

[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Matlock U.D.C.

Contributors

Matlock (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1969

Persistent URL

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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969.



G.L.MEACHIM,M.B.,Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.
(Deceased 26.8.69.)

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

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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B. (Deceased 26.8.69.)

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.H.S.P.C.

- for the year -

1 9 6 9

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3610.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT

1960

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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1960

1960

MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1969

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor G.H.Walters.

Health Committee

Chairman:

Councillor S.E.Elliott.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor T.W.Hawksworth.

Councillors:

F.W.Boden.

H.Horobin.

Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

E.C.P.Stevens.(Deceased 21.12.69.)

L.E.Twigg.

G.H.Walters.

G.E.H.Wildgoose.

J.Wilmot.

J.W.Woolliscroft.(Deceased 24.2.70.)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B. (Deceased 26.8.69.)

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

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

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.

NATURAL HISTORY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

Vice-Chairman

Captain C. H. Johnson

Health Committee

Captain C. H. Johnson

Captain T. W. Johnson

Captain

Captain

Captain

Captain (Deceased 1912)

Captain

Captain

Captain

Captain

Captain (Deceased 1912)

LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Council

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

Health Committee

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

Local District Council

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

Local District Council

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

Captain W. D. A. Johnson

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CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1969 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under													TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Measles	2	5	8	9	6	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1969

	<u>Number of Cases</u> <u>Noti- Removed to</u> <u>fied Hospital</u>	
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4	4
Tuberculosis - Other forms	NIL	-
Smallpox	NIL	-
Diphtheria	NIL	-
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	NIL	-
Para-Typhoid	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	NIL	-
Measles	63	-
Whooping Cough	NIL	-
Food Poisoning	NIL	-
Meningococcal Infection	NIL	-
Dysentery	1	-
Hepatitis	1	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1969

Primary immunisations - 330

Booster injections - 302

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	162	141	303
Legitimate	150	133	283
Illegitimate	12	8	20

Still Births:-Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths all Ages:-	104	126	230
-------------------	-----	-----	-----

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births	
Number	303
Rate per 1000 population	14.9
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	6.6
Stillbirths	
Number	2
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	6.5
Total Live and Still Births	305
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	4
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	13.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	7.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	6.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	13.1
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

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Birth Rate	15.0	15.55	15.31	16.8	15.9	15.9	15.3	14.9
Death Rate all causes	13.06	19.60	19.4	11.9	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.3
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	24.47	16.70	13.4	13.0	19.2	12.8	12.9	13.2

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	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

Males Females Total

1. Other Tuberculosis, Inc. Late Effects	1	-	1
2. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	-	2
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	1	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	4	6
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	5	5
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	-	2
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	2	9
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	6
9. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
11. Leukaemia	1	2	3
12. Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	10	14
13. Meningitis	1	-	1
14. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	2	2
15. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	4	4
16. Hypertensive Disease	2	1	3
17. Ischaemic Heart Disease	36	25	61
18. Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	14	22
19. Cerebrovascular Disease	7	16	23
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	6	12
21. Influenza	1	1	2
22. Pneumonia	1	8	9
23. Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	-	7
24. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
25. Peptic Ulcer	3	-	3
26. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
27. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	3	3
28. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
29. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	4	4
30. Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
31. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
32. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
33. All Other Accidents	4	2	6
34. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	2	2
35. All Other External Causes	-	1	1

Total Deaths, all causes

104

126

230

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, 1969.

The sudden death of the Medical Officer of Health in August, 1969, was a sad loss to the Council and the town in general. His kindly help and advice has been missed by all members of the Department.

At the time of writing the report no replacement had been appointed and, therefore, the Medical Officer's Report is, of necessity, purely statistical.

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, 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, 1970.

Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/69	£679,680.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1969/70	£2,675.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1969)	20,240
Number of inhabited houses	6,546
Council Houses at 1st April, 1970	1,168

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1969.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	140
Routine	67
Piggeries	11
Drains and Sewers	454
Closet Conversions	61
Refuse & Salvage Collection	238
Water Supply	48
Water Sampling	142
Smoke Observations	29
Noise Nuisance	32
Factories - M.P.	-
Factories - M.P.	8
Offices	4
Rodent Control	90
Housing:- Routine	136
Improvement Grants	127
Mortgage Applications	13
Caravan and Camping Sites	33
Depot & Controlled Tip	300
Miscellaneous Inspections	401
Animal Boarding Establishments	-
Housing Survey	675
Improvement Areas	12
Infectious Disease	4
Hairdressers	14
Swimming Pools	38
Milk & Cream Sampling	118
Sewerage Disposal (Riber & Slaley Schemes)	65
Public Conveniences	4
Civic Amenities Act	184
Pet Shops	2
Qualification Certificates	4
Food Complaints	3
Pigeon Complaints	10

