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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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

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- and the -

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1965

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3144.



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MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1965.

Chairman of the Council

Councillor W.Horobin, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor S.E.Elliott.

Health Committee

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

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Councillors: W.A. Cordin.

S.E. Elliott.

F.L. Farmer.

Mrs. A.M. Greatorex.

W. Horobin.

A. James.

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.

Technical Assistant - C.Edwin Wright. (Commenced 1st November,1965.)

MAJOR GENERAL IN THE ARMY

1902

Chief of Staff

Adjutant General

Quartermaster

Commissary

Medical Director

Chief of Ordnance

Chief of Engineers

Chief of Artillery

Chief of Cavalry

Chief of Infantry

Chief of Signal Corps

Chief of Transportation

Chief of Communications

Chief of Postal Service

Chief of Veterinary Service

Chief of Medical Service

MAJOR GENERAL IN THE ARMY

Chief of Staff

Adjutant General

Quartermaster

Commissary

Medical Director

Chief of Ordnance

Chief of Engineers

Chief of Artillery

Chief of Cavalry

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 1965.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis or any other form of the disease.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever to 14. All were mild. The course of this disease, even when mild, should be carefully supervised in order to guard against any complication, the usual one being nephritis (kidney disease).

There has been one case of para-typhoid. This was not contracted locally. It was a result of drinking non pasteurised milk. Apparently, persons from other parts of the country contracted the disease from the same source. The patient was removed to hospital and under modern treatment resulted in complete recovery.

Of seven cases of whooping cough, all recovered without complications.

Of 331 Live Births, 224 are recorded as having been immunised. To protect the community as a whole one would appeal to all parents to have their children immunised either through their own family doctor or at the local clinic.

The fact that there have been no tragic consequences of pregnancy or childbirth reflects credit on the professions involved in the conduct of the course of such events and, not least on the prospective mothers who, not only have sought advice, one hopes at the earliest opportunity, but also had the good sense to act in accordance with given instructions.

2. CORONARY THROMBOSIS.

The total number of deaths from disease of the coronary arteries has diminished. Amongst males this drop is considerable but unfortunately this has been offset partly by an increase in the number of females. Any reduction, however, is welcome.

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, 1966.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1965 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

[illegible]

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1965

Number of Cases
Noti- Removed to
fied Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary

- -

Tuberculosis - Other forms

- -

Smallpox:-

No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated Nil

No. vaccinated in infancy Nil

Scarlet Fever

14 -

Diphtheria

Nil -

Enteric Fever:-

Typhoid

Nil -

Para-typhoid

1 1

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

124 1

Whooping Cough

7 -

Food Poisoning

Nil -

Meningococcal Infection

Nil -

Dysentery

Nil -

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1965

Primary immunisations - 224

Booster injections - 43

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	177	154	331
Legitimate	172	142	314
Illegitimate	5	12	17
Still Births:-Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths all Ages:-	102	109	211

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births	
Number	331
Rate per 1000 population	16.8
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	5.4
Stillbirths	
Number	4
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	11.9
Total Live and Still Births	335
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	1
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	3.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	3.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	3.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	3.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	14.9
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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Birth Rate	12.22	13.30	14.55	14.11	15.00	15.55	15.31	16.8
Death Rate all causes	10.03	11.02	11.76	11.89	13.06	19.60	19.4	11.9
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	12.76	32.73	22.14	7.48	24.47	16.70	13.4	3.0

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	3	2	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	18	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	3	-	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	20	17	37
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	26	21	47
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	5	13	18
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	7	9
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis	9	2	11
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	11	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	10	3	13
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-
Total Deaths, all causes	102	109	211

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, 1965.

In general, the year 1965 was one in which the routine task of any Health Department viz. the continual improvement of environmental hygiene standards has been our aim. The work of the Health Department, important though it is goes by comparatively unnoticed until an emergency such as that which struck Matlock in December of the year arises.

I refer, of course, to the disastrous flooding which affected a great deal of the Town Centre, Matlock Green, parts of Matlock Bath and properties at Darley Bridge.

