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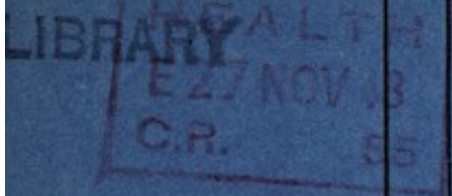
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SWADLINCOTE DISTRICT
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

MALCOLM ALLAN

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

Incorporating the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

GILBERT AINSWORTH

M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

FOR THE YEAR

1947



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

(Also Medical Officer of Health to Repton Rural District Council, Assistant School and Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Derbyshire County Council).

MALCOLM ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Manager :

(Also Inspector under the Shops Acts)

GILBERT AINSWORTH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificate of Royal San. Inst., and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board. Royal Sanitary Institute Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate.

STAFF :

Chief Clerk .. G. E. Osborne (to 20th March, 1948).
Shorthand-Typist .. Miss M. L. Cooke (to 30th August, 1947).
Shorthand-Typist .. Miss M. Smith (from 13th October, 1947,
to 10th July, 1948).
Junior Clerk .. Miss P. Salisbury (to 8th May, 1948).

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

(Up to April, 1948)

Chairman : Councillor A. PLUMMER

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. W. ALLITT

Councillors Mrs. F. A. Brightman, J.P., G. W. Boss, F. H. Parker, A. Scragg, M.P.S., W. H. Whitehead, R. A. C. Thompson, E. C. Clamp, F. R. Searancke, B. Martin, W. Tilley, T. H. Edwards, R. A. Warren, J. W. Warren, G. C. Holmes, R. Percival and W. Brealey, J.P.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE CLINIC

ALEXANDRA ROAD, SWADLINCOTE

Minor Ailments.

Daily, 9-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. (except 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays in month) Doctor attends 2nd, 4th and 5th Saturdays in month, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Infant Welfare.

Mondays—10-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 to 4-0 p.m. (Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Mondays, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.)

Dental Treatment.

Tuesdays, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Thursdays—9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays in each month.

9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Psychologist.

Attends Wednesdays by appointment.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

By appointment Tuesdays 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Oculist.

Attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays by appointment.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote District Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year, 1947.

In spite of the altered conditions in which we now live the general health of the people has been maintained and gives cause for satisfaction.

During the period there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease, although towards the end of the year there were a few cases of infantile paralysis and, with the co-operation of the County provision was made for their immediate treatment and orthopaedic aftercare.

Of all the plans, the first and foremost must be that problem of supreme importance to health, namely, Housing, without immediate improvement of which little progress in health and well being can be attained. This problem is having your full and earnest consideration.

If the great work of reconstruction is to be anything more than a return to the status quo, it must take in hand the renewal of the right spirit in men and women, as well as the rebuilding of houses, churches and towns.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Chairmen and Members of the Committees, the General Practitioners, Health Visitors and Heads of Departments and staffs, and especially the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MALCOLM ALLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
SWADLINCOTE.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water)	.. ..	3,754
Number of inhabited houses (March, 1948)	.. ..	5,755
Rateable Value	.. ..	£88,902
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. ..	£348/6/2
Population (Census, 1931)	.. ..	20,604
Population (Estimated to middle of 1939)	.. ..	20,550
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1947)	.. ..	20,860

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	429	238	191	(Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—20.6)
Illegitimate	10	6	4	

Still Births.

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	14	9	5	(Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—21.3)
Illegitimate	1	1	—	

Deaths	..	254	144	110	(Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—12.12)
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes

				Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—
Total	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	52.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	44.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		200.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. ..	30
„ „ Measles (all ages)	.. ..	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. ..	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. ..	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1947

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	58	10	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	2	—
Pneumonia	20	1	—
Measles	158	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	—	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES

Disease	Age Groups												Total
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	2	3	33	14	2	2	1	—	—	58
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	3	3	2	20
Measles	5	15	26	27	—	61	5	1	1	—	—	—	141
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	8	3	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of Cases notified during 1947 ..	10	3	2	2	17
Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1947	31	21	22	20	94

Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases on
Register at 31st December, 1947 94

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Only one case of diphtheria in the age group under 15 years was notified during the whole of the year. This, in itself, is sufficient evidence of the efficacy of the Immunisation Scheme, especially so when houses are so overcrowded and austerity conditions still prevail.

Taking into account the children immunised by the General Practitioners and the Health Authorities it is estimated that about 50% of the under 5 years are immunised and about 70% of the school children.

Immunisation was carried out at a number of convenient points in the Urban District, but the attendance was unsatisfactory. Towards the end of the year the immunisation was concentrated at the Clinic, Alexandra Road, and this, of course, is well equipped for the work, and will continue to function after the National Health Service Act becomes operative.

Many changes in the scheme are forshadowed for next year, and these changes will be a greater convenience for the parents and guardians of the children.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Causes of Death	All Ages		Total	Mortality
	M.	F.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	1	—	1	.048
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	3	2	5	.240
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	0	2	2	.096
Syphilitic ..	—	1	1	.048
Influenza ..	3	1	4	.191
Measles ..	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and polio encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m) uterus (f) ..	2	3	5	.240
Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	2	3	5	.240
Cancer of breast ..	—	1	1	.048
Cancer of all other sites ..	16	3	19	.91
Diabetes ..	1	1	2	.096
Intracranial vascular lesions ..	8	17	25	1.19
Heart Disease ..	48	39	87	4.167
Other Disease of circulatory system ..	6	3	9	.431
Bronchitis ..	5	8	13	.534
Pneumonia ..	6	4	10	.480
Other respiratory disease ..	6	1	7	.336
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ..	2	2	4	.191
Diarrhoea under 2 years ..	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ..	—	1	1	.048
Other digestive diseases ..	3	—	3	.144
Nephritis ..	4	3	7	.336
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis ..	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ..	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ..	3	2	5	.240
Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infant disease ..	2	4	6	.288
Suicide ..	—	1	1	.048
Road Traffic accidents ..	2	1	3	.144
Other violent causes ..	6	1	7	.366
All other causes ..	15	6	21	1.006

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1947.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

*Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Births.				
Live Births..	.. 20.5†	23.3	22.2	22.7
Still Births..	.. 0.50†	0.62	0.54	0.49
Deaths.				
All Causes ..	.. 12.0†	13.0	11.9	12.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	.. 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ..	.. 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	.. 0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria ..	.. 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza ..	.. 0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Smallpox ..	.. 0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles ..	.. 0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—

Deaths.				
All causes under 1 year of age ..	.. 41†	47	36	37
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ..	.. 5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

† Rates per 1,000 total population.

†† Per 1,000 related births.

*Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—

Notifications.				
Typhoid fever ..	.. 0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever ..	.. 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	.. 0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Scarlet fever ..	.. 1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31
Whooping Cough ..	.. 2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80
Diphtheria ..	.. 0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14
Erysipelas ..	.. 0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22
Smallpox ..	.. 0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Measles ..	.. 9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29
Pneumonia ..	.. 0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64

WATER SUPPLY

The Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Board are responsible for the supply of water to the whole of the Urban area. Swadlincote and Church Gresley Wards are at present receiving a supply from this source.