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	41
Roof Repairs	7
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	7
Windows and Doors Repaired	14
Structural Repairs	-
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	8
Fireplaces	4
Dampness Remedied	18
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	2
W.C's repaired or renewed	1
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	4
Drains unblocked	26
Drains Repaired or Renewed	29
Dustbins Provided	155
Chimney Repairs	2
Outbuildings Repaired	-
Bath and Wash Basins Repaired or Renewed	1
New Drainage System	1
Yard Paving Repairs	1
Floors Repaired	2
Sinks Repaired or Renewed	3
Water Courses unblocked	2
Offensive Accumulation removed	2

Factories and Workshops.

Factories Act, 1961.

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

1969

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notice	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	8	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	149	8	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found	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	Notice Served	Prose- cutions
----------------	--	--	---	---	------------------	-------------------

Wearing
apparel
making
etc.

49

FACTORIES (Continued)

In factories where power is used, local authorities are only concerned with the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961, which deals with the adequacy and condition of the sanitary accommodation. The Factory Inspector enforces all other provisions and his inspection is, of necessity, much more detailed.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	23
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	4	3
Factories & Workplaces	130	81
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-
Ice Cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	5
(b) Dealers	145	26
Market Stalls	10	71
Milk Distributors	12	3
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	33
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	47	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	6
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	240	167
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	31
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,579	20,040
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	69 approx.	200
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	12	
(b) new houses	113	
(c) other premises	5	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	9	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.60.	195
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.69.	235
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	-
(b) not in Clearance Areas	16
Unfit houses closed	2
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	1
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)	53
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	72
(c) No. of Special Grants (Housing Acts, 1959 & 1969)	-
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	31
(b) by private enterprise	82
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964)	
(a) No. declared	Nil
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	N/A.
(i) No. of improvable dwellings	N/A.
(ii) No. (of (i) above) of tenanted improvable dwellings	N/A.
(c) No. of houses lacking standard amenities	N/A.
(d) No. of houses brought to { full standard	N/A.
{ reduced standard	N/A.

IMPROVEMENT

The Housing Act, 1969, came into operation on the 25th August, 1969, and gave legislative effect to the proposals set out in the white paper "Old Houses into New Homes".

Contained in the Act is a new grant code designed to apply to a very wide range of house conditions.

Three different grants are now available:-

- (a) Improvement grant of up to £1,000 (£1,200 for conversions).
- (b) Standard grant of up to £200.
- (c) Special grant for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation.

The definition of improvement now covers repairs and replacements needed to make fully effective the improvement work, subject to a maximum of 50% of the approved cost.

The Government are hoping that these extra incentives will considerably increase the rate at which older houses are being brought up to standard. (At present about 100,000 per year). From evidence to date, there has been no significant increase in grant applications in this district following the introduction of the new grants but we must not forget that this Council has always encouraged house improvements, grant-assisted, and since grants

HOUSING (Continued)

were first made available by the Housing Act, 1949, over 1,000 properties have been improved. This is an excellent record and compares favourably with that of any other authority.

It is still the Council's policy to encourage house owners to take advantage of the grants available, and the staff of the Health Department will give every possible assistance to would be applicants.

REPAIR

Section 70 of the Housing Act, 1969, places on Local Authorities the duty to inspect their districts from time to time for the purposes of determining what action needs to be taken to deal with unsatisfactory housing conditions under the various powers available to them. In this district a survey was commenced in 1966 and has gone on steadily since, when staff is available.

As and when houses are found in disrepair, the attention of the owner is drawn to the defects informally in the first instance and in many cases no further action is required. However, we still have some landlords who do as little as possible in the way of repairs, giving as the reason the low controlled rent of the property.

Part III of the Housing Act, 1969, introduced a new system governing the rents of private rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard and are in a good state of repair. If, therefore, a landlord ensures that his property has all the standard amenities and is in good repair, he can expect a fair rent, decided by the Rent Officer after due consultation, and after following the statutory procedure.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

28 preliminary notices and 27 statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 31

Private Enterprise - 82

The number of houses built by private enterprise was exactly the same as the figure for 1968, whilst the number of housing units built by this Council increased from 12 in 1968 to 31 in 1969.

