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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971.

D.P.ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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

A N N U A L R E P O R T

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D.P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed May, 1971.)

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


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

- for the year -

1 9 7 1.

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

Tel. MATLOCK 3610.



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MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1971.

Chairman of the Council

Councillor H.A. Briddon.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Health Committee

Chairman:

Councillor G.E.H. Wildgoose.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. Horobin.

Councillors:

H.A.Briddon.

S.E.Elliott.

W.Horobin.

G.Nightingale.

D.G.Savage.

J.Slater.

L.E.Twigg.

J.Wall.

G.E.H.Wildgoose.

J.Wilmot.

Mrs.B.R.Wray.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

David P. Adams, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.

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.

Additional Public Health Inspector - C. Edwin Wright.

WATKINS BEAR DISTRICT COUNCIL

1931.

1931.

Chairman of the Council

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Vice-Chairman

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Health Committee

Chairman: Mr. J. H. Johnson

Members: Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

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Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

WATKINS BEAR DISTRICT COUNCIL

1931.

Chairman: Mr. J. H. Johnson

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. H. Johnson

Members: Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Mr. J. H. Johnson

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report for the year 1971. Following the sudden death of my predecessor, Dr. Meachim, in August, 1969, the post was vacant until I commenced duty in May, 1971. I was already Medical Officer of Health to several District Councils to the East of Matlock and the enlargement of duties was achieved by the co-operation and agreement of the several Councils involved.

During the year concerned, live births in the district totalled 306, compared with 279 for 1970. The total of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 3 as against 2 in 1970. There were no deaths from childbirth or abortion.

There were a total of 190 deaths, 112 male and 78 female, the most common causes were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused roughly a half of all deaths (103) and the cancers taken together which caused roughly one fifth (38). Of the cancers, cancer of the lung is by far the commonest in men; causing nearly one third of all deaths from cancer.

It has been proved that this cancer is almost wholly caused by smoking cigarettes, and this habit also has an effect in the causation of heart and circulatory diseases and those of the respiratory tract, such as bronchitis. To abandon cigarettes is a decision for each individual smoker to make, but one which should not be unduly delayed.

During the year, the Committee received a report from the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself on Domestic Smoke Control and the desirability and feasibility of commencing a planned programme of establishing smoke control areas in the town. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in its first report in February, 1971, stated that domestic chimneys caused about 80% of the pollution due to smoke. Circular 53/71 dated 26th July, 1971, from the Department of the Environment stated that there is no longer any cause for any local authority - "Black or White" - to refrain from proceeding with a programme.

In the event, the Council decided to agree in principle to the introduction of smoke control orders to cover the whole of the Urban District.

In November, the Department of Health and Social Security issued circular 54/71 which gave the information that vaccinations against smallpox need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.

This decision was reached due to the success of the World Health Organisation's smallpox eradication programme, which has greatly reduced the area of the world in which smallpox exists. It is emphasized that vaccination is still necessary for certain travellers and health service staff.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help during the year. My grateful appreciation and thanks are also due to the Chief Public Health Inspector and staff of the Health Department, together with other officials, for their ready assistance during the year and with the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.P. Adams,

Medical Officer of Health.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1971 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases notified during 1971.

Number of Cases
Noti- Removed to
fied Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	3	3
Tuberculosis - Other forms	1	NIL
Smallpox	NIL	NIL
Diphtheria	NIL	NIL
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Para-Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Cerebro-spinal fever	NIL	NIL
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	NIL	NIL
Acute Encephalities:-		
(a) Infective	NIL	NIL
(b) Post Infective	NIL	NIL
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	NIL	NIL
(b) Non-Paralytic	NIL	NIL
Measles	8	NIL
Whooping Cough	2	NIL
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	1	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	1	NIL
Dysentery	NIL	NIL
Hepatitis	1	NIL
Scarlet Fever	4	NIL

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1971

Primary immunisations - 240.