The water supply is derived from the Bunter Sandstone measures to the south of Milton Village. It is collected and conveyed to the Waterworks at Milton, almost two miles away, the water being delivered by gravity into the softening tanks, where it receives treatment to reduce the hardness to approximately 7—9 degrees. The water is then delivered by turbine through the 18" pipe into the service reservoir at Hartshorne, a distance of some 5 miles.

The Newhall Ward is at present receiving their water by means of an auxiliary supply from the Chilcot Waterworks of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Due to the tremendous increase in the consumption, arising from the increased number of dwellings in the area covered by the supply, and also the further demand from industry, it has been necessary to impose restrictions on the supplies, the restrictions being so designed as to inconvenience the least number of persons ; thus they operate during the late evening and very early morning.

Mining subsidence has been responsible for considerable inconvenience in the distribution of the water supply. During 1947 it was necessary to repair 158 defective mains and 108 defective services, this gives some indication of the seriousness of the problem.

The Joint Committee are taking steps to permanently increase the supply, by obtaining a supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board.

The water, as distributed, is sampled at fortnightly intervals, for bacteriological examination and at fairly frequent intervals for analysis, details of two samples are given overleaf. Examinations being carried out by the Derbyshire County Council Laboratories.

The small number of standpipes in the district have been reduced during the year by the provision of a piped supply to a suitable position inside each dwelling. Several groups of houses have the piped supply laid on in common wash-houses.

Of the 5,755 houses in the Urban area only 8 houses are without a piped water supply, these dwellings obtaining their water from springs, (4 houses Swadlincote Ward, 4 houses Newhall Ward). The quality and quantity of these supplies are quite adequate.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of Sample 781
Date and time of sampling .. 20/11/47, 12-10 p.m.
Authority .. Swadlincote District Urban District Council.

Presumptive Coliform Count :—

Probable number of coliform bacilli present = Nil per 100 ml.

Differential Coliform Test :

Probable number of faecal B. Coli = — per 100 ml.

Remarks : Bacteriologically the sample of water is suitable for drinking purposes.

Certificate of Analysis.

Sample of water labelled : Milton Waterworks, Milton, Nr. Derby.
Received from : Swadlincote and Ashbys Joint Water Board.
Date of receipt : 26th November, 1947.

Results of Analysis.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube .. Clear, slightly green
pH. value 7.5

				Parts per 100,000*
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	..	..	..	40.1
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	0.0019
Nitrogen as Nitrites	..	..	..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	0.50
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	..	..	..	2.3
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	..	..	..	0.006
Hardness	Temporary	..	..	19.8
	Permanent	..	..	9.0
	Total	..	..	28.8
Oxygen in Solution	..	..	..	—
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	..	..	..	Nil
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	..	..	..	—
Metals	..	..	..	—

In appearance the sample was clear and of a slight greenish colour.

The analytical results show the water to have undergone some contamination with organic matter of animal origin and that a subsequent purification has taken place. The chemical analysis affords no indication of the occurrence of active pollution.

*To convert parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote District Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the work undertaken by my Department during 1947.

The introduction of the Quota System for Building Licensing presented a serious problem to avoid any inconvenience and undue hardship by our inability to issue Licences for urgent and essential repair and maintenance work. The position arose on several occasions when the monetary value of applications in hand at the end of the month exceeded the value of the following month's quota.

I regret to report that only slow progress was made during the year in the repair of dwellings; with the continued difficulties of material and labour only the most urgent types of repairs received prompt attention. One looks for the day when it will be possible to resume the battle against insanitary conditions, to improve the living conditions of our fellow citizens.

The early introduction of a comprehensive code of housing standards is long overdue. One often hears that the time is not opportune for such a venture; also, if this was introduced, this would have no reasonable chance of success. I strongly disagree with these outlooks, for I feel, to achieve a better country, we must plan well ahead of our requirements. The code of standards could be based on our national economic position and, to avoid throwing this out of balance, should be issued as a whole, but operated in comprehensive stages until our target is reached.

Unfortunately, during the year, the waiting list for housing accommodation continued to increase. It is gratifying to see a start made with the erection of a small number of bungalows, intended for aged persons, and that this type of dwelling will form part of the normal features of future estates.

To meet the needs of certain types of applicants, particularly of the families in the lodgers' section of the register, I would suggest the Committee consider the desirability of erecting a larger proportion of simple design smaller type dwellings. This type of dwelling would, in my opinion, meet two very urgent needs—(a) the very small family, and (b) the small family with limited financial resources, of which there are no small number on the list at the present time.

The redistribution of the occupants of Council dwellings will, very soon, become a major problem; as the number of overcrowded dwellings continues to increase. The unfortunate obstacle which will prevent families readily accepting new, larger and more modern accommodation, will be the higher rent involved.

Rodent control work continues to be a much appreciated service by the public. The annual figures included in the Report do not give a true picture of the valuable work undertaken by the Operator.

The handling of food, both during manufacturing processes and when exposed for sale by retail, was again maintained at a reasonable standard. Several items of food, particularly bread and confectionery, would create greater confidence if it was again possible to wrap at the point of manufacture.

It is pleasing to report a further year without a milk sample resulting in a Positive Biological Test.

A considerable amount of time was spent on the supervision of Ice Cream manufacture and sampling, in all cases with the full co-operation of the proprietors. Whilst some of the sample results were poor this service was invaluable in the correction of faults in manufacture.

Arising from the several changes in personnel in the Department during the year, a reasonable standard of efficiency was only maintained with great difficulty.

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the cordial support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and all Members of the staff.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GILBERT AINSWORTH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Housing Manager.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR For the Year 1947

COMPLAINTS

During the year 595 complaints were received, inspection being made as soon as possible after receipt, appropriate action being taken in each case.

The complaints were in respect of the following :—

Defective Wash-houses	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	40
Absence or defective dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	46
Defective Drain Fittings	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dirty W.C's.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drains obstructed	..	..	..	..	..	36
Defective paving of yard	..	..	..	..	..	3
Defective or Leaky Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	10
Defective Eaves Gutters	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dangerous or Defective Chimneys	..	..	..	..	..	11
Colliery Subsidence	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective Window Frames	..	..	..	..	..	20
Broken Sash Cords	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	20
Burst Water Pipes	..	..	..	..	..	12
Defective Water Fittings	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suspected Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty Condition of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	10
Offensive Accumulation	..	..	..	..	..	14
Offensive Smells	..	..	..	..	..	5
Domestic Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	7
Inadequate Cooking Arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	11
Defective or worn Fire Grates	..	..	..	..	..	7
Defective Wash Coppers	..	..	..	..	..	18
Defective Sinks	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flooding in Cellars	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dangerous Boundary Walls	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dangerous Floors	..	..	..	..	..	6
Perished Wall and Ceiling plaster	..	..	..	..	..	24
Defective doors	..	..	..	..	..	9
Broken or Defective Spouting	..	..	..	..	..	3
Absence of Coalhouse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses unoccupied	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	59
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4

Animals Causing Nuisance.

Dogs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Infestation.

Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Crickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DISINFESTATION

The number of premises found to be infested with vermin, particularly fleas and bugs, was again very small. The Council's Rodent Operator again dealt most efficiently with each case reported.

