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Contributors

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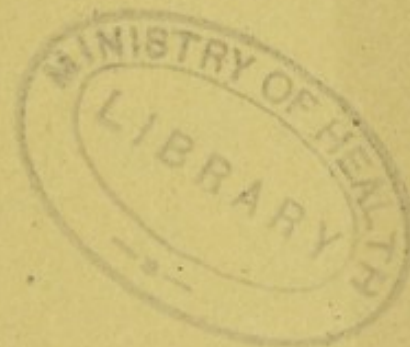
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SWADLINCOTE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

MALCOLM ALLAN

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

and of the

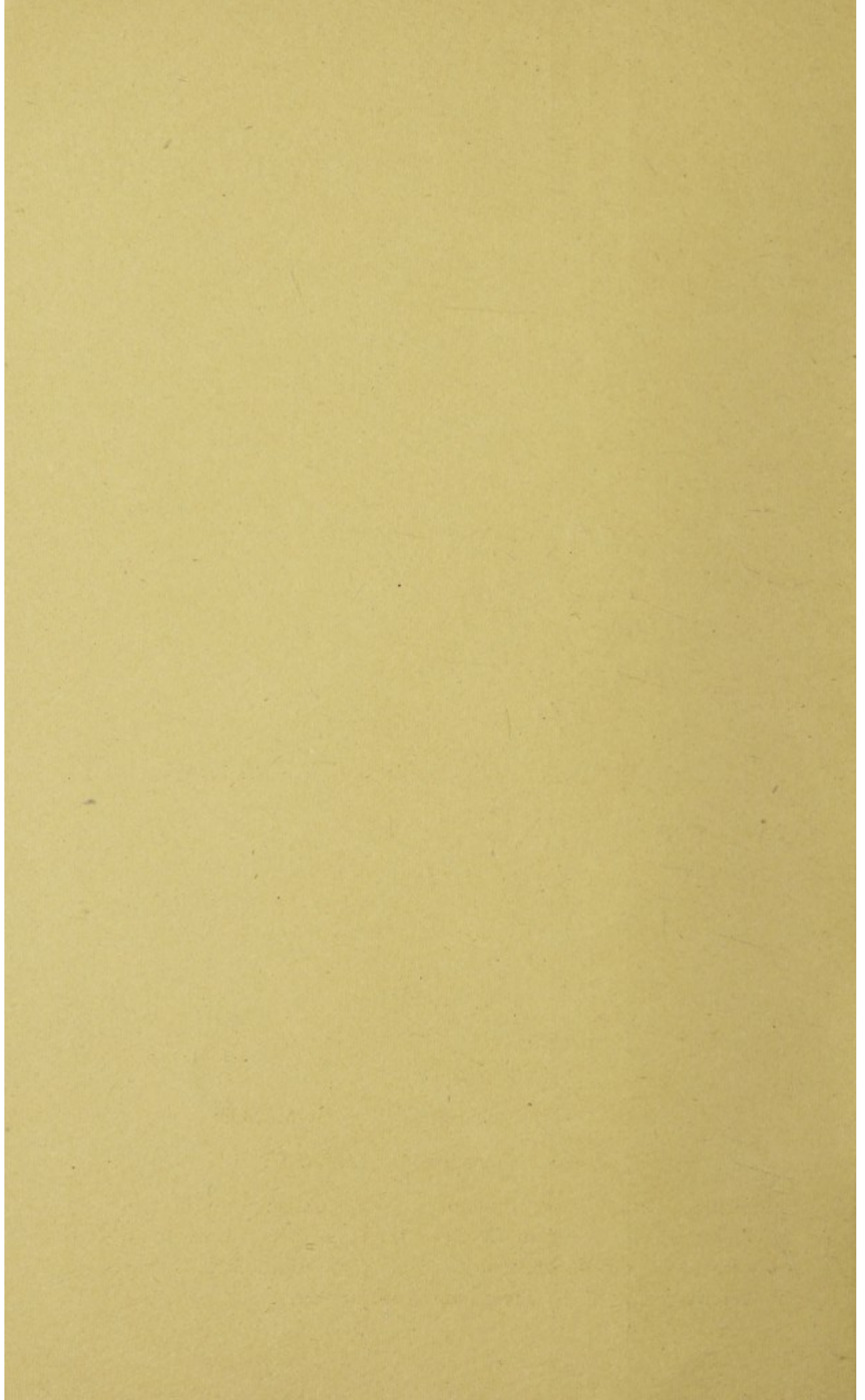
Chief Sanitary Inspector

GILBERT AINSWORTH

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

FOR THE YEAR

1950



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 :

Additional Sanitary Inspector

.. A. Smith, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(to 18th May, 1950).
P. H. Watson, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(from 1st June, 1950).