Booster injections - 293.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	150	156	306
Legitimate	136	142	278
Illegitimate	14	14	28
Still Births:-Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths all Ages:-	112	78	190
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-</u>			
Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Live Births			
Number			306
Rate per 1000 population			15.2
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)			9.0
Stillbirths			
Number			1
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			3.0
Total Live and Still Births			307
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			3
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births			10.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births			7.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births			36.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)			7.0
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 stillbirths)			7.0
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

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Birth Rate	15.31	16.8	15.9	15.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	15.2
Death Rate all causes	19.4	11.9	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.8	9.4
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	13.4	13.0	19.2	12.8	12.9	13.2	7.1	10.0

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	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	-	2
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	1	8
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	11	1	12
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5	5
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
9. Leukaemia	2	-	2
10. Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3	4
11. Diabetes Mellitus	1	5	6
12. Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
13. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3	3
14. Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
15. Ischaemic Heart Disease	37	18	55
16. Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	4	9
17. Cerebrovascular Disease	14	11	25
18. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	6	10
19. Pneumonia	5	4	9
20. Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	9
21. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
23. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
25. Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
26. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
27. Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
28. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
29. Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
30. All Other Accidents	6	5	11
31. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
32. All Other External Causes	1	-	1
Total Deaths, all causes	112	78	190

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES

IN NEW YORK CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1926

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 15	1,234	1,098	2,332
15-24	2,567	2,145	4,712
25-34	3,456	2,876	6,332
35-44	4,123	3,567	7,690
45-54	3,876	3,234	7,110
55-64	2,987	2,543	5,530
65-74	1,876	1,654	3,530
75 and over	1,234	1,098	2,332
Total	21,456	18,765	40,221

SEX	AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF CASES
Male	Under 15	1,234
	15-24	2,567
Female	Under 15	1,098
	15-24	2,145
Total	Under 15	2,332
	15-24	4,712
Male	25-34	3,456
	35-44	4,123
Female	25-34	2,876
	35-44	3,567
Total	25-34	6,332
	35-44	7,690
Male	45-54	3,876
	55-64	2,987
Female	45-54	3,234
	55-64	2,543
Total	45-54	7,110
	55-64	5,530
Male	65-74	1,876
	75 and over	1,234
Female	65-74	1,654
	75 and over	1,098
Total	65-74	3,530
	75 and over	2,332
Total	All ages	40,221

Source: New York City Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1926.

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, 1971.

Once again, Local Government Re-Organisation overshadowed all other topics and the proposals for the division of functions as envisaged by the present Government were released.

These left second tier authorities with almost all the environmental health functions, including refuse collection. Refuse disposal is to be a function of the top tier authority.

Apparently in Wales and Scotland, it is better for the second tier authority to handle this function, but not in England. One wonders where the difference lies.

By the end of the year the new boundaries had not been determined but one hopes that population alone will not be the determining factor, and that in a district like this geography and accessibility will be taken note of.

In the field of housing, the Government continued to encourage local authorities to use the improvement grant provisions of the Housing Act, 1969, to the full, a policy which this Council have followed over many years.

The first Improvement Area at Darley Dale was approved in principle, and I hope that this will be the fore runner of many more.

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.
July, 1972.

Statistical Summary.

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/71	£707,941.
Estimated Product of New Penny Rate 1971/72	26,765.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1971)	20,180.
Number of inhabited houses	6,649.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1972.	1,169.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1971.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	221
Routine	28
Piggeries	34
Drains and Sewers	519
Closet Conversions	9
Refuse & Salvage Collection	100
Water Supply	28
Water Sampling	71
Clean Air Act	90
Noise Nuisance	27
Factories - M.P.	29
Factories - N.P.	3
Shops	4
Offices	1
Rodent Control	333
Housing:- Routine	143
Improvement Grants	89
Mortgage Applications	17
Caravan and Camping Sites	39
Depot & Controlled Tip	316
Miscellaneous Inspections	481
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Housing Survey	306
Improvement Areas	16
Infectious Diseases	27
Hairdressers	3
Milk & Cream Sampling	63
Civic Amenities Act	68
Pet Shops	7
Qualification Certificates	158
Proposed New Depot Site	33
Transport & Vehicle Maintenance	300
Future Tipping Sites	2
Polluted Water Course	9
Cromford Dam	18
Public Conveniences	3
Disinfestation of Premises	12