Sixteen houses received a complete disinfestation for :

Beetles and Cockroaches	..	..	..	6
Ants	..	..	..	3
Crickets	..	..	..	4
Bugs	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2

The issue of packets of an approved type of beetle powder was continued. This allowed the occupants of dwellings, with minor infestations of beetles, to keep the same under control.

The refuse tips were again infested with crickets ; whilst every effort was made to minimise these infestations complete success can only be achieved by carrying out controlled tipping, as recommended by the Ministry.

All insecticides used contained D.D.T., thus taking advantage of the residual properties of this product.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A visit for the purpose of investigating the possible source of each case of infectious disease was made as soon as possible after receipt of a notification, terminal disinfections being carried out, upon request, at 44 premises.

With the co-operation of the Ministry of Food it was possible to issue a quantity of disinfectant soap (at a small charge) for use during the period of infection, and a further issue for terminal cleansing, bottles of disinfectant (free) being also supplied.

This method, in my opinion, will prove much more effective in the control of disease than relying solely on the use of a fumigating agent, without further means of cleansing, which, in most cases, was apt to produce a false sense of security.

Number of Disinfections carried out during 1947.

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	14
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	27
Suspected Polio myelitis	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	2
					<hr/> 44 <hr/>

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out, and notices served, during 1947 :—

Housing.

Housing Act 1936, Section 9	..	..	..	20
No. of inspections	..	..	..	45
No. of reinspections	..	..	..	97
Overcrowding—No. of inspections	..	..	..	156
Applications for Council Houses	..	..	..	960
Council Houses	..	..	..	410
Public Health Act 1936—Inspections	..	..	..	468
Reinspections	..	..	..	1,048
Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act	..	..	..	6
				<hr/> 3,210 <hr/>

General.

Provision of ashbins	..	..	..	..	277
Drainage	..	..	..	..	169
Drain Testing	..	..	..	..	68
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	45
Factories	..	..	..	..	87
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	194
Schools	..	..	..	..	49
Scabies	..	..	..	..	20
Shops	..	..	..	..	371
Animals, keeping of	..	..	..	..	15
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	64
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	94
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	313
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	..	..	..	..	2,427
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	668
					<hr/> 4,861 <hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<hr/>8,071 <hr/>

Number of Notices Served.

	Informal	Formal
Housing Act 1936—Section 9	20	—
Public Health Act 1936	468	120
Shops Act 1912—1936	10	—
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	180	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations	15	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	19	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	712	120
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REPAIRS COMPLETED—NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

Roofs repaired	115
Rainwater pipes repaired	27
Eaves gutters replaced	43
Chimney stacks overhauled	34
Dampness remedied	19
Rising Dampness remedied	29
Walls repointed	42
Perished brickwork replaced	13
Water in cellars	2
Additional supply (Water)	8
Burst water pipes	14
Defective water fittings	13
Defective water closet compartments	20
Defective water supplies to closets	11
Defective water closet basins	42
Defective water closet cisterns	20
Additional W.C. provided	6
Dustbins provided	156
Defective drain fittings	36
Defective waste pipes	14
No. discon. of waste pipes	1
Drains relayed	3
New drains	1
Drains obstructed	62
Defective paving to yards and courts repaired	4
Window frames repaired	53
Window frames renewed	2
Broken sash cords replaced	53
Domestic Smoke nuisances abated	19
Overcrowding	79
Offensive accumulation	4
Keeping of Animals	6
Defective flue to domestic grates	2

Adequate cooking facilities provided	..	..	6	..	47
Repair of coal fired wash copper	..	..	..	..	32
Washcoppers provided	..	..	..	..	10
Firegrates repaired	..	..	..	..	49
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	25
Ceilings replastered	..	..	..	..	25
Walls replastered	..	..	..	..	61
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	32
Stairs and handrails repaired	..	..	..	..	11
Walls repaired (External)	..	..	..	..	9
Sinks replaced	..	..	..	..	5
Urinals	..	..	..	..	1

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	54
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	6

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

i. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	488
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	..	1,658
ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	3
iv. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	465

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	306
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	Nil
ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authorities in default of Owners ..	Nil
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	120
ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	115
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
iii. Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
i. Number of separate tenements of underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	Nil
ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
iii. Number of houses closed in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Acts	Nil

Ministry of Health Circular 2845.

Requisitioning for families inadequately housed.

Whilst observations were maintained for suitable premises for adoption under the above scheme, it was not found practicable to utilise any reviewed.

Emergency Housing Accommodation.

Ministry of Health Circular 201/45.

No further applications were received during the year for registration under the above scheme. Seven premises remained on the register at the end of December, 1947.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

During 1947 395 new applications for inclusion on the Council's waiting list for suitable accommodation were received. Despite some re-housing being undertaken during 1947 the number of applicants increased by 162 during the year.

Housing Applications, 1947.

Number of applications for Council houses from non-residents	135	
Number of applications for Council houses from residents ..	841	
	<hr/>	976
Number of applications for bungalows		40
		<hr/>
Total number of applications on Register		1,016
		<hr/>

Residents in District.

Number of families in lodgings	683
„ „ occupants in dwellings	158
„ „ applicants receiving points for lack of sex separation	135
„ „ applicants receiving points for overcrowding ..	146
„ „ applicants with service in H.M. Forces	385

Applications from Miners.

Residing within the district	337
Residing outside the district	26
	<hr/>
	363

Miners residing within the district.

Number of families residing in lodgings	257
„ „ occupants of dwellings	80
„ „ miners who have also served in H.M. Forces ..	80
„ „ applicants receiving points for lack of sex separation	42
„ „ applicants receiving points for overcrowding ..	74
„ „ miners who reside in the district but work in adjoining district	53

Miners not residing in the District.

Number of miners who reside outside this district but work at local collieries	21
--	----

Number of families rehoused from 1st January to 31st December,

1947	68
„ „ families who have found own suitable accommodation	14
„ „ applicants who have changed their addresses ..	26
„ „ applications for exchanges received	26
„ „ „ „ „ approved	9
„ „ families involved	18
„ „ interviews of applicants in office	1,300

Analysis of Families rehoused.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Husband and Wife	65	65	—	—
Female Adults	—	3	—	—
Children under 10 years	—	—	57	43
	<hr/>			
Total persons				233

The card index system, referred to in my 1946 Report, has been a most valuable aid in the rapid location of any case, thus each applicant's facts are available and can be amended at a moment's notice. A great feature of the card system being that all the cards of applicants credited with a certain type of priority, i.e., overcrowding, can easily be sorted out for comparison.

Points Scheme.

The accommodation being allocated by means of a "Points Scheme" in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Publication—Housing Management, 1945-6—Scheme D. The details of the Points Scheme at present in operation being :—

	Points
For :—	
A married couple without a home	5
their first child	2
second or subsequent children (each)	3
overcrowding (assess according to degree)	max. 6
non-separation of sexes (assess according to degree) (children over ten years only)	max. 5
For :—	
A single family house at which there is overcrowding—	
for each person more than the permitted number of the premises	5
non-separation of sexes (according to degree)	max. 5
For :—	
Residence in district (including service in Forces)—	
Up to five years	Nil
Five to ten years	1
over ten years	2
For :—	
Service with H.M. Forces (maximum 6 points)—	
For each year	1
If discharged for wounds or disability make up points to	6
If war widow	6
For :—	
Applicants living in unsatisfactory conditions—	
e.g. no proper cooking or washing facilities	3

Cases of Tuberculosis or other illness where separate accommodation is essential on medical grounds to be given priority. Each case to be considered on its merits.