Chief Clerk

.. G. J. Rodgers

Junior Clerk

.. Miss J. Rush (to 30th April, 1950).
Miss M. E. Crick (from 1st June, 1950).

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

(Up to April, 1951)

Chairman : Councillor R. A. C. THOMPSON

Vice-Chairman : Councillor W. BREALEY, J.P.

Councillors : Mrs. F. A. Brightman, J.P., C. Clamp, A. E. Farr, A. Plummer, G. C. Simkin, W. H. Whitehead, E. C. Clamp, T. H. Edwards, G. Smith, J. Stretton, W. Tilley, J. W. Allitt, G. C. Holmes, R. Percival (Jnr.), F. A. Travis and A. Whittaker.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

WELFARE CLINIC

ALEXANDRA ROAD, SWADLINCOTE

Minor Ailments.

Monday and Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon (Doctor attends 1st, 3rd and 5th Saturdays in each month).

Infant Welfare Centre.

Every Monday—9-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. (Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month from 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.)

Dental Treatment.

By Appointment.

For emergency treatment (toothache,) the Clinic is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 9-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 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 12-30 p.m. (Doctor attends each session).

Child Guidance.

By Appointment.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

By Appointment. (1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 9-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.)

Eye Clinic.

By Appointment. (2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, commencing at 2-30 p.m.)

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

Repairs or Replacement of Glasses for School Children.

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the County School Medical Officer, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby, or from the Assistant School Medical Officer.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1950.

The general health of the people of the District remains good, as shown by the vital statistics and the average age of death, which was 70 years.

Since the beginning of 1950, some slight alterations have been made in the notifications for Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection. Poliomyelitis was made notifiable as "Paralytic" and "Non-paralytic" so that Public Health authorities should have a clear understanding of the nature of any local or general epidemic prevalence that might arise. Fortunately there were few cases in the District, but one very acute and virulent case died before admission to Hospital. Despite the fact that the locality was crowded and that there were a number of young children in the family, no secondary cases arose. This is typical of Polio, for it is very seldom indeed that multiple cases are found in a family or household. In one Region, in a group of 211 confirmed Paralytic cases, more than one case occurred in a family in two instances only. At the present time a very great deal of research is being done on Poliomyelitis by the Medical Research Council, and sooner or later control will be established just as it has been done for Diphtheria and Smallpox.

Within the report there is a table showing the remarkable decline in Diphtheria since the National Immunisation Campaign was launched. Dr. Morgan has kindly supplied the immunisation figures for the year; he states that the record cards received by his department during the period 1st January, 1950, to 31st March, 1951, in respect of children up to and including 14 years of age, total 113. This figure is, of course, inadequate and although no cases of Diphtheria have occurred for some years, every endeavour must be made to increase the percentage immunised, especially for the under fives. The control of Diphtheria, ranks with that of Smallpox as the greatest triumph of preventive medicine in this country.

Within recent years a great deal of field work in connection with Whooping Cough immunisation has been done under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. Of 3,801 children inoculated with Whooping Cough vaccine, 149 developed Whooping Cough; of 3,757 children in the unvaccinated group, 687 developed the disease. The difference in the attack rate is most significant, bearing in mind that the two groups were created by random distribution. The results show that a vaccine exists which produces a high degree of protection against Whooping Cough and when the research has been entirely completed and assessed, it should be possible to offer inoculation against Whooping Cough just as it is at present against Diphtheria.

Dr. Morgan is making similar arrangements for the Venereal Disease Educational Campaign as at present appertains for Health Education generally, namely through Ante-Natal Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. In addition, the necessary information about Venereal Disease Clinics will be displayed in public conveniences.

During the year the Council have pursued their rehousing policy with energy and vigour, and there is no doubt but that this is a great measure to promote the health and well-being of the people. I am deeply grateful to the Council for their continued co-operation in the rehousing of Tuberculous households, and I know that the Chest Physician, Dr. Kingston, greatly appreciates your assistance in this way in the prevention of the disease.

It is indeed a great pleasure once again to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council, Medical Practitioners, Health Visitors, Heads of Departments and Staffs, and more particularly, of course, all the Staff of the Health Department, especially the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Manager.

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, 1951)	.. ..	5,912
Rateable Value—Swadlincote	.. ..	£35,022
Gresley	.. ..	£29,748
Newhall	.. ..	£27,986
		£92,756
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. ..	£354/1/2d.
Population (Census, 1931)	.. ..	20,604
Population (Estimated to middle of 1939)	.. ..	20,550
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1950)	.. ..	20,940
Population (Census, 1951)	.. ..	20,909

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	302	158	144	(Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—15.2)
Illegitimate	16	13	3	

Still Births.