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	71
Roof Repairs	15
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	11
Windows and Doors Repaired	12
Structural Repairs	-
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	13
Fireplaces	4
Dampness Remedied	9
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	11
W.C's. Repaired or Renewed	7
Public sewers unblocked and repaired	14
Drains unblocked	28
Drains Repaired or Renewed	17
Dustbins Provided	51
Chimney Repairs	6
Outbuildings Repaired	1
Yard Paving Repairs	14
Floors Repaired	7
Sinks Repaired or Renewed	9
Bath and Wash Basins Repaired or Renewed	4
New Drainage Systems	2
Water Courses Unblocked	1

Factories and Workshops.

Factories Act, 1961.

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

1971

	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	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	32	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	149	32	-	-

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. prosecutions 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	2	2	-	2
(c) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	7	-	3

OUTWORK	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.

38

-

-

-

-

-

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. of Register	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	4	23
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	4	-
Factories & Workplaces	131	32
Ice Cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	-
(b) Dealers	152	30
Market Stalls	10	65
Milk Distributors	12	-
Moveable Dwellings Sites	13	39
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	38	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	257	178
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	42
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	No. of houses.	Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,732	20,005
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	52 approx.	125
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	-	
(b) New houses	88	
(c) other premises	4	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	-	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55 to 31.12.71.	199
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.71.	247
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	-
(b) not in Clearance Areas	2
Unfit houses closed	2
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	72
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Improvement Grants)	52
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Standard Grants)	72
(c) No. of Special Grants (Housing Act, 1969)	-
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	2
(b) by private enterprise	86
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1969)	
(a) No. declared	NIL
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	N/A.

IMPROVEMENT

I am pleased to report that during 1971, fifty-two improvement or conversion grants were made, against seventeen in 1970.

The Public Health Department staff have on every possible occasion actively pursued the Council's policy of encouraging owners to improve their properties to the highest possible standard, and not just provide a bathroom and internal W.C. The large increase in the number of grants given makes the time and effort spent on this work worthwhile, but we must not be complacent.

Many houses, mainly tenanted, are still without the basic amenities, and, therefore, we must not relax our efforts to achieve the ultimate goal, full amenities in every house.

The type of work which can be grant aided is constantly under review by the Department of the Environment, but at the present time a grant can be paid on partial central heating, only, providing the work forms part of a comprehensive improvement.

However, with the constant and regular improvement of living conditions, I feel sure that, in the not too distant future, grants will be available for full central heating only, possibly with double glazing also.

By the end of the year the Council had unanimously agreed in principle to the declaration of a General Improvement Area at Darley Dale, including in the boundaries the Broad Walk Estate, Church Road and Green Lane and the Council's own housing estate.

There are 426 houses in the area, 84 of which do not have all the standard amenities and every effort will be made to obtain improvements where practicable. I say, where practicable, because of the fact that quite a number of the occupiers are senior citizens who have lived in their present accommodation for many years and do not want the disturbance that improvement works can sometimes bring. We must respect their wishes in the knowledge that the house will be improved ultimately.

It is my sincere wish that the residents in the proposed General Improvement Area will work hand in hand with the Council to attain environmental improvements which will make the area a better and more pleasant place to live.

During 1971, the Government amended the housing legislation to allow local authorities in intermediate or development areas to give grants of 75% of the approved cost of improvements for a period of two years, and this applies in some of our neighbouring authorities. Is it too much to hope that in the not too distant future these more favourable conditions might be extended to cover this Urban District.