During the crisis, every effort was made to give help to those who had suffered and supplies of disinfectant were issued freely to help affected residents clean their premises of the offensive smells left behind when the water had receded. We were also called upon to inspect, pass judgment on, remove and dispose of large quantities of food affected by flood water in the many shops.

It is hoped that the powers that be will make every effort in the future to try and ensure that floods of this magnitude do not occur again.

It is understood that the decision as to whether any major works necessary to eliminate flooding is carried out will depend upon whether or not it is economical, taking into account the loss or damage which occurred. One wonders how the gentlemen of Whitehall will measure in pounds, shillings and pence the distress caused to the affected persons and any damage to health which may have occurred to people forced to reside for quite a long period in exceedingly damp houses.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, often given outside normal working hours, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments 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, 1966.

Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/65	£613,012.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1965/66	£2,460.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1965)	19,690.
Number of inhabited houses	6,445.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1966	979.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1965.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	145
Routine	400
Piggeries	9
Offensive Trades	1
Drains and Sewers	82
Closet Conversions	195
Refuse Collection	89
Water Supply	75
Smoke Observations	38
Noise Nuisance	3
Factories - M.P.	22
Factories - N.P.	-
Shops Act	6
Rodent Control	5
Housing:- Routine	230
Improvement Grants	135
Multiple Occupation	-
Caravan and Camping Sites	37
Depot & Controlled Tip	477
Mortgage Applications	17
Miscellaneous Inspections	551
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Housing Survey	187
Improvement Areas	68
Offensive Accumulation	2
Infectious Disease	14
Offices	5
Public Conveniences	1
Derbyshire Oaks Tip	34
Hairdressers	4
Inspections following Flooding	319

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	80
House Disinfected	-
Roof Repairs	6
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	8
Windows and Doors Repaired	2
Structural Repairs	-
Outbuildings Repaired	1
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	3
Floors Repaired	1
Fireplaces	4
Dampness Remedied	1
Sink repairs or renewed	3
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	3
W.C's Repaired or Renewed	3
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	19
Drains Unblocked	22
Drains Repaired or Renewed	8
Water Courses Unblocked	1
Closet Conversions	11
Dustbins Provided	138
Chimney Repairs	3
Yard Paving Repairs	2
Smoke Nuisances Abated	3
Electrical Wiring	1

Factories Acts, 1961

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

1965

	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	135	22	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	153	23	-	-

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	-	-	-	-
(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 111(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.	17	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	7
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	5	-
Factories & Workplaces	135	22
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-
Ice-cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	12
(b) Dealers	132	8
Market Stalls	7	89
Milk Distributors	12	-
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	37
Offensive Trades	1	1
Outworkers	17	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	25
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	217	257
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	19
Knackers Yards	-	-

<u>DRAINAGE</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Populat involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,155	19,370
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	98 approx.	320
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	24	
(b) new houses	45	
(c) other premises	-	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	24	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.65. 176

No. of houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.65. 204

During the year:-

(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	8
(b) not in Clearance Areas	5
Unfit houses closed	2
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	91
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)	11
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	65

No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	Nil
(b) by private enterprise	45
(c) other local authorities	Nil

(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964)	
(a) No. declared	2
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	128
(i) No. of improvable dwellings	37
(ii) No. (of (i) above) of tenanted improvable dwellings	31
(c) No. of houses lacking standard amenities	37
(d) No. of houses brought to { full standard	2
{ reduced standard	Nil

IMPROVEMENT

The following two Improvement Areas were declared in the early part of the year:-

<u>Description of Area</u>	<u>Date of Declaration</u>
No.1. Improvement Area (Farley Hill and Smedley Street)	23rd March, 1965.
No.2. Improvement Area (Oker and Snitterton)	23rd March, 1965.

The amount of preparatory work involved before areas can be declared is considerable. Properties are inspected, estimates made of cost of improvements, plans prepared, advertisements placed in the local press, preliminary notices sent to owners and tenants, meetings arranged between interested parties and final notices or suspended notices served. After all this, it is most disappointing to find that many tenants refused to have the improvements carried out, principally, apparently because of the rent increase which would follow such improvements. In this enlightened age, I would have thought that the provision of a bathroom and constant hot water supply would be welcomed by all, but apparently there are other things more important.