Builders erecting three bedroom semi-detached properties for sale at a price in the region of £4,000 appear to have no difficulty in finding customers.

The dwellings provided by this Council were:-

18 Houses	7 Bungalows	6 Flats
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PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

At a Cleansing Conference recently, one speaker referred to this service as the most "sensitive" provided by any local authority, a service in which every premises are visited weekly by employees of the Council, and which receives little consideration from the general public until perhaps, for one reason or another, the weekly schedule is interrupted. It is then when one realises how sensitive this service is when the telephone in the Health Department seems to be ringing continually.

Every effort is made to maintain a weekly collection and at Bank Holidays extra time is worked to maintain the schedule.

The volume of refuse handled still increases at a steady rate and as the use of solid fuel for heating decreases and the amount of packaging material increases, more and more people are finding that a standard metal dustbin is not adequate to store a week's production of refuse. Consequently a second container, usually a cardboard box is used, necessitating two journeys to the house in many cases.

During 1969 we dealt with an increasing number of requests for the removal of bulky items of furniture etc. This work is done when men and transport are available. The demand on this service would be much greater if the men employed on normal refuse collection did not remove many articles of household equipment during their normal duties.

Once again, I must state that we are fortunate to have a regular body of men who are prepared to work in all kinds of climatic conditions, in an effort to provide an efficient and regular service.

Vehicles.

The following is a list of the vehicles operating the cleansing services at December 31st, 1969:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	15.6.61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	9.5.63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30.6.64.
Karrier.	Derby - Side Loading.	10.5.65.
Karrier (Reserve Vehicle).	Dual Tipper. (Second-hand vehicle).	5.3.68.
Dennis Paxit.	Rear Loader - Compression.	12.5.69.

In my report of 1968, I referred to the need for refuse vehicles of adequate capacity to deal with the increasing volume of refuse, and to ensure that a reasonable pay load is transported to the refuse tip. During May of 1969 we took delivery of a Dennis Paxit III C Major Continuous Loading Refuse Vehicle, which is capable of dealing with the refuse from up to 450 premises, depending upon the district, and there is no doubt this vehicle has helped considerably in dealing with the refuse from the Central areas of the district.

However, the drivers and collectors on this vehicle feel that they require even more capacity and the next vehicle purchased to replace two at present in service will probably need to be of 70 cu.yds. capacity as against the 50 cu.yds. capacity of the vehicle referred to above.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Of course, these vehicles are considerably more complicated (mechanically) than the old side loader of fifteen years ago, are expensive to buy and costly to maintain, but this is a cost which must be faced and, in my opinion, cannot be avoided if we are to provide the standard of service required by householders of today.

By the end of the year a decision had not been taken on the future maintenance of the Council's vehicles and plant but I am still convinced that the standard of vehicle maintenance and inspection required under present legislation could best be provided by a competent mechanic employed by this Council.

Disposable Containers.

In my last annual report, I referred to a successful experiment using paper refuse sacks as bin liners at houses in Addison Square, Cromford, and to my intention to experiment with plastic sacks as bin liners at the same premises over the same period. This further experiment was successful also and tenants seemed generally to have no particular preference. Both suffer from the same disadvantages viz. damage by hot ashes and broken glass, but the advantage with the plastic sack is the fact that it will fit over the outside top rim of the bin whereas the paper sack must be folded over inwards and there is, therefore, a space between sack and bin down which refuse can fall.

The standard taper sided metal bin serves as an excellent holder and I am pleased to say that at the time of writing this report a large scale experiment using plastic bin liners at approximately 2,750 houses has been in operation for some months and appears to be very successful.

The householder gets a cleaner, quieter and more hygienic service and the Collectors get considerably cleaner and lighter working conditions.

I am convinced that the disposable container is the refuse storage receptacle of the future, particularly where step access and long inclined access paths are the rule rather than the exception.

Refuse Disposal.

All household and trade refuse is disposed of in this district by controlled tipping, during the winter months at the Dimple Farm Tip and during the spring and summer at Poorlots and Derbyshire Oaks Quarries.

The site works and stream culverting at the Dimple Farm Tip extension were completed in 1969 and tipping commenced in the newly prepared area in October.