REPAIR

Throughout the year we received a steady flow of applications for Qualification Certificates or Provisional Qualification Certificates.

Details are given below:-

Applications received for Qualification Certificates -	77
Applications Granted -	18
Applications Pending -	59
Applications for Provisional Qualification Certificates -	10
Applications Granted -	10
Applications Pending -	5

Before a Qualification Certificate can be granted the house must have all the standard amenities and be in a good state of repair, taking into account its age, character and locality and, before a Provisional Certificate can be granted, proposals must have been submitted and approved to achieve these same conditions.

This procedure ensures that at the time the fair rent is agreed and registered the house is satisfactory at that time, but what of the future.

If the property subsequently is allowed to fall into disrepair again, should not the position be reviewed to allow the tenant to apply for a Certificate to the effect that the property is not in a good state of repair, taking into account the age, character and locality, the effect of which would be to reduce the rent to its former level until the property was, once more satisfactory.

Routine housing survey work is carried out when time permits and by the end of the year a survey in the Cromford Area was nearing completion.

Once again, I find it necessary to refer to the need to resort to statutory action before essential repairs are carried out on one particular privately owned housing estate. With the coming into operation of the new fair rents system, is it too much to hope that the time wasting statutory procedures will not be necessary

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 2

Private Enterprise - 86

The dwellings provided by the Council were:-

2 Bungalows.

The demand for houses for owner/occupation is apparently an ever increasing one and one wonders where all the purchasers are coming from.

The private Sheriff Fields development was commenced during the year and is proceeding quite quickly. I understand, at the time of writing this report that all properties for which planning approval has been given have been sold, despite the fact that site works have not yet commenced on one phase. Further development is planned and will, no doubt, soon be snapped up.

It may be that many people cannot see the wisdom of paying high rents under the new structure when more mortgages are readily available to enable home ownership

The only properties constructed by the Council were two bungalows at Tansley but plans are well advanced for the provision of approximately 52 flats and bedsitters at Dene Hill Fields, which I am sure will help to meet an urgent need for more accommodation for senior citizens.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The introduction throughout the whole district of the plastic bin liner system of refuse storage was completed in April, and its success and acceptance by residents was far better than I had dared to hope.

One expects some adverse criticism to such a drastic change but none was forthcoming and in fact all the comments I have had have been very favourable. In my opinion, a major contributing factor to the success of the scheme was the enthusiasm of the collection staff, their willingness to give advice and practical fitting demonstrations, and the fact that they are prepared to fit the bin liner for the elderly or the infirm.

The volume of refuse and the variety we are now expected to collect is ever increasing and it is not uncommon to see a cooker or settee or even old piano being loaded on the collection vehicle. Doubtless, we are in the age of the disposable and, as far as I can see, the problem will continue to grow every year unless some action is taken to curb the enthusiasm of the packaging industry.

Collection staff have a very liberal attitude as to definition of "domestic refuse" but they draw the line at a bag half full of stones from the garden.

The collection of large items of furniture is carried out free of charge when transport is available.

Mechanical Transport

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Allen/Collectomatic	Rear loading - Intermittent Compression.	18.2.71.
Dennis Paxit III C	Rear loading - Continuous Compression.	12.5.69.
Karrier/Derby	Side loading.	10.5.65.
Shelvoke & Drewry	Rear loading - Continuous Compression.	30.6.64.

Delivery of the Collectomatic refuse collection vehicle was taken in February, 1971, and the latest addition to our fleet has proved a wise choice. It is relatively quiet compared with similar vehicles of other makes and the crew like it. When first introduced, two trips a day (lunchtime and finishing time) were all that were necessary to cope with one day's collection round.

At the time of writing this report, it is now necessary to make three trips on four days per week, due to the increasing volume of refuse previously referred to.

All refuse vehicles are serviced by our own Vehicle Maintenance Officer at four-weekly intervals, which I consider necessary, taking into account the nature of the work and the hilly nature of the district.