However, despite this slight setback, I feel that compulsory improvement of dwellings should continue at a steady rate, and it is hoped that when the tenants who have refused, see the houses nearby which have been improved to the full standard, they may have a change of heart.

HOUSING (continued)

REPAIR

The 1957 Rent Act allowed landlords to increase rents of controlled property, apparently to help them to pay the increased cost of repairs to such properties. A few do in fact keep their property in good repair but I am afraid there are many more who spend little or nothing in this direction and a "local authority notice" is required to deal with the most essential repairs.

Some tenanted houses throughout the district have not been painted externally for many, many years, and the result is that eventually we are called in to inspect decaying woodwork of windows and doors and corroding gutters.

The tenants, of course, can use the Certificate of Disrepair provision of the Rent Act, 1957, but very few have.

60 preliminary notices and 20 statutory notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied.

Demolition

The following is a list of properties which were demolished during 1965 following procedure under the Housing Act, 1957:-

Nos. 2 & 3, Mills Cottages, Church Street, Matlock. Demolition Orders. Demolished by Local Authority.

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 12 & 14, Loscoe Row, Two Dales, Nr. Matlock. Demolition Orders. Demolished by Owner.

We have during the past six or seven years carried out a considerable amount of demolition work in default and this has also been done satisfactorily by one Contractor. However, during 1965, this person found that he could not carry on in business and we have had great difficulty in completing work which has been started.

New Housing

As reported on the preceding page of this report, no new dwellings were completed by this authority during 1965, but I am pleased to say that projects are in hand to provide more bungalows and flats for senior citizens, at Lime Tree Road (Drill Hall Site) and Church Street, Matlock Green, and plans are being prepared for further development at South Darley; Tansley; Park Lane, Two Dales and Rutland Street, Matlock.

The conversion of "Norwood", the large house at Matlock Bath into flatlets will also provide accommodation for a section of the community who, in the past, have of necessity, received little consideration.

None of the forty-five dwellings constructed by private enterprise were for letting.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The regular and frequent removal of domestic and trade refuse and its disposal in a satisfactory and hygienic manner is one of the most important duties which this authority are required to carry out. In my opinion, the fact that we have maintained a weekly collection throughout the district is due, primarily, to the following:-

1. The Council allocate sufficient money annually to do the job.
2. We have a nucleus of good men who come to work regularly.
3. The Bin and Salvage bonuses enable these men to earn a wage comparable with industry.
4. We have the vehicles of the type and capacity to deal with the ever increasing bulk and ever decreasing density of refuse.

I appreciate that the Council attach great importance to this work and think that the workmen appreciate that they are part of an important organisation upon which the public depend heavily and the fact that they can earn more than the basic wage.

With reference to item 4 above, modern, large capacity, rear loading, compacting refuse vehicles are essential if we are to maintain our services. Once provided, they must be properly maintained and it is with this aspect that I feel there could be an improvement. All vehicles are, of course, cleaned and greased every Friday, but in the event of vehicle breakdown, we have only a small Karrier Bantam in reserve which is totally inadequate in capacity to deal with the present day volume of refuse. I cannot stress too strongly the need to replace the Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper first registered in 1961, not later than the end of 1967, with a still larger vehicle. The replaced vehicle could then be overhauled and used as a reserve vehicle.

The collection of old items of furniture, bedding, etc. on request, has proved a most popular service and is being increasingly used by residents. Despite this, certain irresponsible people still prefer to dispose of these items themselves, by taking them into the country and quietly leaving them by the roadside or just over the roadside wall in a convenient quarry hole or coppice. It is unfortunate that they never seem to get caught in the act to enable a prosecution to be taken.

May I take this opportunity to make a plea to householders to use approved type dustbins for the storage of refuse. Old dolly tubs and worn out gas coppers are most unsatisfactory, cause delay and are difficult to empty. Anyone can hire a dustbin from the Council for 7s.6d. per year or 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per week, surely a price within everyone's reach.

