task 97			
Task 98			
Task 99			
Task 100			