As I have stated many times before, the character of household refuse at the present time with its high paper content makes effective controlled tipping almost impossible unless considerable supplies of suitable covering material are available, and any strong north-westerly winds which regularly sweep up and over the site make life rather difficult at times.

Poorlots Tip and Derbyshire Oaks on the other hand have a supply of covering material on the site which helps considerably. Earlier in my report I referred to the increasing amounts of bulky waste and disused furniture which we are required to deal with. This material occupies a lot of space in a refuse tip and it may be that the provision of a suitable small incinerator for the burning of this material may have to be considered in the not too distant future.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Refuse Disposal. (Continued)

Tipping facilities are made available at the Council's Refuse Tip between 8.0 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday for residents to dispose of rubbish of all kinds other than trade refuse.

The disposal of old cars continues to be dealt with by arrangement with a local car dismantler and our duties under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, in respect of abandoned motor vehicles have been carried out with little cost to this Council. It was anticipated that the number of vehicles to be dealt with might increase considerably during 1969 but this was not the case.

The roadside dumping of refuse occurs on one or two sites but from personal observations, I would suggest that this district does not suffer from this scourge as much as others throughout the country, and it might be that this is because of the comprehensive cleansing service provided which has been in operation for several years.

Trade Refuse.

Trade refuse is collected weekly on request, the following charges are made:-

Once weekly collection -- 1 Bin - £4.10s.0d. per annum.

Once weekly collection - 2 Bins - £9.0s.0d. per annum.

Once weekly collection - 3 Bins and over £12.10s.0d. per annum.

Twice weekly collection - £25.0s.0d. per annum.

Many proprietors of trade premises find it very difficult to understand why they should be required to pay for the removal of refuse produced during the course of their business, when in many cases they are already paying quite high rates on their property and, placed in the same position, I would also be confused. However, the Local Authority have no discretion in this matter and if they offer a trade refuse collection service they must make a reasonable charge in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

I am pleased to say that by late 1969, the Council were in a position to pass the necessary resolution to cease the cleansing of pail closets from the end of March, 1970. Main sewerage was available at Riber and Slaley and excellent co-operation between the staff of the Health Department and property owners in these two areas resulted in a position where, in some cases, works of providing bathrooms and water closets had actually been commenced before the sewer was available, and in other cases plans had been passed and orders to builders been given.

One or two difficulties will arise when the cleansing of pail closets ceases, where the property cannot be connected to the sewer and is owner/occupied by elderly people who cannot afford improvements any way. In these cases we will loan chemical closets until such times as water sanitation can be provided.

In my opinion, the cleansing of pail closets is the most objectionable job on the Council and, no doubt, the men employed on this work will remove the sewage tank from their vehicle for the last time with great relief and much flag waving.

Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The cleansing of this type of sewage disposal unit is carried out twice a year, free of charge, at domestic premises. Trade premises are also dealt with, on request, and charged at an hourly rate.

Waste Paper Salvage.

We have continued to collect waste paper and fibreboard at weekly intervals from Shops, Offices, Industrial Premises, Schools and Colleges.

Special collections are made on request and two of the refuse vehicles tow trailers for the collection of waste paper from domestic premises.

The demand for salvaged paper remained steady and during the year the price paid for this material rose by £2. per ton and it can be seen from the figures below that we had a record income despite the fact that the total tonnage was down slightly on the previous year.

I referred in my last annual report to the difficulty experienced in loading bales of paper weighing over 4 cwts. each without suitable equipment and I am pleased to say that the Council agreed to purchase an electric clamp lift truck which is now in use and has considerably eased the loading problem. Covered storage space is almost non-existent and the Council, after due consideration of this problem, decided that a complete new depot for all purposes was required. A site at Lumsdale which appeared quite suitable for this purpose was decided upon and a planning application was made in November, 1969. I regret to say, however, that by the end of the year little progress had been made.

The site chosen is in what I term an existing industrial area, and it is sometimes difficult to understand the reasons for objection by the Planning Authority.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1969/70, amounted to £1,521.14s.7d. as against £1,443.11s.3d. last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947.

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
1966/67	540	4,844
1967/68	526	4,516
1968/69	531	4,831
1969/70	524	5,233
	7,578	66,035

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

No. of licensed sites - 12

No. of caravans accommodated - 131

Tents.