Details are given below of the vehicles at present used by the Department:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Karrier. (Reserve vehicle).	Side Loading.	1.4.57.
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)

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council stock and use on their housing estates a 2½ cubic feet capacity tapered galvanised dustbin fitted with a rubber lid to reduce noise, manufactured by Brettle and Shaw. These dustbins have proved popular and appear to be wearing well. The table below gives details of dustbins provided since 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
1965	123	3	12	138
	1,061	510	99	1,670

Other Salvageable Materials.

The amount of other salvage available for sale depends on the labour and time available to segregate these materials from the ordinary refuse. Unfortunately, due to sickness amongst staff and holidays, etc. we have not been able to devote much time to this work. One must always remember that our primary duty is the collection and disposal of refuse. The following table gives details of other salvage sold during 1965:-

TABLE OF INCOME FROM ALL OTHER SALVAGE

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.
Cast	4	11	0	0	42. 1. 9.
Steel	2	2	0	0	13.13. 0.
Aluminium	0	5	1	21	25. 2. 4.
Wools	0	6	3	8	38. 4. 0.
Rags	3	4	7	21	21.11. 4.
Carpets	0	15	0	0	2. 8. 4.
Lead	0	1	1	0	15.16.11.
Brass	0	2	0	2	16.12. 2.
Brazier Copper	0	1	3	14	19. 2. 2.
Copper Wire	0	0	2	0	5.12. 0.
Copper	0	0	3	0	7.10. 0.
Batteries					1. 4. 9.
Bedding	0	1	0	0	3. 6.
	11	13	2	10	209. 2. 3.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The number of pail closets has been further reduced by compulsory conversions, and those remaining are cleansed 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.

In May of 1965, tipping operations were suspended at the Dimple Farm, and refuse disposal commenced at Derbyshire Oaks Quarry, following the erection of suitable fencing and the preparation of access roads.

The use of this site does mean refuse being hauled a longer distance for disposal, but the disadvantages are offset by the fact that the site is in a relatively isolated spot, it cannot be seen from anywhere nearby and will cause no nuisance to anyone. Operations were transferred back to Dimple Farm for the winter period at the end of October.

Despite the fact that we now have tipping space for a number of years ahead, I hope that the Council will continue their efforts to purchase the land referred to in my last Annual Report adjoining our Dimple Farm Tip and finishing at Bakewell Road to enable tipping into the contours to be completed in a satisfactory manner and provide a much needed open space or park.

Delivery was taken in the early summer of a Bray four-wheeled drive bucket loader for use on the Controlled Tip and for other duties. This piece of equipment has proved satisfactory and has enabled us to take full advantage of the covering material available at the Derbyshire Oaks Tip, to offset a reduction in the amount of builders rubbish, etc. which was anticipated when we changed tipping sites. This loader also proved extremely useful to the Surveyor for snow clearing purposes during the winter.

The problem of dealing with abandoned cars is still with us and appears to be increasing. During the year we received a circular from the Ministry suggesting that authorities should co-operate in dealing with this problem and suggesting that County Councils should act as the co-ordinating body and convene a meeting of interested authorities. However, this meeting had not been convened by the end of the year.

Indiscriminate and unauthorised dumping of rubbish in isolated spots throughout the district appears to be on the increase, and despite the erection of a warning notice by the Water Board, Farley Tip appears to be used more than ever.

One hesitates to suggest much heavier fines and wider powers to be inserted in the Litter Act, when no prosecutions are taken under existing powers, but it may have a deterrent affect and help in some way to stop this objectionable and irresponsible practice.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Waste Paper Salvage.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from shops, offices, and industrial premises. Special collections are made on request and the three fulltime refuse vehicles tow trailers are used to facilitate the collection of waste paper from domestic premises.

From January onwards, the demand from the Mills for more waste paper increased and, following negotiations with the Thames Board Mills, we purchased a 5 h.p. Twin Screw Baling Machine and a stronger and more adaptable loading elevator to facilitate loading of heavier bales.