As and from 1st April, 1972, all our refuse vehicles come under the plating and testing scheme for heavy goods vehicles and are then subject to an Annual Test.

Our present servicing and maintenance schedules are such that I do not anticipate any great difficulty in meeting the stringent standards set but three or four days are necessary to prepare a vehicle for test and this could be responsible for some interruption of services.

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of domestic and trade refuse was by controlled tipping, during the summer months at Poorlots and Derbyshire Oaks Quarries, and during the winter months at the Dimple Farm Tip.

However, the Council have decided to continue tipping at the Dimple Tip throughout the year until March, 1974, when all tipping on this site shall cease.

The Council had in mind the new housing development on Sheriff Fields which has a common boundary to the tip site and the possible nuisance which might be caused to residents living in the last phase of the development.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the climate of opinion at the present time is against the disposal of refuse on land unless it has been pre-treated in some way to make it acceptable. There is also no doubt that some local authorities in the past have helped to engender this opinion by disposing of refuse in an uncontrolled manner and paying scant attention to this side of the cleansing service. Many others have carried out controlled tipping in a very satisfactory manner and have recovered much derelict land with the use of this material.

In an area like Derbyshire where mineral extraction is a major industry there are many holes in the ground and scars on the hillside in need of restoration, and I hope that the new authority for refuse disposal, will take a long hard look at this type combined operation, before embarking on a scheme for the provision of expensive incineration or other refuse treatment plant.

Tipping Facilities.

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 but, despite these facilities and the comprehensive refuse collection service provided, dumping on roadside verges and lay-bys still continues. I cannot but think that the persons responsible are not residents of the Matlock district.

Many authorities find it necessary to provide refuse disposal containers in various parts of their district for use by residents, the containers being removed and emptied at intervals as necessary by a special vehicle, and it may be that we shall need to consider such a system for certain wards of this district.

The removal and destruction of abandoned vehicles is still carried out on our behalf by a local car dismantler.

Trade Refuse

Plastic bin sacks are not provided at trade or commercial premises, but they can be purchased in lots of 200, on request.

Trade waste from industrial premises is accepted at the Council's refuse tip at the prescribed charges.

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.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from Shops, Offices, Industrial Premises and Colleges.

Special collections are made, on request, where relatively large volumes of salvaged paper are involved, and two of the refuse vehicles tow trailers for the collection of waste paper at domestic premises. There are, of course, several areas of the district where the use of a trailer is impracticable and paper is then stored in a salvage hopper on the roof of the vehicle or in the double cab.

I referred in my last annual report to a recession in the waste paper industry which necessitated a limitation on the amount of baled waste which we could send to the Board Mills. This situation was still with us at the end of the year but there were signs of an improvement in the market and it is hoped that by the Spring of 1972, conditions will be back to normal.

Generally speaking, people co-operate fully and keep waste paper separate from other refuse but there have been occasions, particularly at trade premises and offices when broken glass, waste food tins and wire have been found mixed with supposedly clean waste paper. No words from me are necessary to highlight the dangers to salvage collectors and balers from this careless practice.

All waste paper is baled in two twin-screw electric machines which continue to operate satisfactorily. Baled salvage is loaded on to the collection vehicle by the employee engaged on baling, using an electrically operated clamp lift truck.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1971/72 amounted to £1,251. as against £1,321. last year.

Details are given overleaf of salvage sales since 1947.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE

Year	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
1970/71	488	5,091
1971/72	451	4,828
	8,517	75,954

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

No. of licensed sites - 13

No. of caravans accommodated - 132

Caravans and Tents

Routine visits were made to all holiday and residential sites during the year and they were, once again, found to be in a reasonable condition, although in one case difficulty was experienced in getting the owner to comply fully with the site licence conditions in respect of water supply.

It is with regret that I, once again, refer to the failure of some site operators and caravan dwellers to appreciate that it is absolutely necessary to maintain fire fighting facilities in first class condition at all times.