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	7	3	4	(Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—15.5)
Illegitimate	—	—	—	

Deaths	..	237	125	122	(Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11.3)
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes

				Rate per 1,000 total Deaths (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	.. ..	22.012
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	20.547
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		62.500
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. ..	39
,, Measles (all ages)	.. ..	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. ..	—
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. ..	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1950

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	—
Pneumonia	15	—	—
Measles	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	74	1	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES

Disease	Age Groups												Total
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	3	2	21	5	—	2	—	—	—	37
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	6	15
Whooping Cough	3	7	13	13	7	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	74
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of Cases notified during 1950	19	11	3	1	34
Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1950	58	36	22	20	136

Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases on Register at 31st December, 1950 136

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table for England and Wales shows the remarkable decline in the disease since the national immunisation campaign was launched :—

Year	Deaths	Cases
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244	10,465
1948	150	8,034
1949	85	1,904
1950	49	980

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following details of children immunised during 1950 in the Urban Area :—

<i>Age</i>					
Under one year	..	..	..	..	5
One	..	..	..	..	67
Two	..	..	..	..	18
Three	..	..	..	..	11
Four	..	..	..	..	5
Five to Nine (inclusive)	..	..	..	..	7
Ten to Fourteen (inclusive)	..	..	..	..	—
Total	..	..	..	..	113

SCABIES TREATMENT

The Council's Skin Clinic situated at 79 High Street, Swadlincote, continued to render usual service for the treatment of patients affected with Scabies. During the year the following treatments were given :—

Age Groups						Total Persons Treated
1—15			Over 15			
1st Treat- ment	2nd Treat- ment	3rd Treat- ment	1st Treat- ment	2nd Treat- ment	3rd Treat- ment	
10	10	10	6	4	4	44

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Causes of Death	All Ages		Total	Mortality
	M.	F.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4	2	6	.286
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2	.095
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1	.048
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	.048
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	.048
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	1	5	.239
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	3	6	.286
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4	.191
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	.048
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	10	23	1.098
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2	.095
Diabetes	2	—	2	.095
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	14	16	30	1.433
Coronary disease, angina	7	4	11	.525
Hypertension with heart disease ..	4	5	9	.429
Other heart disease	22	19	41	1.958
Other circulatory disease	4	12	16	.764
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	2	7	.334
Bronchitis	14	6	20	.955
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	2	—	2	.095
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	—	1	.048
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	4	4	.191
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	.095
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	.095
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	16	27	.811
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1	.048
All other accidents	6	1	7	.334
Suicide	2	1	3	.145
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—
	125	112	237	

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1950.

(Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns)

Rates per 1,000 Home 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..	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births..	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths.				
All Causes ..	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ..	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza ..	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia ..	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
Notifications (Corrected) :				
Typhoid fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever ..	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough ..	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas ..	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles ..	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia ..	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis) Paralytic ..	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-paralytic ..	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning ..	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
Deaths.				
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—				
All causes under 1 year of age ..	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ..	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births :—				
Notifications (Corrected) :				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ..	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and cause	Rates per 1,000 Total Live (and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
651 Abortion with sepsis ..	0.09	7
650, 652 Other abortion ..	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678. Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54	—
681 Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ..	0.03	—
680, 682-689. Other complications of the puerperium ..	0.15	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

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 their waterworks at Milton, the water being derived from the Bunter Sandstone measures to the south of Milton village.

The Newhall Ward receive their water from an auxiliary supply from the Chilcot Waterworks of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Due to the continued increased use of water in the Urban Area, it has again been necessary to impose restrictions on the supplies, the restrictions only operate during late evening and very early morning.

Mining subsidence continues to create tremendous difficulties in the distribution of the water. During 1950, it was necessary to carry out repairs to 20 Broken Mains, 39 Drawn Joints to Mains and 86 Broken Services to premises.

The Joint Committee are taking steps to permanently increase the supply by obtaining a further supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board, work on this project having now commenced.

The sampling of the water, as distributed, is undertaken at fortnightly intervals, samples are also submitted for analysis at fairly frequent intervals. The Health Department also obtain samples at regular intervals, at least once per month, from various points in the Urban Area, to check against the results obtained from such supply at the point of distribution. Details of representative results will be found overleaf. The samples are submitted to the Derbyshire County Council Laboratories.

The quality and quantity of the water obtained from the springs in the Urban Area is quite adequate.

Ref. 1/50.

Number of Sample A.949 (Swadlincote & Ashbys Joint Water)
Date and Time of Sampling 19th January, 1950, 12-35 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.

Number of Sample 9/50. (South Staffordshire Water Supply).
Date and Time of Sampling 23rd March, 1950. 10-30 a.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 : C2/50. Tap over sink in kitchen. Swadlincote and Ashbys Joint Water Board Supply. Waterfields' Cafe, High Street, Swadlincote.