The result is that our waste paper output has increased by almost 50% and more waste paper has been sold this year than at any other time since salvage operations commenced. Extensive use has been made of the free publicity material available, and during one week leaflets were distributed to most houses in the district.

We are informed that the market for waste paper appears set fair and we have a five year contract with the Thames Board Mills to take all our output of waste paper.

It is my personal opinion that if we had a second Twin Screw Baling Machine we could further improve our output to over 50 tons per month.

If we have the modern plant and machinery and keep abreast of modern advances in this field, we can handle all the paper we can collect.

During the year, a storage and new loading bay was constructed by our own workmen at the rear of the baling shed, and walls surrounding the bay have been erected. It is hoped to roof this area over after April 1st, 1966.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1965/66, amounted to £1,306, as against £719 last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947 which show an increase for the year over 1965/66.

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
1965/66	501	4,461
	5,457	46,611

Caravan and Camping Sites

No. of licensed sites - 11

No. of caravans accommodated - 120

The Matlock district is an extremely popular area for caravans and campers and we have, of course, quite a large and well equipped licensed site at Darley Dale catering for both.

However, during the summer months several farmers allow their land to be used for the pitching of tents and it is not an uncommon sight to see forty or fifty tents in a field off the Lea Road at Cromford. Any person can, of course, use his land in this way for forty-two consecutive days in any twelve months for this purpose as allowed by Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, without a licence.

As stated in my Annual Report for 1964, in my opinion, this period is too long and it is surely time to limit all camping to sites fitted out with proper sanitary accommodation and having an adequate and satisfactory water supply.

The use of caves and old mineshafts in the Matlock Bath area for sleeping during weekends appeared to increase in popularity amongst certain types of young people and there is no doubt that certain residents in the area were subjected to a serious nuisance because of this practice. Persons using the caves and mineshafts are usually very rowdy late at night and early in the morning and the littering of the countryside appears to be a popular pastime. The answer appears to be a planned programme to secure these caves and holes in the ground against such unauthorised use.

Swimming Pools

There are two open air public swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool in this district. All were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 51 of which 42 were satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were due either to a failure or inadequate use of chlorinating plant. Swimming is a healthy invigorating pastime and it is unfortunate that the inclement weather during the summer severely limited the use made of the facilities provided. Such changeable and unpredictable weather is a nightmare to our Baths Superintendent, who is expected to provide water of the right temperature, clarity and purity at all times.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

Sewerage and Drainage

1965 saw the completion of the Oker and Snitterton sewerage scheme, and the Council have now embarked on a programme of full improvement in these areas where possible.

The Council agreed to proceed with the sewerage of Riber and Slaley and application has been made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. However, it would appear that the present economic situation may have a delaying affect, but I am sure that the Council will do all in their power to complete these two schemes. It is surely right that all homeowners throughout the district should have the necessary services available to all of them to improve their properties to the full standard.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

Despite our programme of compulsory conversions, there still remain several properties at Bonsall, South Darley and Wensley, which have not been connected to the sewer.

In most cases, special problems have arisen, and in some cases the cause has been the failure of the Contractor to carry out the necessary work in a reasonable time.

We shall continue at all times to press for the complete elimination throughout the district of the insanitary abomination called a pail closet.

The following are details of the number of conversions completed during the year:-

Bonsall	-	9
Cromford	-	1
Darley Dale	-	5
Wensley	-	6
Two Dales	-	3

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 1965.

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)	17	2	1	271.5	286
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated)	48	3	2	376	386
Samples taken on consumers' premises	213	4	1	302	398
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board	28	1	0	386	400

31 samples were taken from private sources and submitted for bacteriological examination. The 6 unsatisfactory ones were mainly from the spring supply serving properties in Lant Lane, Tansley, and it was necessary for consumers to boil the water before drinking.

Negotiations between the Council and the South Derbyshire Water Board for the provision of a mains supply in the area reached fruition in the early part of the year, and the Board's Engineer submitted a scheme to the Derbyshire County Council in late February or early March for grant purposes.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

At the time of writing this report, no reply had been received from the Derbyshire County Council, and I think that this length of time could be considered to be unreasonable delay. It is to be hoped that this scheme after all this time will not come under the same economic cloud at present affecting the Riber and Slaley Sewerage Scheme.