Visits were made together with the Fire Prevention Officer to impress on all concerned the need for vigilance at all times.

Cromford Meadows is still a popular venue for organised caravan rallies and, on some weekends from Spring to Autumn, the whole site is fully used. I am pleased to say, however, that once again the organisers of such rallies have co-operated fully and the site is always left in a clean and tidy condition, free from litter.

This is more than can be said for the "bed roll boys" who have continued to use bandstands and park shelters for sleeping purposes.

Their calling card usually confirms this, empty beer bottles or cans, fish & chip wrappings and waste food, which the Parks staff are called upon to clear away. It is also not uncommon to find these same structures used as sanitary accommodation.

Tented camp sites still spring up at Lea Road, Cromford, Masson Farm, Two Dales and Darley Bridge and, as more people begin to appreciate the beauty of the Peak District, the demand for this type of accommodation will surely increase. This demand could, in my opinion, be met by a properly equipped local authority site.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There is one private and one public open air swimming pool, 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:- 32 of which 30 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

The Baths Superintendent continued in his usual efficient manner to maintain the bath water in first class bacteriological and chemical condition. He has had his little problems with "stinging eyes" and water discolouration but these were quickly overcome.

By the time this report is read the outdoor pool will have been converted to an indoor pool and all the year round swimming facilities will be available for schools and the general public. I hope that the public will make full use of the excellent facilities which will be available and that the visitors who come to swim in the outdoor pool will not be too disappointed.

Sewerage and Drainage.

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

Throughout the year, the Engineer and Surveyor, together with the Council's Consulting Engineers continued their investigations into possible sites for a new works to relieve the works at Lea, but by the end of the year the position had not been resolved.

In the meantime, the Manager at Lea struggles manfully to meet the standards for sewage effluent discharge laid down by the Trent River Authority.

Under the heading of drainage, I would like to refer to the pollution of certain streams and watercourses in the area. The Arkwright Society, in particular, must have been disheartened on many occasions after their sterling efforts to clear out a dam and watercourse at Cromford, to find the water changing colour sometimes, pale grey or red, and sometimes covered with a film of oil. Complaints received at the Public Health Department were immediately relayed to the Pollution Prevention Department of the Trent River Authority and it is hoped that with the co-operation of this body, the persons responsible can be found and pollution eventually eliminated.

No further sewer extensions were carried out during the year.

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 1971.

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	
Samples taken at Works of waters after treatment	18	3	3	62.5	62.5
Samples taken on consumers premises	161	18	0	89.7	100
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs and other Works of the Board	4	0	0	100	100

31 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 bacteriologically and chemically pure.

During the year the Smuse Lane - Lumsdale mains extension finally came into service and some owners of property were quick to take advantage of this new supply.

Further complaints were received from time to time regarding discoloured water and several persons brought water samples to the office usually containing quite large quantities of brown sediment. All complaints were referred to the South Derbyshire Water Board for attention.

It would seem that many of the water mains in the Matlock area are old and must over the years accumulated deposits of rust on the inner surface, which when disturbed on occasions when mains are repaired or new supplies required, becomes suspended in the water and is carried through to the properties served.

Near the end of 1971, considerable publicity was given to the unauthorised dumping of industrial wastes and the possible pollution of underground water supplies, following which samples of water were taken from springs and watercourses in an area surrounding a site known to be used for the disposal of industrial waste. No evidence of pollution was found.

Vermineous Premises.

One vermineous house was treated by the Department during the year.

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	5	80	5	674
Retail Shops	6	133	6	477
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	1	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	40	-	187
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-	7
Totals	11	257	11	1,357

Total Males - 679. Total Females - 678.

Five accidents which occurred on registered premises were reported but in no case was legal action thought necessary.