Sites at Lea Road, Cromford, Masson, Two Dales and Darley Bridge continue to be used during the summer months for camping and it is fairly obvious that many people enjoy this type of holiday, and some of the tents now used with their increased height, several compartments and folding beds border on the luxurious.

The young travellers with bed-rolls on back are still a frequent sight in the district and one can often find evidence that park shelters and unoccupied properties have been used for sleeping by these people. However, I received no complaint of nuisance caused to local residents.

Caravans.

Once again, all licensed sites were kept in a reasonably clean and tidy condition. In one case it was necessary to request a site operator to maintain the fire fighting equipment in a satisfactory condition.

We had several visits from itinerant vendors and those which parked on the roadside verge were soon requested to vacate their sites. One land owner allowed two vans to park on his land and was astonished to find a day or two later that these had been joined by several more, forming quite a large encampment. A visit from the Police was necessary before the site was vacated.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two open air 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:- 62 of which 50 were satisfactory and 12 unsatisfactory.

I am pleased to say that, by the end of the year, the necessary order had been given for the installation of new water purification plant and at the time of writing this report routine samples showed the plant to be working very satisfactorily. I am sure that the Lido Superintendent is most grateful for this new plant. During the last few years he has worked under great difficulties in trying to maintain the water in a satisfactory condition.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Sewerage and Drainage.

All sewerage which enters the Council's system and passes through the pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

The virtual completion of the Riber and Slaley Sewerage Schemes made water sanitation available and full house improvements possible to residents in these two areas, and they were not slow in availing themselves of this new service.

There are, of course, isolated single houses and small isolated communities still without main drainage, but increased improvement grants are now available and there are available several small sewage disposal units suitable for single properties.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

Sewerage and Drainage (Continued)

We shall at all times continue to encourage improvements of this type, and assistance and advice from the Public Health Department staff will always be readily available.

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 1969.

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	
<hr/>					
<u>WATER SUPPLIED:-</u>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply before treatment.	47	4	0	91.2	100
<hr/>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated).	20	2	0	89.5	100
<hr/>					
Samples taken on consumers' premises	161	9	0	94.9	100
<hr/>					
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board.	49	4	1	91.7	98.5

41 Samples were taken from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. When pollution is found advice is given on methods of ensuring that the water is free from disease producing bacteria.

A start was made on the provision of a mains supply in the Lant Lane area of Tansley and it is hoped that by early 1970 it will not longer be necessary to use the existing polluted supply. This project had been under consideration for several years and I am pleased to see it nearing fruition.

Agreement was also reached between the Water Board and the occupiers of industrial premises in the Lumsdale area for the provision of a mains water supply to replace the existing suspect supply. At the time of writing this report work has commenced.

Several complaints were received from various parts of the district regarding discolouration of water and over chlorination. These were referred to the Water Board for attention.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

Verminous Premises.

Disinfestation was carried out at one premise.

Offensive Trades.

There are, at the present time, no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspections made during the year:-

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	2	73	45	564
Retail Shops	4	125	76	446
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	7	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	38	31	175
Fuel storage depots	-	2	3	7
Totals	6	240	162	1,204

Total Males - 590.

Total Females - 614.

Five accidents which occurred on registered premises were reported, but in no case was the accident due to contraventions of this Act. One occurred at a Supermarket when a step ladder being used by an employee slipped, the employee suffering broken toes, one occurred in the yard of a hotel, when the employee fell and suffered a fractured arm and the remaining three occurred at another hotel. Two of these were falls on the staircase and the third was the result of a kitchen employee storing cleansing liquid underneath an electric dish washing machine. When the employee reached underneath the machine for the liquid his hand came into contact with electric terminals and he suffered quite a severe burn.

During the course of shops inspection, in particular, it is perturbing to find how many staircases and passages are obstructed with empty and full boxes. It is difficult enough to carry heavy packages up and down stairs which are unobstructed and one feels that employees do not always appreciate the danger and consequences.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

We have continued to make regular visits to premises where all types of food are manufactured, stored or sold, in an effort to impress upon all persons involved in this trade the need for high standards of cleanliness and hygiene at all times.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. (Continued)

Most people are appreciative of the advice given or suggestions made for improvements. There is no doubt in my mind that good hygiene means good business but this fact is not always appreciated.