Applicants evicted from accommodation in the district (other than for arrears of rent or other unsatisfactory reason) each case to be considered on merit.

Persons living in houses which are the subject of a Demolition and Closing Order under the Housing Acts to be accorded priority.

Whilst the above scheme can be said to have many disadvantages—many known types of possible priorities not being taken into account. If the scheme was extended to include these additional aspects of an applicant's case the simplicity would immediately be destroyed and it would be transformed into a mathematical problem, which

would also require a larger staff to keep up to date. The Points Scheme in itself is only the means by which an applicant's case is considered in the first instant, a method of fitting each case into a particular type of priority.

The additional aspects of an applicant's case not included in the Points Scheme are included in detail in my Reports submitted to the Committee, thus a full picture is presented, allowing easy and rapid comparison of all cases submitted.

Before an applicant's case is awarded points an initial visit is made to the home of the applicant, the points being based on the facts disclosed on that occasion. Further visits are made as accommodation becomes available.

A most difficult aspect of the housing problem one finds from the repeated visiting of applicants' homes being the number of families who change their address with great frequency, never taking the trouble to notify the Council.

It is also regrettable to record the considerable number of applicants who attempt to pass off false information. During a recent allocation of dwellings it became necessary to remove fourteen cases from the selected lists for this reason.

Two problems which often arise :—(1) Deliberate overcrowding by a minority of the applicants creates some dissatisfaction; when cases are investigated one often finds the allegation to be without foundation. The usual reason for overcrowding of this type being that a family, having left the district and, due to circumstances, are compelled to return, have no other means of finding accommodation other than returning to a possibly already overcrowded home of a close relative.

(2) The cases where two or more families reside at one dwelling creates a difficulty; to avoid an unfair allocation of dwellings it is necessary to take one family from one house, then proceed through the list before re-housing a second family from the same address. The occupants of dwellings from which families have been re-housed are now informed of this, to avoid a repetition of the same circumstances.

Many of the applicants, no doubt because of their trying living conditions, adopt a most peculiar outlook. They have formed the opinion that, to obtain accommodation, it is necessary to be constantly calling in the office, often two and three times per week, being so afraid that when accommodation becomes available their case may be overlooked. This constant interviewing of applicants takes up a tremendous amount of time, which could be devoted to much better purpose.

The pleasure and gratitude displayed by some of the more fortunate applicants who have been placed on a selected list, when they are handed keys to their new homes amply compensates for the many unpleasant moments one experiences from the less fortunate applicants.

HOUSING STATISTICS

HOUSING APPLICATIONS: Position at 31st December, 1947 :
Number of applicants residing in Lodgings.

TABLE 1.

Size of Family	Total No. Families	Total Persons in each Group
One applicant (male or female)	9	9
Applicant and one child	4	8
Man and wife	218	436
Two applicants (same sex)	1	2
Man and wife (expectant mother)	16	48
Man and wife and one child	279	837
Man and wife (expectant mother) and one child	17	68
Applicant and 2 children same sex	3	9
Man and wife and 2 children same sex	49	196
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 2 children same sex	2	10
Man and wife and 2 children opposite sexes	60	240
Man and wife and 3 children same sex	11	55
Applicant and 3 children opposite sexes	2	8
Man and wife and 3 children opposite sexes	25	125
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 3 children opposite sexes	1	6
Man and wife and 4 children same sex	1	6
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 4 children same sex	1	7
Man and wife and 4 children opposite sexes	6	36
Man and wife and 5 children opposite sexes	2	14
Man and wife and 6 children opposite sexes	1	8
	708	2,128

Total number of persons in houses where applicants are Lodgers

TABLE 2.

		No. of rooms in houses								Total No. Cases	Total No. Persons	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2	Persons ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	8
3	„ ..	—	—	2	6	10	—	—	—	—	18	54
4	„ ..	—	—	9	26	40	7	1	1	—	84	336
5	„ ..	—	2	19	53	68	6	4	—	—	152	760
6	„ ..	—	—	9	50	72	12	2	1	—	146	876
7	„ ..	—	—	6	36	58	11	—	4	1	116	812
8	„ ..	—	—	1	20	46	12	2	2	—	83	664
9	„ ..	—	—	2	6	17	9	2	—	1	37	333
10	„ ..	—	—	—	1	10	10	3	—	1	25	250
11	„ ..	—	—	—	2	8	8	2	1	—	21	231
12	„ ..	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	1	9	108
13	„ ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	91
14	„ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	28
15	„ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	45
16	„ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	„ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	17
											708	4,613

TABLE 3.

Number of applications from occupants of houses.

Size of family	No. of families residing in various sizes of house.							Total No. Families	Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
One applicant (Male or Female)	12	12
Applicant and one child	3	6
Man and wife	17	34
Two applicants (same sex)	1	2
Man and wife and 1 Child	21	63
Applicant and 2 children same sex	1	3
Man and wife and 2 children same sex	19	76
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 2 children same sex	1	5
Man and wife and 2 children opposite sexes	15	60
Man and wife and 3 children same sex	7	35
Applicant and 3 children opposite sexes	1	4
Man and wife and 3 children opposite sexes	27	135
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 3 children opposite sexes	1	6
Man and wife and 4 children same sex	2	12
Man and wife and 4 children opposite sexes	14	84
Man and wife (expectant mother) and 4 children opposite sexes	1	7
Man and wife and 5 children same sex	1	7
Man and wife and 5 children opposite sexes	6	42
Widow and 5 children opposite sexes	1	6
Man and wife and 6 children same sex	1	8
Man and wife and 6 children opposite sexes	10	80
Man and wife and 7 children opposite sexes	6	54
Man and wife and 8 children opposite sexes	2	20
Man and wife and 10 children opposite sexes	1	12
Man and wife and 11 children opposite sexes	1	13
Man and wife and 12 children opposite sexes	1	14
	15	45	73	31	9			173	800

TABLE 4.

Estimate of types of houses required to accommodate the applicants on the aforementioned Tables.

				Persons residing in Lodgings	Occupants of Houses	Total
1 or 2 Bedrooms	..	..	..	598	75	673
3 Bedrooms	..	..	..	101	53	154
4 Bedrooms	..	..	..	9	45	54
						<u>881</u>

List showing number of housing applicants under each Points Group.
Position at 31st December, 1947

Number of Points						Applicants	
						Occupants of Houses	In Lodgings
1	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
2	..	..	..	..	..	53	7
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
4½	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
5	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	21	43
8	..	..	..	..	..	6	16
8½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
9	..	..	..	..	..	1	42
9½	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
10	..	..	..	..	..	2	22
11	..	..	..	..	..	1	33
11½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
12	..	..	..	..	..	4	62
12½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
13	..	..	..	..	..	—	77
14	..	..	..	..	..	—	64
14½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
15	..	..	..	..	..	—	87
15½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
16	..	..	..	..	..	—	22
17	..	..	..	..	..	1	33
17½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
19	..	..	..	..	..	—	18
19½	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
20	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
21	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
22	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
23	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
24	..	..	..	..	..	—	7
25	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
26	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
27	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
28	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
29	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
29½	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
						<u>136</u>	<u>624</u>
						760	
Applicants for Bungalows (not allocated points)						..	40
Number of families not as yet allocated points						..	81
TOTAL						..	<u>881</u>

List showing dates of submission of Housing Applications.