- (a) A member of the cleaning staff of a Girls school fell outside a classroom, injuring her hand.
- (b) A member of the kitchen staff of a Girls school slipped on the wet floor and caught her right hand on the boiler, causing a second degree burn.
- (c) A member of the domestic staff of a Girls school whilst cleaning a bathroom hit her elbow on the door and chipped a bone in her right elbow.
- (d) A shop assistant slipped off a step ladder when reaching for goods from a shelf and strained her back.
- (e) A Telephone Engineering Technical Officer fell on a stairway whilst helping to move a steel locker, causing injury to the right knee and ankle.

I referred last year to the lack of care by some operators when using or cleaning food slicing machines and despite the fact that shopkeepers and Managers of all shops using this type of equipment have been made fully aware of the dangers involved in their careless use, you can still occasionally find machines being used with the purpose made guards not in position. Needless to say that a few strong words from the inspecting officer usually follows such a finding.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

A considerable amount of time was again given over to the enforcement of the above regulations at premises where food is manufactured, prepared or stored for sale.

Perhaps the word enforcement is a little strong as most proprietors of food premises are anxious to maintain a very high standard of hygiene but there are others who need regularly reminding of their obligations and duties and find it difficult for some reason to meet the meagre standard contained in the regulations.

Particular attention was paid to the storage of food under temperature control and the sale of dairy products after expiration of the date suggested by the manufacturer. During a survey of shops selling this type of product, many cartons of outdated cream or yogurt were found and when the attention of the persons responsible was drawn to this fact, it was amazing to find how many shop proprietors did not understand the manufacturers code. In most cases the presence of the outdated cartons was due to bad stock rotation and a reliance on the van salesman to carry out this work at delivery times.

After contact with the manufacturers of the foods concerned, all persons in any way responsible for the storage and sale of this type of food are now fully conversant with the date coding concerned and the need for regular stock rotation.

One small snack bar on the outskirts of the district ceased operating after several visits from a member of the Public Health Department staff. The type of structure and size of the premises made it virtually impossible to comply with our requirements to meet the regulations and, in any case, the amount of business at the time did not warrant the considerable expenditure required.

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	140
Food Manufacturers	-
General Food Shops	77
Butchers	16
Fish & Chip Shops	10
Ice Cream Manufacturers	-
Ice Cream Shops	30
Licensed Premises	64
Food Poisoning	1
Meat Inspection	854
Slaughterhouses	42
Market Stalls	65
Bakehouses	23
Wholesale Premises	2
Food Vehicles	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors	-
Wet Fish Shops	1

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

Meat at Butchers - One casualty Pig - 70 lbs.
 School Canteen - 28 lbs. Topside.
 Canned Meats - 28 lbs. 8 ozs.
 747 pkts. of miscellaneous frozen foods due to freezer failure.
 7 Large Melons.
 Consignment of Pork Sausages, Veal & Egg Pies, Pork Pies, and Game Pies at Railway Station.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

79 samples, including 5 milks, were submitted under the above Act in the area of this Council by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

One sample of Untreated Milk was deficient of Fat and the remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

During 1971, complaints were received in the Health Department relating to:-

- (a) Discoloured and mouldy bread.
- (b) Tin of fruit containing an insect.
- (c) Milk containing dirt and debris.
- (d) Dirty milk bottle.
- (e) Mouldy yogurt.

All these complaints were referred to the County Food and Drugs Inspector for his attention.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	152
No. of Inspections	30

14 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>
13	1	-	-

The samples referred to above were taken from catering premises having bulk supplies, a manufacturer, and premises where the ice cream sold is unwrapped.

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 or a bottle is purchased from the roundsman 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 Innocs.</u>	
	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
92	89	3	3	-	3	-

Meat Inspection.

All animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses were inspected before sale.

The total number of cattle killed during 1971 showed an increase of approximately 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over the figures for the previous year, and the number of sheep and lambs killed showed a 1.9% decrease in numbers over the same period.

As can be seen from the table on the next page, the incidence of disease amongst the animals slaughtered was very low as one would expect, knowing the high quality of the animals killed.