Received from : Swadlincote District Urban District Council.

Date of Receipt : 23rd March, 1950.

Results of Analysis.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Clear. Colourless.
pH. value	8.3
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.) ..	325
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	4.0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	23
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.13
Temporary	90
Hardness Permanent	105
Total	195
Metals Iron less than	0.05
Free Chlorine	0.02

In appearance the sample was clear and colourless.

The analytical results show the water to have undergone contamination to some extent 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.

Certificate of Analysis.

Sample of water labelled : C.3/50. Tap by side of oven in bakehouse, Dicken Bros., 53 High Street, Newhall (South Staffordshire Water Supply).

Received from : Swadlincote District Urban District Council.

Date of Receipt : 23rd March, 1950.

Results of Analysis.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	Practically clear. Colourless.
pH. value	8.0
	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.) ..	400
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.37
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrites	trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	76
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.13
Temporary	55
Hardness Permanent	115
Total	170
Metals Iron	0.06
Free Chlorine	0.06

In appearance the sample was practically clear and colourless.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure to submit my fourth Annual Report of the work undertaken by my Department during 1950.

I have departed from my normal practice by incorporating the majority of my introductory remarks under the main headings in the report proper.

It is, however, necessary to refer to the changes during the year in members of the staff, with two departures and two new appointments. Constant changes render it most difficult to maintain continuity of efficiency this, however, was only achieved by the willing co-operation of the old and new members of the staff.

I desire also to record my sincere thanks for the cordial support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, for the willing co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health, my fellow officers and 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 1950

1900-1950—THE PAST 50 YEARS' PROGRESS

With the completion of the first 50 years of the 20th century, I think it is appropriate to pause for a moment and reflect upon the progress in environmental hygiene in this Urban Area during that period. According to the census figures of 1901, there were 3,454 dwellings in the area, the sanitary arrangements of some 2,883 being privy middens, and 50 possessed pail closets; in addition over 2,000 houses had ashpits. The figures for 1950 is 5,912 houses, 14 privy closets and 25 pail closets. (All the insanitary closets still in existence are located at dwellings well removed from normal means of sewage disposal.) It will thus be noted that some 2,458 houses have been erected or included in the Urban Area during the past 50 years. Regarding environmental improvements of the 3,454 houses in existence in 1900, some 2,894 have been provided with water closets and improved drainage systems. No ashpits are in existence during 1950. Regarding water supplies at 1900, some 78 dwellings used well water, whilst at 1950 only 4 houses use well water of a satisfactory quality. In addition to the above figures, there are countless other improvements for which no reliable figures are available, for example, dwellings provided with through ventilation, adequate damp courses, proper foodstores, adequate washing and cooking facilities, adequate means of artificial lighting, the removal of hundreds of old insanitary sinks, etc., etc.

Tribute must be paid to one of my predecessors, the late Mr. George Pollard, who, during the period 1912-1935, was responsible for the preparatory work leading up to the conversion of some 2,467 insanitary closets, a wonderful record.

It is also necessary to consider along with environmental improvements completed during the period under review, that many houses have been of such an insanitary condition as to warrant scheduling and demolishing under the various Acts of Parliament. Some 194 houses having been vacated and demolished during this period.

In addition, during 1938 and 1939, the Council had taken all necessary steps to declare over 100 houses to be included in a number of Clearance Areas. Unfortunately the outbreak of hostilities prevented the Orders from being confirmed.

However, in 1948 the Council resumed rehousing the occupants of Scheduled Dwellings and up to the end of 1950, eleven families (involving 41 persons) had been rehoused, an undertaking being accepted from the owners to demolish the eleven vacated dwellings.

Regarding the additional dwellings erected during the past 50 years, these total 1,765, of which up to the end of 1950 the Local Authority had erected 863 dwellings. (The 1,000th Municipal House was completed and handed to the selected applicant for occupation on the 11th May, 1951.)

HOUSING PROGRESS 1900-1950

Year	New Houses Erected		Houses Demolished			
	Council	Non-Council	Clearance Area of Clearance Order	Voluntary	Mining	Back to Back
1911	-	-	1	-	-	-
1914	-	-	4	-	-	2
1915	-	-	1	-	-	-
1916	-	1	4	1	3	-
1917	-	-	10+	1	-	-
1918	-	2	-	1	4	-
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	-	1	-	-	-	-
1921	34	4	2	1	-	-
1922	32	4	-	-	-	-
1923	-	10	-	-	-	-
1924	-	26	1	-	2	-
1925	-	33	3	-	-	-
1926	-	20	3	-	-	-
1927	50	31	-	3	-	-
1928	10	32	-	3	-	-
1929	80	12	3	-	-	-
1930	-	15	1	-	-	-
1931	101	15	8	3	-	-
1932	8	22	-	-	-	-
1933	120	22	2	-	-	-
1934	-	69	-	-	-	-
1935	8	82	5	-	-	-
1936	-	94	3	-	-	-
1937	49	132	28	-	-	-
1938	-	122	25	-	-	-
1939	1	82	21	-	-	-
1940	44	19	44	-	-	-
1946	12	1	-	-	-	-
1947	54	6	3	-	-	-
1948	119	22	-	-	-	-
1949	12	1	-	-	-	-
1950	149	22	8	-	-	-
	883	902	180	13	9	2

+Later reoccupied.