(Position as at 31st December, 1947)

Applicants residing inside District.

Year	Jan./Mar.	Apr./Jun.	Jul./Sep.	Oct./Dec.	Total
1936	1	—	1	1	3
1937	1	—	1	1	3
1938	2	—	—	2	4
1939	—	2	—	2	4
1940	1	2	—	1	4
1941	6	1	1	4	12
1942	3	6	2	5	16
1943	9	3	4	3	19
1944	8	2	6	12	28
1945	12	15	64	70	161
1946	67	54	51	109	281
1947	72	99	109	66	346
				Total ..	881

Applicants residing outside District.

Year	Jan./Mar.	Apr./Jun.	Jul./Sep.	Oct./Dec.	
1942	—	—	1	2	3
1943	—	2	1	—	3
1944	—	—	—	1	1
1945	—	2	5	12	19
1946	13	16	8	23	60
1947	19	8	8	14	49
				Total ..	135

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's Rodent Operator again made a good contribution in the destruction of rodents, particularly Rats and Mice.

During the year 182 complaints were received and given prompt attention.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of baiting being employed in all cases, with good results.

The service depends upon the confidence of the public for success. Complaints are made readily and every possible assistance being given to the Operator to trace the sources of infestations.

During the year it was again unnecessary to resort to formal action under the Act. Treatments of business premises being undertaken on the actual cost basis.

Rodent Control Statistics.

Number of premises inspected during 1947	..	2,427
" " " infested " "	..	346
" " " baited " "	..	318
" " points pre-baited " "	..	2,264
" " " poison-baited " "	..	1,651
Estimated rats killed .. .. .	..	1,574

MONTHLY SUMMARY

1947	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Premises Infested	No. of Premises Baited	No. of Points Pre-Baited	No. of Points Poison baited	Estimated No. of Rats killed
January ..	179	14	14	8	76	80
February ..	420	20	20	36	27	38
March ..	333	36	30	106	86	144
April ..	207	31	31	166	149	243
May ..	23	23	23	153	112	176
June ..	28	30	28	163	143	206
July ..	382	48	48	292	266	221
August ..	47	13	13	48	46	36
September ..	158	33	33	203	150	133
October ..	190	48	48	458	401	221
November ..	421	30	30	231	195	74
December*	39	17	—	—	—	—
	2,427	346	318	2,264	1,651	1,574

*Maintenance Treatment of Sewers undertaken during December.

Private Dwelling Special Scheme, 1946—1947.

The survey of the district commenced during 1946 under the above scheme and was completed during the year. All infestations located being dealt with on the block control system. This scheme proved very helpful in locating some cases which may otherwise, at a later date, have been the cause of serious infestation.

Maintenance Treatment of Sewers.

During 1947 two maintenance treatments of the manholes situated on the Council's sewers were undertaken, the following being the details of the results obtained, along with the extent of the infestation.

7th Maintenance Treatment completed April, 1947

1 Section	2 No. of Man- holes	3 No. not baited	4 No. baited	5 6 7 8 Av. Pre-bait Takes				14 No. Trays fixed	15 No. Trays used by rats
				C.	P.	Total Takes	N.T.		
1 Woodville ..	69	11	58	5	17	22	36	Nil	Nil
2 Midway ..	70	13	57	2	15	17	40	1	1
3 Newhall ..	69	25	44	15	11	26	18	3	3
4 Newhall ..	70	23	47	5	13	18	29	Nil	Nil
5 Newhall and Stanton ..	67	25	42	14	5	19	23	1	1
6 Swadlincote ..	70	29	41	10	2	12	29	1	1
7 Swadlincote ..	31	11	20	11	8	19	1	Nil	Nil
8 Ch. Gresley ..	70	29	41	12	12	24	17	Nil	Nil
9 Ch. Gresley ..	70	19	51	15	16	31	20	2	2
10 Church and Castle Gresley	67	22	45	23	19	42	3	1	1
TOTAL ..	653	207	446	112	118	230	216	9	9

8th Maintenance Treatment completed December, 1947

1 Section	2 No. of Man- holes	3 No. not baited	4 No. baited	5 6 7 8 Av. Pre-bait Takes				Down Pipe Flushes etc.
				C.	P.	Total Takes	N.T.	
1 Woodville ..	69	34	35	4	5	9	26	17
2 Midway ..	70	32	38	6	4	10	28	6
3 Newhall ..	69	39	30	7	5	12	18	22
4 Newhall ..	70	41	29	5	9	14	15	27
5 Newhall ..	67	38	29	2	5	7	22	21
6 Newhall and Stanton } Swadlincote	70	41	29	2	2	4	25	16
7 Swadlincote ..	31	15	16	1	2	3	13	9
8 Swadlincote ..	70	31	39	3	5	8	31	25
9 Church Gresley	70	31	39	1	7	8	31	17
10 Church Gresley	70	37	33	1	7	8	25	21
11 Castle Gresley	19	5	14	—	2	2	12	2
TOTAL ..	675	344	331	32	53	85	246	183

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936—46

Sale of Special Designated Milk.

The number of supplementary licences issued by this Authority authorising the sale of Special Designated Milk are as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. .. .	3	Licences
Accredited Milk	.. .. .	1	„
Pasteurised Milk	.. .. .	4	„
Accredited Milk	.. .. .	1	„
(Bottling Licence in respect of Premises other than place of Production)			
Pasteurising Licence (Holder Type)	..	1	„

The milk supplied under the above licences form a substantial portion of the milk supply of the Urban area. Every endeavour is made to supervise this milk by observations of the mode of delivery and by regular sampling, details of which will be found under the general bacteriological examination results.

Production of Special Designated Milk.

Licences in respect of premises in the Urban area producing Special Designated Milk are handled by the Derbyshire County Council.

Tuberculin Tested	.. .. .	1	Licence
Accredited Milk	.. .. .	2	Licences

Unfortunately no additional licences were issued during the year, every endeavour will continue to be made to persuade producers of milk to upgrade their supplies.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER

Register of Wholesale Producers and Retail Purveyors of Milk.

Wholesale Producers in District	.. .. .	9
Producer Retailers in District	.. .. .	17
Retail Purveyors in District	.. .. .	12
Retail Purveyors from other areas	.. .. .	19
Number of inspections made	.. .. .	91

1947 New Applicants :

For Registration as Retail Purveyor	.. .. .	1
For Registration as Wholesale Producer	.. .. .	Nil

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The inspection of cowsheds and dairies in the area was continued during the year. It was possible by informal action to cause improvements to be made at three cowsheds by the provision of new standings, proper natural lighting and ventilation, also the improvement of four dairies by the provision of more adequate cooling facilities.

Milk Sampling.

During the year 82 samples of the various type of milk retailed in the Urban Area were obtained, the routine of sampling being so arranged that wherever possible at least two samples are taken of each supply during the year.

Details of all results of samples are supplied to the responsible persons as soon as practicable after receipt. Copies also being forwarded to the Health Department of the districts in which the milk was produced and/or processed. I would like to express my thanks to colleagues in adjoining areas for their willing co-operation in helping to trace the sources of unsatisfactory samples.