Inspections outside office hours was still a regular feature of this work and a considerable amount of slaughtering is carried on outside normal office hours.

Slaughterhouses.

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

All the slaughterhouse operators also have a sale shop in the district and it is sometimes difficult to convince the persons concerned that the same high standard of hygiene maintained in the shop should apply to all the slaughtering operations.

In particular, certain operators require reminding that lairages need as much attention as slaughterhouses and hanging rooms, and that thorough cleansing of all the premises should follow every slaughtering session.

With our impending entry into the European Economic Community our standards of meat inspection and slaughterhouse construction, hygiene will, of necessity, fall in line with that pertaining in the present member countries and, no doubt, there will be some changes made.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1971:-

MEAT INSPECTION 1971.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	715	12	12	1,824	677
Number Inspected	715	12	12	1,824	677

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	46	-	1	34	62

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses), if any	-	-	-	-	10

Cyst Bovis

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

Atmospheric Pollution.

In December of last year, the Medical Officer of Health and myself submitted a report which envisaged the whole of the district becoming smoke controlled over a period of eight years. The Public Health Committee approved the plan after a long discussion but at the subsequent Council meeting, whilst a smoke control policy was accepted in principle, the eight year plan was not accepted.

Whilst I agree that on occasions dark smoke can be seen billowing from a local factory chimney and the chimney of a large office block, it is my opinion that the major cause of smoke pollution is the domestic chimney, remembering that this smoke is emitted at fairly low level and, in a district like this, often enters directly through the windows of the house immediately above and behind. As many householders voluntarily change from coal to piped or wired fuels, the position will obviously improve but in the long term a phased programme of smoke control will be more effective.

No doubt the Council will reconsider this subject in the not too distant future.

On July 1st, the Alkali Etc. Works Order, 1971, came into force which placed discharges from mineral works under the control of the Alkali Inspector, which means that in this district any discharge from the Colour Works and all the stone quarries is now the responsibility of this Officer.

However, we have continued to maintain a watch on known trouble spots and any case calling for action has, in the first instance, been referred to the Factory or Quarry Manager. We must remember that the Alkali Inspector is based in Sheffield, has a large area to cover and will, I am sure, welcome any assistance we can give in preventing atmospheric pollution from these sources.

Noise Abatement.

Alleged noise nuisances are a most difficult problem to deal with and a sound which is music to one person is wholly unacceptable to another.

In 1971, investigations were carried out into complaints in respect of:-

- (a) Music emanating from a social club and noise from cars leaving the same club.
- (b) Noise during the night from electric motors and a grinding mill at a Colour works.
- (c) The barking of a dog kept fastened in a house alone all day.
- (d) The over exuberant use of a loud hailing system at a local factory.
- (e) The noise during the night of stone cutting machinery.

In all cases, every effort is made to ensure that the best practicable means are employed to reduce noise to a minimum.

PEST CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON - AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7,730	136
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	923	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	777	-
(ii) Mice	146	-
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	211	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	91	-
(ii) Mice	9	-

SEWERS.

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

OTHER PESTS.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, the Pests Officer has been called upon to deal with many wasps nests a rabbit infestation on the Council's Tip, and several infestations of beetles. Many complaints were also received regarding infestations of ants, and advice has been given on the best methods of eradication. Where the complainant is elderly or disabled practical help is given.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

It is requested that you will keep the Bureau advised of any further developments in this matter. The Bureau is also interested in any information you may have regarding the progress of the work of the various committees and subcommittees created by the Commission.

Very respectfully,
S. J. B. [Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the Committee on the Census, which was organized by the Commission on the 1st of March, 1906, and has since that time been actively engaged in its work.

The report of the Committee is a valuable contribution to the study of the census and its administration, and it is hoped that it will be of great assistance to the Bureau in its work.

The Bureau is also interested in any information you may have regarding the progress of the work of the various committees and subcommittees created by the Commission.

Very respectfully,
S. J. B. [Signature]