Total Houses demolished, etc. 194
 31/12/50. Scheduled Houses still occupied .. 97

The type of houses at present being erected with modern but very essential amenities such as baths, hot water, easy-clean tiled fire grates, electric light and power points, the abolition of dusty "nooks and corners," abundance of natural light and ventilation, surrounded by open spaces, were only dreams of the Sanitarians and other progressive workers 50 years ago.

Reflecting upon improvements in other sections of environmental hygiene, first, food : almost the whole of the open-fronted shops have now been enclosed thus reducing the possibility of contamination to food by flies, etc.

Practically every food retail premises in the Urban Area has co-operated with our clean food campaign by providing reasonable type of washing facilities for use of their employees ; in the majority of cases this takes the form of a sink with a geyser for heating water, with soap, nail brush and clean towels always available.

The methods of manufacture of most foodstuffs has been mechanised, removing some aspects of the danger to food. The introduction of frozen foods is another great improvement, not only in maintaining food hygienically, but only permitting the use of high quality raw foods for freezing.

The pre-packing of most foods up to the recent war was almost an established fact ; unfortunately due to various circumstances it may be many years before further progress can be achieved in this direction.



Old and now disused method of production of Ice Cream in United States of America.

(I understand that this illustration was used in an American Publication during the recent celebration of the centenary of commencement of manufacture of ice cream by Jacob Fussell.)

Milk supplies in the Urban Area have been made much safer of recent years. Except for a very small number of one man producer/retailers, the whole of the milk at present retailed in the Area is now sold bottled and is rendered safe from most types of disease by being either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested. The number of retailers of graded milk has increased from 8 in 1946 to 53 at the end of 1950.

The supplies of ice cream has also been improved ; gone are the back kitchen "saucepan methods," replaced by modern hygiene factory-made ice cream, wholesaled by the manufacturers to retailers in a pre-packed condition.

One of the most important developments in the handling of food at all stages of manufacture, storage, during sale and even in the consumer's home, is the development of refrigeration, a piece of equipment which is now regarded as an essential amenity in any business or dwelling house.

Another development of great importance of recent years is the introduction of chemical cleansing agents of various types, all designed to assist in the maintaining of equipment in a clean safe condition. Unfortunately the full value of these detergents have not up to date been appreciated or utilized, either by food handlers or sanitorians.

The number of factories and workshops in the Urban Area in 1915 was 54, at the end of 1950 they numbered 150. An even more important factor is the great improvement in amenities found at these factories for use of the workers, such as modern canteens, sanitary blocks, greatly improved working conditions, more adequate lighting and ventilation, etc.

Shops of all types have also increased tremendously in number from a mere 67 to 332 at the end of 1950. Here again working conditions and hours of employment have been improved, particularly for the young persons—gone are the 12 and 14 hours per day in the cold and dark shops.

The extent of overcrowding brought to light by the Housing Survey of 1935-36 has fortunately been almost abolished, the standards applied however were in the views of many only the first step in the achievement of a more realistic overcrowding standard based on sleeping rooms only.

The Future.

No community can exist on past achievements or improvements however wonderful they may be ; steps must be taken at all times to look forward, to aim for even better things, taking care however not to plan and alter things unless they will be of a lasting and permanent benefit to the community. I submit therefore that steps will have to be taken during the next few years to deal with the following outstanding environmental improvements :—

Housing—New Accommodation.

The number of new dwellings to be erected must be based on various factors, economic and otherwise ; the plea of newly-married families for houses may reach its peak within the next 2-3 years and then it is hoped it will commence to decline. Many years will, however, elapse before every lodger type housing applicant is satisfied.

The occupant type of housing applicant, both actual and potential, will, as time goes by, have to be given greater consideration, for it is a most healthy sign in a community when families begin to apply for houses, not so much on the grounds of overcrowding, but for a desire to improve their living conditions, particularly of the rising generation.

Aged Persons Dwellings.

The Council have recently taken a most important step in commencing to erect a further ten bungalows for aged persons. Many more of this type of dwelling would make a valuable contribution to the housing problem of the Urban Area—not only would it relieve the distressing conditions of aged persons in lodgings and far too large dwellings, it would be the means of starting a re-distribution of population in under occupied dwellings in the area.