Summary of Milk Samples taken during 1947.

	Bacterial Count		B. Coli.		Meth. Blue		Coliform Test		Phosphatase		Biological	
	S.	Un-sat.	S.	Un-sat.	S.	Un-sat.	S.	Un-sat.	S.	Un-sat.	S.	Un-sat.
Raw Milk												
Local Producer												
Retailer	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	—
Local Retailer												
Purveyor	1	—	1	—	9	3	9	3	—	—	7	(2†)
Producer Retailer												
(outside area) ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	4	—
Retail Purveyor												
(outside area) ..	—	—	—	—	3	(1*)	3	1	—	—	4	—
T.T. Milk												
Supplementary												
Licence Holders ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Accredited Milk												
Supplementary												
Licence Holders ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Pasteurised and												
Heat Treated Milk												
Local Licence												
Holders	1	—	3	—	16	(8*)	—	—	25	—	—	—
Supplementary												
Licence Holders ..	—	—	1	—	8	(1*)	—	—	8	2	2	(1†)
Supplementary Licence												
Holders to Schools	—	—	2	—	4	(2*)	—	—	6	1	—	—
Heat Treated												
Local Dealers ..	—	—	1	—	2	3 (1*)	1	1	3	1	—	(1†)

* Temperature over 65° F.

† Died before completion of test.

FOOD INSPECTION

Voluntary Surrender of Food.

During the year the following quantity of food was inspected and found unfit for human consumption. 85 condemnation notes were issued, the foodstuffs wherever practicable being dealt with under the standard procedure laid down in the Ministry of Health Circulars 2468 and 2886.

335½ lbs. Mutton	6 lbs. Cod Roe
51 lbs. Imported Beef	28 tins Fish
123 lbs. Sausage	72½ lbs. Dried Fruit
6 lbs. Sausage Meat	1½ lbs. Custard Powder
18 Meat Pies	15 lbs. Tea
12 tins Meat	15¾ lbs. Macaroni
19 stones Fish	36 lbs. Cheese
17 lbs. Fish Cakes	9 bags Flour
1 tin Marmalade	60 lbs. Shrimps.
28 lbs. Ministry of Food	57 tins Fruit
Salvage Chocolate	42 tins Milk
56 tins Vegetables	11 galls. Unicream
9 tins Soup	10 tins Jam.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dairies and Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	137

Details of Register of Food Premises.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Meat Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

ICE CREAM

Details of Register.

Total Number of Premises registered for manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total Number of Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

Premises Registered during 1947.

Transfer of Registrations of :

Premises registered for manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Premises registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

With the resumption of the manufacture of Ice Cream and the increased demand for registration of premises, it became necessary to devote a considerable amount of time in the supervision of this popular product.

The introduction of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 created some confusion in the trade and a certain amount of criticism was made of the Sanitary Officers' interpretation of these Regulations.

To create a degree of uniformity in the administration of these Regulations, throughout the County of Derbyshire, the Members of my Association held several Meetings to agree upon a minimum requirements for the County. These requirements being subsequently submitted to my Committee and approved.

There being only 3 manufacturers at present operating in this area (all producing Heat Treated Ice Cream, 1948 Season) the problem, as far as this area is concerned, resolved itself into the best means of distribution.

It is generally agreed that, from a public health aspect, the ideal method of selling Ice Cream to the general public is in a wrapper. To achieve this it was very necessary to have the full co-operation of the Trade—for wrapping in a proper manner involves a considerable amount of plant, and a consequently high expenditure.

My first approach, therefore, was to each manufacturer retailing in this area, to determine their long term policy regarding the wrapping of Ice Cream. In all cases the manufacturers were very mindful of their obligations to sell an hygienic article to the public and were prepared, in fact several cases had already placed orders for the appropriate machinery.

Regarding the interim period, arrangements were made in cases where the possibilities of contamination were great for only pre-packed Ice Cream to be sold. New applicants for registration and all other retailers were requested to comply with one of two conditions :— (a) to sell only wrapped Ice Cream, or (b) to sell loose Ice Cream under conditions very similar to those found in a Dairy. The second condition in many cases entailed the provision of a separate compartment within the existing premises, to be used solely for the storage of the Ice Cream and all other equipment associated with the sale of the same.

Ice Cream Sampling.

To assist manufacturers and retailers in producing and distributing the best possible Ice Cream from a cleanliness aspect samples were obtained of both complete cold mixed and heat treated Ice Cream, being sold or exposed for sale under various conditions. The following being a summary of the results :—

Summary of Ice Cream Samples taken during 1947.

	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	No Result	B. Coli	
							Positive	Negative
Heat Treated								
Local Manufacturing Premises ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Local Dealers' Premises ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dealers' Premises ..	17	2	6	2	5	2	1	1
Sold on Highway ..	11	3	6	1	1	—	—	2
Wrapped Ice Cream ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete Cold Mix.								
Manufacturing Premises	23	3	6	10	4	—	4	7
Local Dealers' Premises	9	4	2	1	2	—	1	—
Dealers' Premises ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sold on Highway ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1938

Sampling under the provisions of the above Act is carried out by the Derbyshire County Council.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, F.I.C., County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ During the year 1947, 66 samples were taken under the above Act in the area of the Swadlincote District Urban District Council, 20 of these being Milks.

Two samples of Milk were reported against. Both samples contained a small amount of added water and one of them was also deficient in fat. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

Two samples of Cake Mixture (an informal sample and a formal sample purchased from the same shop) were found to be deficient in available carbon dioxide. Proceedings were taken against the firm selling the article. At the hearing the case was dismissed.

Proceedings were taken in respect of a British Wine Cocktail found to be deficient in proof spirit. The suppliers were fined £5, together with £4 14s. 6d. costs.

A sample of Sweetening Tablets was examined and the weight of these tablets found to be in excess of the limit specified. The vendors were cautioned.”

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No opportunity was missed during the year to further the principles of smoke abatement, during visits to factories every endeavour being made to discuss with the management the advantages of smoke prevention. Observations of smoke emissions from boiler plants being undertaken on several occasions during the year.

Arrangements are being made for research to be made as to the extent of atmospheric pollution in the area.

Several complaints were dealt with of domestic smoke nuisances, in each case a satisfactory solution being found.

SHOPS ACTS

Regular inspections and observations were maintained during the year regarding the provisions of the various Acts.

Informal action was taken to improve sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at six shop premises.