More and more food is now sold totally enclosed in wrapping of paper or plastic which prevents contamination by disease producing bacteria but it is amazing to find that the few remaining foods which are sold unwrapped seem to find their way to the front edge of the counters or on to the top of a display cabinet meant for their protection, where the food is subject to contamination from shop customers. In fact one often sees wrapped goods inside a glass cabinet and open foods outside.

There are three premises in the district at which a full range of cooked meats, sausages and pies are manufactured. All are kept in a very satisfactory condition at all times.

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

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	104
Food Manufacturers	5
General Food Shops	76
Butchers	21
Fish & Chip Shops	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Ice Cream Shops	26
Licensed Premises	40
Food Poisoning	-
Meat Inspection	762
Slaughterhouses	31
Market Stalls	71
Bakehouses	23
Wholesale Premises	-
Food Vehicles	10
Dairies & Milk Distributors	3
Wet Fish Shops	-

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

Meat at Butchers -	1 Calf.
Cooked meat and meat products -	93 lbs.
Fish (fresh) -	2 Cwts. 10 lbs.
Other foods -	250 Coconuts.
	356 Pkts. Frozen Foods.
	672 bars of various types of ice cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

89 samples, including 17 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of this Council by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

Food and Drugs Administration (continued)

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	146
No. of Inspections	29

7 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>	<u>Grade 4</u>
3	2	-	2

Milk and Dairies Administration.

Routine sampling of milk for the detection of Brucellosis continued throughout the year, samples being taken from producer/retailers, the milk not being heat-treated.

Samples are first taken from the churns at the farm and if a positive result is shown, further samples are taken from the cattle forming the herd.

Details of samples taken and results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultures</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Inocs.</u>	
	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
120	100	20	15	5	5	5

When the presence of Brucella Abortus is proved, the affected animal is isolated or removed from the herd. The animal so removed can then, if the owner wishes, be sold in the open market, to go on again into the herd of an unsuspecting farmer, and the fact that this can happen should be investigated with a view to preventing the further spread of Brucellosis.

In the case of one herd where infection was detected for a second time, the Medical Officer of Health served notice requiring all the milk from this source to be pasteurised. This notice is still in force.

Meat Inspection.

All animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses were inspected before sale.

Some of the butchers operating these slaughterhouses appear to kill when other work permits at varying times during the week and at weekends, and inspection outside normal office hours is still a regular practice.

The quality of the meat produced is still of a very high standard.

Slaughterhouses.

Six premises in this district are licensed for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs and all comply structurally with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

It is unfortunate that one or two slaughterhouse operators do not yet appreciate that it is as essential to maintain a high standard of hygiene in the premises where the meat is prepared as it is in the shop where it is sold, and a reminder of their obligations is sometimes necessary.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1969:-

MEAT INSPECTION 1969.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	527	5	2	1,361	678
Number Inspected	527	5	2	1,361	678

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses
condemned

- - 1 - -

(b) Carcasses of which
some part or organ
condemned

70 - - 51 29

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned (including
whole carcasses, if any)

- - - - 3

Cyst Bovis

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses submitted to
treatment by
refrigeration

- - - - -

Generalised and
Totally condemned

- - - - -

Atmospheric Pollution.

The principal cause of air pollution in the district is still the open coal burning domestic grate and, during the winter months, under certain climatic conditions, a distinct smoke haze can be seen over the town. This is particularly evident at weekends and no where more so than on the Hurst Farm Estate, when all the family are at home and more fires are being used. However, as more people change from solid fuel to piped and wired supplies, the pollution from this source will progressively reduce.

The emission of fine limestone dust from quarries in certain parts of the district caused some problems and, in particular, the emission from plant in a quarry at Via Gellia was particularly troublesome. However, by early 1970, new grit and dust arresting plant should have been installed.

Black smoke or fumes emitted from the exhausts of heavily laden diesel engined goods vehicles climbing the several steep hills in the district, is another form of pollution which can be particularly offensive to nearby pedestrians, or the occupants of cars following the offending vehicles, but pollution from this source is controlled by the Police Authorities.

I referred last year to the many local authorities in the so called "black areas" of the country who had pressed on with their smoke control programmes and obtained considerable improvement in the atmosphere of their towns.

Now many of them find their efforts being undermined by a national shortage of solid smokeless fuel and many have been forced to suspend their smoke control orders. One would assume that a national fuel policy might well have avoided this state of affairs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7,700	137
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,213	24
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	148	6
(ii) Mice	11	6
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	4	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	2	-
(ii) Mice	2	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES.