Sub-standard Dwellings.

I have already made reference to the Scheduled Type of dwellings ; there is also a much larger group of dwellings in the Urban Area which may only have failed to be included in Schedules in pre-war days due to lack of resources for erecting a sufficiently larger number of houses to accommodate the families displaced. This group represents quite a proportion of the houses in existence prior to 1900. The type of house which, due to the general structural condition, it may not be possible to maintain habitable for many more years. It is therefore futile to even consider effecting improvements to these dwellings.

Housing Standards and Survey.

I have, during the past few years, repeatedly made reference to the urgent need for a comprehensive housing standard. To reiterate my remarks, such a standard could, in my opinion, be issued in full, and made operative in various stages over a period of years.

Whilst I am quite aware of the condition of the majority of dwellings in the area, a successful programme can only be evolved to ascertain the best methods of dealing with all types of houses, i.e. Scheduled, Sub-standard house and houses capable of improvement or only temporary repair, also to produce up-to-date data regarding overcrowding, after a complete and detailed survey of the Urban Area is carried out.

Such a survey will ultimately have to be undertaken. It will of course involve additional staff and some expenditure, but the benefit derived will, in my opinion, justify such steps being taken.

To illustrate the need for such a survey and a resultant programme, I insert the following schedule giving known details of the Sanitary conditions of dwellings along with a summary of known improvements carried out during the past 3 years.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY CONDITIONS OF DWELLINGS—

	Swadlincote		Ch. Gresley		Newhall		Total for U. Area			
	CA	T	CA	T	CA	T				
Water Supply										
Joint Stand Pipe out of doors ..	22	2	24	33	3	36	18	3	21	81
Separate Stand Pipe out of doors ..	3	-	3	5	-	5	2	-	2	10
Separate water from non-piped supply	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Towns water in separate wash-house	10	-	10	34	-	34	2	3	5	49
Towns water in joint wash-house ..	6	3	9	125	2	127	23	9	32	168
Separate wash-house, no water inside	7	-	7	7	-	7	4	-	4	18
Separate wash-house, water inside dwlg.	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Joint wash-house, no water inside ..	8	-	8	15	-	15	15	-	15	38
Joint wash-house, water inside dwlg.	-	-	-	13	3	16	7	-	7	23
Water supply in water closet ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation										
Joint water closets	12	-	12	70	-	70	14	3	17	99
Joint non-water closets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Privy Closets	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14
Pail Closets	16	-	16	6	-	6	3	-	3	25
Trough Closets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewage Disposal										
Septic Tanks	40	-	40	13	-	13	10	-	10	63
Sanitary Improvements										
*Bathrooms constructed	9	-	9	12	-	12	5	1	6	27
*Additional Water Closets	12	-	12	5	-	5	10	-	10	27
*New Wash-houses or Scullery	6	-	6	10	-	10	5	-	5	21
Separate water supply and new sinks inside Dwelling	2	-	2	5	-	5	2	-	2	9
*Conversion of Trough to Water Closets	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	8