Verminous Premises

It was necessary for the Department to carry out disinfection at one house during the year.

The Council's Pests Officer continues to give advice and assistance in dealing with all kinds of pests and insects and provides an invaluable service to all residents in the area.

Offensive Trades

There is only one registered premise in the district and this is situated at Darley Dale adjoining the Cricket Ground. These premises have been used for many years for the curing of Hides and Skins collected from slaughterhouses over a wide area.

At the present time, however, the building is only used for the storage of a vehicle and as a transit shed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Officer appointed primarily to implement the law for the protection of the Health and Welfare of Office and Shop workers left the employ of the Council in September, 1965, and Mr. Charles Edwin Wright was appointed as Technical Assistant for these and other duties and commenced work on 1st November, 1965.

Details are given below of the total registered premises and of general inspections carried out.

All occupiers of premises affected by this legislation have been willing to co-operate to improve standards, where necessary.

The most common defect found was inadequate natural lighting, and we have endeavoured to attain the standard suggested by the Illuminating Engineering Society, although this could well be higher than the standard which might be included in regulations to be made by the Minister of Labour some time in the future. It is most important that staff doing close work should have adequate light at all times.

Two accidents were reported as required by law but none were due to negligence or non-compliance with the Act by the occupier of the premises concerned.

With reference to our own accommodation, the Council have accepted in principle a scheme for housing their staff in more satisfactory and congenial offices and it is anticipated that much of the scheme will be completed by the end of 1966.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

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	7	61	35	433
Retail Shops	25	121	58	437
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	2	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	31	20	146
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2	7
Totals	37	218	117	1,038

Total Males - 477.

Total Females - 561.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

We continued throughout 1965 to give as much time as possible to this important aspect of Public Health Legislation.

Particular attention has been paid to restaurant, canteen and school kitchens, and I am pleased to say that, in general, the standard remains fairly high. During these visits, no opportunity is lost to explain to the actual food handlers the need for the strictest possible personal hygiene at all times. The war on bad hygiene and bad practices in food handling establishments has been going for many years and will continue to go on as long as there is a law to be broken. Is it too much to look forward to the day when the washing of hands in hot water with soap and a scrubbing brush after using the toilet is done as a matter of course and is not looked upon as another unnecessary chore by certain food handlers.

To many of us living in houses with all modern amenities with constant hot water, etc. to hand, the maintenance of high standards of hygiene is relatively easy but let us not forget that there are still many houses in the district where the cold tap over the sink is all that is provided for washing purposes. It is my opinion that an all round improvement in housing conditions will eventually give us an all round improvement in the general standard of hygiene, and consequently improved standards of food hygiene.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

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

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	70
Food Manufacturers	25
General Food Shops	55
Butchers	41
Fish & Chip Shops	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Ice Cream Shops	8
Licensed Premises	46
Dairies and Milk Distributors	-
Itinerant Vendors	11
Meat Inspection	657
Slaughterhouses	19
Market Stalls	89
Bakehouses	7

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

Cwts. Lbs.

2	32	Canned Meats.
	28	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
	1½	Butter and Margarine.

374 packets of Frozen Foods.

There were approximately 150 tons of foodstuffs disposed of as they had been affected by flood water on the 10th December, 1965.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling

73 samples, including 5 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of this Council.

With the exception of one Canned Orange Drink the samples were all classified as satisfactory. This sample contained excess lead but further samples from the same stock were found to be satisfactory.

Several consumer complaints were investigated on behalf of this Council. A "detergent taste" in cooked sausages, and a "scented smell" from a wrapped loaf of bread could not be confirmed by the Laboratory. There were also two other complaints about bread, one showing signs of mould and the other containing dark material identified as wheat stained with a little iron. In these cases the manufacturers were cautioned.