BUILDING LICENSING

The schedule set out overleaf summaries the work involved in the inspection of premises and the monetary value of the Building Licences issued during 1947.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING LICENCES ISSUED DURING 1947

1947	On Quota £ s. d.	Para. 7 £ s. d.	Para. 5 £ s. d.	Additional Accommodation £ s. d.	Unpaid Labour £ s. d.	Weather Emergency £ s. d.	M. of H. Circ. 19/47 £ s. d.
January	(20) 655 10 0	— (4)	—	—	—	—	—
February	(17) 632 10 0	182 0 0 (7)	—	—	—	—	—
March	(17) 599 17 0	230 0 0	—	—	—	(1) 70 0 0 (14)	—
April	(32) 1,264 17 0	— (6)	—	—	—	357 15 0	—
May	(28) 1,101 0 0	371 7 0 (7)	—	(3) 286 0 0 (1)	—	—	(11) 368 7 0 (14)
June	(36) 1,261 19 10	281 10 0 (14)	—	85 0 0 (3)	—	—	518 8 0
July	(41) 1,221 5 0	629 9 0 (3)	(28) 1,053 5 0 (20)	594 0 0	(2) 53 0 0 (1)	—	—
August	(33) 1,196 5 0	82 0 0 (2)	743 18 0 (3)	—	50 0 0	—	—
September	(38) 1,287 0 6	106 0 0 (2)	205 0 0 (9)	(1) 65 0 0 (1)	—	—	—
October	(34) 1,231 5 0	73 0 0	306 5 0	160 0 0 (1)	(1) 25 0 0	—	—
November	(38) 1,281 5 0	— (3)	—	70 0 0 (1)	—	—	—
December	(30) 1,149 19 0	155 10 0	—	205 0 0	—	—	—
TOTAL	(364) £12,882 13 4	(48) £2,110 16 0	(60) £2,308 8 0	(11) £1,465 0 0	(4) £128 0 0	(15) £427 15 0	(25) £886 15 0

Note : The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of licences involved.

1947	Para 6 (g) 117/47 £ s. d.	Para. 6 (i) 117/47 £ s. d.	Renewals £ s. d.	Licences in hand £ s. d.	Licences Refuses £ s. d.	Licences Issued by M. of Works £ s. d.
January ..	—	—	—	—	(4) 137 10 0	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	(4) 171 5 0	—
April ..	—	—	(3) 70 10 0	—	(8) 362 10 0	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	(5) 211 0 0	(3) 300 0 0
June ..	—	—	(1) 22 0 0	—	(3) 61 0 0	(4) 959 0 0
July ..	(2) 146 0 0	—	(2) 235 10 0	(29) 1,362 7 0	(5) 335 0 0	—
August ..	—	(1) 8 0 0	(1) 98 17 0	(1) 150 0 0	(6) 229 10 0	(7) 1,072 0 0
September ..	—	—	(2) 63 0 0	(14) 560 15 0	(2) 98 0 0	(4) 2,098 0 0
October ..	—	—	—	(9) 507 10 0	(21) 855 19 0	(2) 1,850 0 0
November ..	—	—	(1) 48 15 0	(9) 422 15 0	(1) 158 0 0	(4) 700 0 0
December ..	—	—	—	(19) 868 17 6	(1) 35 15 0	(1) 380 0 0
TOTAL ..	(2) £146 0 0	(1) £8 0 0	(10) £538 12 0	(81) £3,872 4 6	(60) £2,655 9 0	(25) £7,359 0 0

Note : The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of licences involved.

The Control of Building Materials (No. 1) Order, 1947.

The scheme for the issue of W.B.A. priorities to obtain certain types of building materials commenced on the 15th September, 1947, and the following is a summary of material authorised under certificates issued from that date to 31st December, 1947 :—

Rainwater pipes	..	..	..	..	684 ft.
Rainwater Pipes Fittings	..	..	..	..	73
Rainwater Gutters	..	..	..	..	84 ft.
Rainwater Gutters Fittings	..	..	..	..	6
Soil Pipes	..	..	..	..	80 ft.
Soil Pipes Fittings	..	..	..	..	7
Building Bricks	..	..	..	..	6,000
Hardwall Plaster	..	..	..	..	36 cwts.
Plasterboard	..	..	..	..	958½ sq. yds.
Domestic Type Lavatory Basin	..	..	..	..	2
W.C. Pans	..	..	..	..	8
Lead Sheet	..	..	..	..	212 lbs.
Lead Pipe	..	..	..	..	158½ ft.
Domestic Type Sinks	..	..	..	..	5
Copper Pipe	..	..	..	..	45 ft.
Domestic Solid Fuel Heating and Cooking Appliances	..	..	..	..	11
Clear Sheet Glass	..	..	..	..	765¾ sq. ft.
Electrical Switchboxes and Fuses	..	..	..	..	6
Electrical Plugs and sockets	..	..	..	..	4
Electrical Switches	..	..	..	..	6

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937

72 Inspections of Factory Premises were carried out. Informal action being taken in the case of 22 defects located, 18 of which were remedied. H.M. Inspector of Factories reported to the Local Authority seven defects located by his staff.

Register of Factories.

Printers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Engineers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gas Undertaking	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Automobile Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pipeworks	..	..	..	..	..	6
Potteries	..	..	..	..	..	12
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tarmac Mixing	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Crate Makers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flint Mill	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tile Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clay Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brickworks	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lawn-Mower Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cycle Repairs and Radio	..	..	..	..	..	3
Harness Makers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Watch Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk Processing	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wheelwright	..	..	..	..	..	2
Firewood	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food Preparation	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL						99
Building Sites	..	..	..	..	..	10
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	11

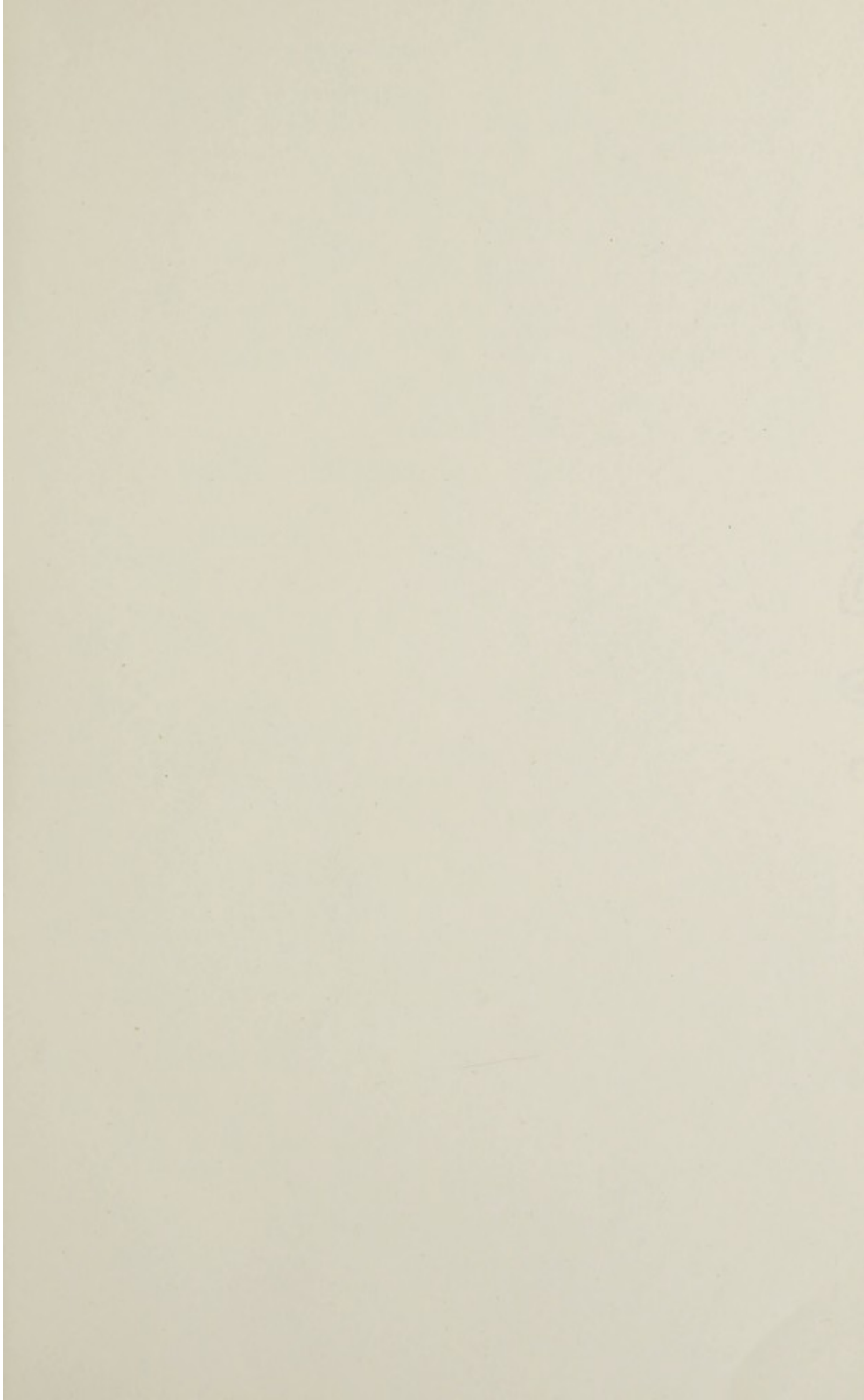
AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service was used on 621 occasions during the year. The public appreciate this service, many complimentary remarks having been made of the prompt and efficient manner in which the ambulance had turned out in cases of emergency; and of the consideration shown by the attendants to sick persons.