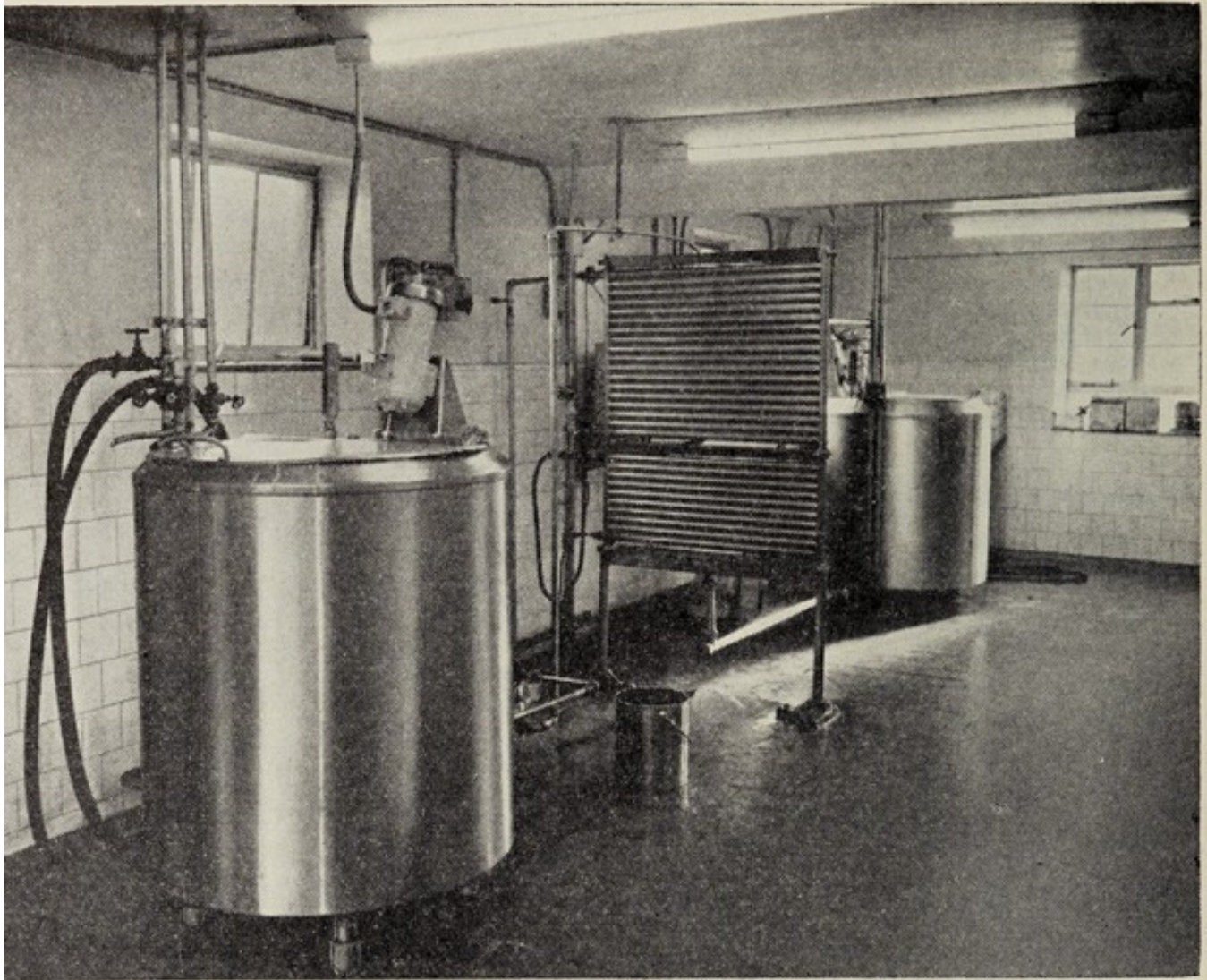
*This work carried out during period 1947-50.

Municipal Slaughterhouse.

Preliminary investigations are taking place regarding the establishment of a local Municipal Slaughterhouse ; the majority of the butchers in the area, I feel sure, would welcome such a project.

Unfortunately, due to the national economic position, it may be many years before such a scheme materialises.

Whilst one can at times be accused of over elaborating the need for care in the handling of food, it is necessary to be constantly vigilant for the careless or thoughtless act on the part of a food handler. We do endeavour at all times to impress upon them the importance of a regular routine or drill. With the development of the National Further Education System, it is to be hoped that facilities will be made available for interested food handlers to take special courses, including in such courses visits to model food establishments at convenient times, on this important subject of food hygiene.



Modern Type of Ice Cream Pasteurising Plant

The beautification of the Urban Area will be greatly assisted by the introduction of the recently-agreed scheme for the improvement of the disused clay workings. I would however made a plea for consideration to be given for some concentrated policy of all interested parties to improve various sections of open common land in the area, land which, unfortunately, many people use as a dumping ground for all manner of waste material, resulting in fly and rodent nuisances. This improvement would help to solve another pressing problem, by preventing these sites being available for use by caravan dwellers of a rather unpleasant type.

The levelling and grassing of these areas of land would add greatly to playing ground amenities of the Urban Area.

SANITARY REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

The duties of effecting essential repair and maintenance of dwellings in the Urban Area received considerable attention. The general condition of dwellings continued to deteriorate, owners in general are only undertaking essential work to keep the houses "wind and weatherproof." Unfortunately such urgent work as, for example,

general repointing of brickwork and repainting of woodwork is in the main being neglected. There can only be one result of this trend, one which gives very much cause for alarm, namely houses which, given proper maintenance, could easily have an expectancy of life of 30—50 or even more years, will rapidly deteriorate and become a liability to the community, only being fit for demolition in say 5–10 years' time.

The repair of property certainly is a most complexed and serious problem, with the numerous calls on a limited local building labour force ; lack of and delay in supply of materials, coupled with the cost of effecting repairs. Owners give these aspects as their grounds for complaint and in some cases delay in meeting their obligations in law—to maintain dwellings in all respects fit for human habitation. In the event of the complaints being proved, steps should be taken on a national basis as quickly as possible by carrying out a review with the owners making complaints, such a review should also quite naturally consider the views of Local Authorities and their Officers. I would suggest that any subsequent recommendations must include a proviso making the continuation of any improved monitory conditions subject to an annual certificate of condition of each dwelling, signed by a Sanitary Officer.