This information was supplied by Mr. J. Markland, the County Analyst.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	132
No. of Inspections	20

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

19 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 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
16	2	1

Soft ice cream is still the most popular type sold by the itinerant vendors who come into the district and every effort was made to sample the products of these persons. Samples were also taken from the larger type containers used in restaurants and hotel kitchens for serving with the sweet course at meal times as it was felt that here there was a definite chance of contamination when the container is left about the kitchen for indefinite periods instead of being immediately replaced in the refrigerator.

In the past we have, I feel, sent in too many samples of packed ice cream from the same Companies and to make the best use of the Laboratory facilities provided we must send in samples from the sources which are most likely to be contaminated. I am pleased to say, however, that a greater proportion of the samples this year were placed in provisional Grade 1, than was the case in 1964. In cases where bad samples occurred, the persons involved were interviewed and given advice, where necessary, on the proper handling and storage of ice cream.

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

The Matlock Market is a cold and windy place during the winter months and I wonder whether, in the future, we will see the complete enclosure of the market area to give better working conditions for the stall holders, better shopping conditions for the shoppers and better standards of hygiene at the food stalls. I would have thought that, with modern materials, it would be possible to provide a light weight structure to completely cover the area and provide separate sanitary accommodation and separate washing facilities for the stall holders apart from the public conveniences already situated on the market place.

We still await the Food Hygiene Regulations to Control the Sale of Open Food on Markets.

Bakehouses

Four bakehouses are still in existence in the district where bread and confectionery are manufactured. Two are in Matlock, one is at Two Dales and the other is at Cromford. The majority of the food produced is sold from delivery vans.

It was necessary to call the attention of the owner of one bakehouse to certain contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations in respect of the poor condition of a delivery van.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

Fish and Chip Shops

We now have eight premises in various parts of the district where fish and chips are manufactured and sold for consumption off the premises. One shop which was attached to a cafe in Matlock Bath closed down during 1965 and the whole of the premises have been converted to other use.

Shops at Bonsall, Cromford, Bank Road and Smedley Street, Matlock, and at Darley Dale, cater mainly for local residents, two shops in Matlock cater for both holiday makers and local residents and the last one at Matlock Bath is purely for the use of holidaymakers.

This type of trader in Matlock and Matlock Bath are allowed to open on certain Sundays during the summer months, and the increasing popularity of this type of food amongst visitors to the town is evident by the increasing quantity of wrapping papers left behind on Monday mornings.

It was not found necessary to take any statutory action for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations at any of the premises.

Meat Manufacturing Premises

The complete range of cooked meats, viz. meat pies, sausages of various kinds, roast and boiled hams, savoury ducks, etc. are manufactured at three registered premises, one being situated at Cromford and two in Matlock.

All these premises concerned are maintained in a very satisfactory state, and a high standard of personal hygiene prevails, both in the food manufacturing rooms at the attached retail shops.

In addition to the premises referred to above, sausage are manufactured on six butchers premises, and at one premise on Wellington Street, formerly used as a bakehouse, sausages are made and supplied to several shops in the same ownership.

It was found necessary to require certain repairs and improvements at one of the last mentioned premises.

Meat Inspection

We are required to and have, once again, attained 100% inspection of cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered at the six licensed premises throughout the district despite the fact that Saturday and Sunday working is now the rule rather than the exception, and for the greater part of the normal working week the slaughterhouses remain unused.

Many local authorities are concerned about the lack of control over slaughtering hours and the continued plea for legislation to deal with the problem has, I feel, at last had some effect and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is now considering whether or not some element of control could not be introduced which would also be acceptable to the trade.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1965 in the form required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MEAT INSPECTION 1965.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	465	15	5	1,308	712
Number Inspected	465	15	5	1,308	712

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	1	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	32	2	1	54	32
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	7.3	13.3	20.0	4.2	4.4

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	13
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.8

Cyst Bovis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

All Cattle Killed:-

Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
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Slaughterhouses

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

As far as I am aware, no nuisance was caused to residents in the vicinity of any slaughterhouse and premises are generally kept in a satisfactory condition. In one or two cases, however, it was found necessary to draw the attention of the operatives to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in animal lairages as well as in slaughterhouses and cooling rooms.