The attendants maintained a 24 hour service. Great credit is due to the men for the interest they displayed in the service, reflected in the condition of the vehicles and the manner in which they operated during the very severe weather experienced during the winter of 1946-47.

Nature of Calls.

	Total No. of Calls	Accident	Medical to Hospital	Medical Dis- charges	Transfers
January	64	6	50	8	—
February ..	59	4	37	18	—
March ..	59	6	38	14	1
April ..	39	3	29	5	2
May ..	42	9	27	4	2
June ..	58	12	36	10	—
July ..	51	14	18	7	2
August ..	38	7	24	6	1
September ..	32	9	20	3	—
October ..	59	5	37	17	—
November ..	52	9	34	9	—
December ..	66	4	34	28	—



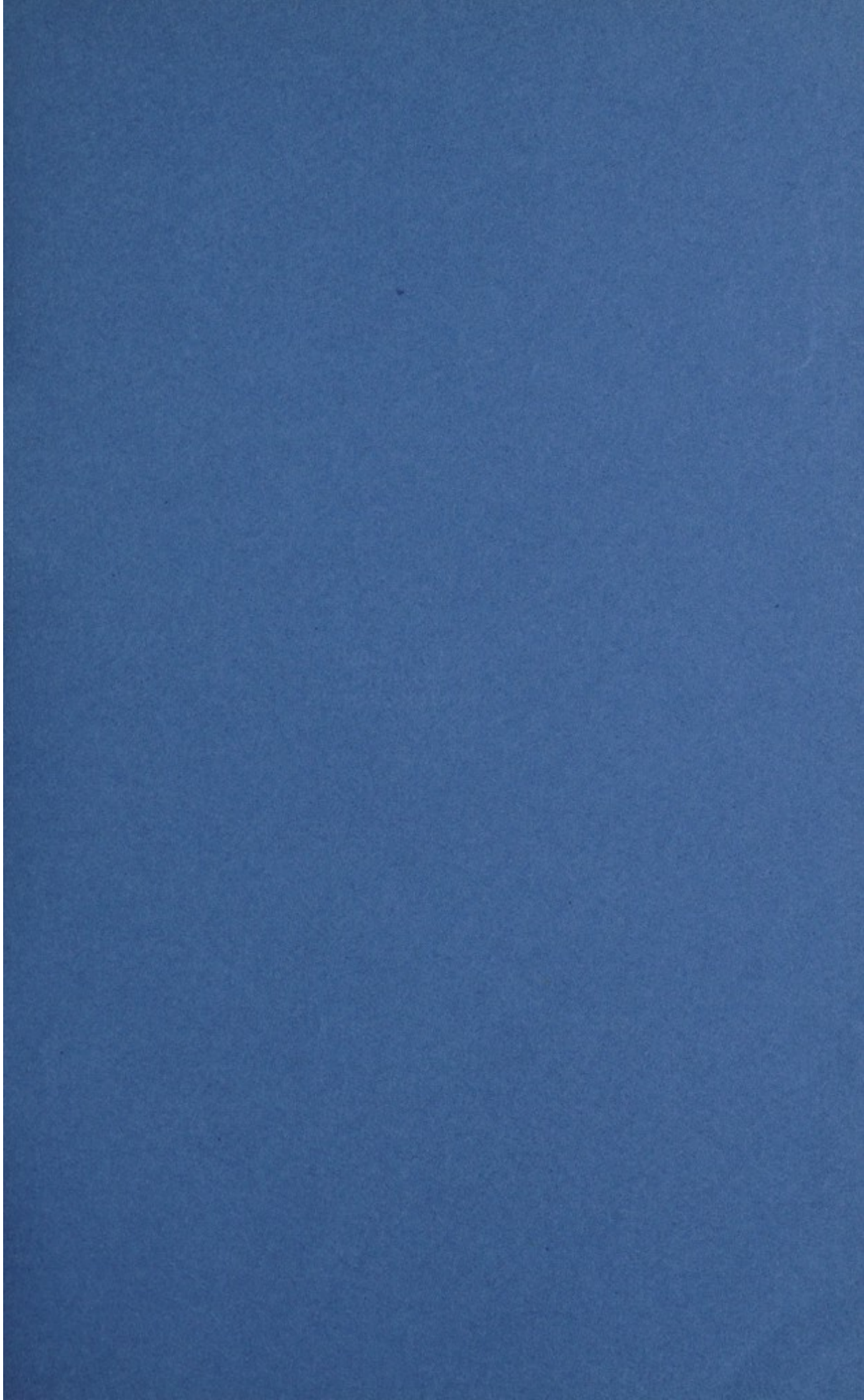
AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service was used on 121 occasions during the year 1946-47. The service was supplied by members having some knowledge of the district and efficient means of transport. The ambulance had stored out in case of emergency, and of the car collection started by the ambulance to this purpose.

The ambulance maintained a 24 hour service. The cost is due to the fact that the ambulance is the same, reflected in the condition of the vehicle and the number in which they operated during the very severe winter experienced during the winter of 1946-47.

Nature of Calls

	Total No. of Calls	Accidents	Deaths or Injuries	Medical Charges	Transfer
General	65	4	20	10	1
Children	10	1	10	10	1
Maternity	20	1	10	10	1
Birth	10	1	10	10	1
Men	10	1	10	10	1
Women	10	1	10	10	1
Alcohol	10	1	10	10	1
Drugs	10	1	10	10	1
Transfer	10	1	10	10	1
Transfer	10	1	10	10	1
Transfer	10	1	10	10	1



WHITEHEAD
PRINTER
BURTON-ON-TRENT