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, 1965	4.52	20.44	2.88
February	1.08	25.20	2.22
March	3.40	29.04	3.6
April	2.67	30.60	2.88
May	2.53	22.52	2.55
June	2.92	22.65	2.32
July	3.84	26.43	2.88
August	1.95	23.65	2.09
September	No result - Gauge overflowed		
October	1.13	24.11	2.01
November	5.12	26.80	3.6
December	No result - Bottle burst		

During the year excessive dark smoke emissions were observed from the boiler chimneys of two premises and the attention of the owners was drawn to the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations. Both cases were, in my opinion, due to bad stoking.

In my last Annual Report, I referred to the Council's concern regarding the excessive emission of diesel fumes and black smoke from road transport vehicles, when representations were made to the Derbyshire Clean Air Committee, of which the Council are a constituent member. Following this action, representatives of the County Police and the Ministry of Transport attended a meeting of the Committee and a full and interesting discussion and exchange of views took place.

I also referred to the fact that a large quarrying firm in the town was desirous of installing new stone crushing plant fitted with modern dust arresting plant in another part of their quarry, and that they had appealed against the County Council's refusal of planning permission for this development and were awaiting the Ministers decision.

This was given in favour of the Company with certain conditions but, by the end of 1965, no attempt has been made to install this new plant, and we were still being subjected to a certain amount of nuisance caused by dust emission from the existing equipment.

In fact, at the time of writing this report, some twelve months has elapsed since the Minister gave his decision and one cannot help wondering if, perhaps, the Company has had second thoughts. One thing is certain, however, and that is that some positive action is necessary to rid the town centre of a dust nuisance which has been in existence for many years.

From my own personal point of view, it is pleasing to note the increasing use of gas, electricity and solid smokeless fuels for heating purposes and this trend cannot help but improve the quality of the air we breathe.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

During the year complaints were received at the Public Health Department regarding excessive noise from motor cycles leaving a cafe and a dance room late at night. Both complaints were referred to the Police for attention.

The extended use of plastic milk bottle crates appears to have mitigated the nuisance referred to in my last Annual Report caused by milk being delivered at a dairy in the early hours of the morning.

With reference to the noise from drop forging at a factory at Darley Dale, it would appear that there is no practical solution available to us at the present time other than the removal of the factory from the site.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1965.

	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	6379	833	7263	136
II. No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification	10	159	41	210	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	1	1	-
Common Rat Minor	1	-	7	8	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Minor	1	14	19	34	-
III. No. of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act	39	814	148	1001	48
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common Rat Minor	1	-	1	2	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Minor	2	14	20	36	-
IV. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	6	14	4	24	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common Rat Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Minor	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	-	-	-	-	-
VI. No. of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	5	28	48	81	-
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				14	

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS				
Material	Temperature (°C)	Length (cm)	Mass (g)	Density (g/cm³)
Aluminum	20	10.0	27.0	2.70
Copper	20	10.0	89.6	8.96
Iron	20	10.0	7.87	7.87
Steel	20	10.0	7.85	7.85
Lead	20	10.0	11.35	11.35
Mercury	20	10.0	13.55	13.55
Water	20	10.0	1.00	1.00
Ice	0	10.0	0.92	0.92
Wood	20	10.0	0.60	0.60
Glass	20	10.0	2.50	2.50
Quartz	20	10.0	2.65	2.65
Silica	20	10.0	2.20	2.20
Carbon	20	10.0	2.26	2.26
Graphite	20	10.0	2.23	2.23
Diamond	20	10.0	3.51	3.51
Sulfur	20	10.0	2.07	2.07
Phosphorus	20	10.0	1.82	1.82
Chlorine	20	10.0	1.56	1.56
Bromine	20	10.0	3.12	3.12
Iodine	20	10.0	4.93	4.93
Fluorine	20	10.0	1.68	1.68
Oxygen	20	10.0	1.43	1.43
Nitrogen	20	10.0	1.25	1.25
Hydrogen	20	10.0	0.09	0.09