I am amazed at the fortitude of many housewives who put up with most unpleasant and difficult conditions for long periods of time before resorting to complaining to this department. Steps are taken as quickly as possible to alleviate their difficulties.

The effect of mining operations of various types of minerals upon dwellings often creates difficulties necessitating the prompt execution of urgent repairs. Every endeavour is taken to assist all interested parties with this type of problem, some delays are however inevitable.

The liasion and excellent relationship which exist between the Officers of the National Coal Board and your own Staff assists tremendously in dealing with these difficulties.

This problem however is not peculiar to this area nor are the effects, whilst fairly extensive, so severe as are encountered in other mining districts.

In the hope of reducing all possible delay, authorisation of the appropriate Committee is obtained for Statutory Notice as soon as it is felt that normal methods are not producing speedy co-operation of owners in the carrying out of repairs. During the year, whilst authorisation was obtained as regards 94 dwellings, Statutory Notices were only served on the owners of 20 dwellings.

Permission was obtained to take further proceedings in five instances; due to the work subsequently being completed, it became unnecessary to use the authority.

COMPLAINTS

The following list of 914 complaints gives some indication of the wide variety of reasons for occupants of dwellings and other persons making complaint to this office.

All possible steps are taken to inspect the alleged nuisances as soon as practicable after receipt of the complaint. In the majority of cases the complaints are all too well founded. The owner or person responsible for the conditions existing is then contacted and the position is clearly stated. In the event of the owner or agent agreeing to place the necessary remedial work in the hands of a Contractor, we usually follow this up by pressing the builder to co-operate in giving early attention to the repairs. The local builders render great assistance in these matters by giving urgent Public Health repairs priority on their lists.

Complains	Complaints inspected	Complaints receiving immediate attention	Complaints Inspected & forwarded to other Depts.	Total
Privies, Pails	—	—	1	1
Defective Water Closets	4	—	—	4
Defective Cistern	7	—	—	7
Defective Pedestal	3	—	—	3
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	2	—	1	3
Additional Water Closet provided ..	1	—	—	1
Dustbins	304	—	—	304
Dirty Closets	1	—	—	1
Defective Waste Pipes, Drains, etc. ..	3	1	3	7
Drains Obstructed	8	12	30	50
Defective Drain Fittings	4	—	1	5
Paving of Yards and Courts	2	—	3	5
Roofs Repaired	3	—	—	3
Rainwater Pipes	1	—	—	1
Eaves Gutter	8	—	—	8
Defective Gully	2	—	—	2
Chimneys Overhauled	2	—	—	2
Defective Sinks	2	—	—	2
Replacements	1	—	—	1
Insufficient Ventilation	1	—	—	1
Window Frames Repaired	4	—	1	5
Defective Sashcords and Furniture ..	5	—	—	5
Dampness	25	—	2	27
Perished Brickwork	1	—	—	1
Water in Cellars	2	—	—	2
Lack of Water Supply	2	—	—	2
Burst Water Pipes	2	2	3	7
Defective Water Fittings	3	1	—	4
Dirty Condition	5	—	—	5
Offensive Accumulation	12	—	—	12
Houses Unoccupied	1	—	—	1
Offensive Smells	13	—	—	13
Industrial Smoke Nuisances	4	1	—	5
Domestic Smoke Nuisances	4	—	3	7
Greenhouses	1	—	—	1
Additional Washing Facilities	—	1	—	1
Adequate Cooking Facilities	9	—	—	9
Rains In	9	—	—	9
Repair of Wash Coppers	14	—	—	14
Defective Ceiling Plaster	9	—	—	9
Firegrates Repaired	4	—	2	6
Ceilings Repaired	—	—	1	1
Perished Wall and Ceiling Plaster ..	3	—	2	5
Doors Repaired	1	—	—	1
Handrails Provided	1	—	—	1
Defective Wash-house	—	—	1	1
Defective or Dangerous Floors	7	—	2	9

COMPLAINTS—continued.

External Walls Repaired	4	—	—	4
General Housing Defects	49	—	—	49
Obstructed Building or Site	2	—	1	3
Unsound Food	13	—	—	13
Miscellaneous	48	—	—	48
Animals Causing Nuisance.				
Poultry	1	—	1	2
Cats	1	—	—	1
Rabbits	1	—	—	1
Dogs	2	—	—	2
Infestation				
Rats	124	—	—	124
Mice	36	—	—	36
Beetles	29	—	—	29
Ants	13	—	—	13
Crickets	3	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	8	—	—	8
Fleas	1	—	—	1
Cockroaches	3	—	—	3
	838	18	58	914

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out, and notices served, during 1950 :—

Housing.

Housing Act 1936, Section 9

No. of inspections 196

No. of reinspections 247

Overcrowding—No. of inspections 526

Applications for Council Houses 1,197

Council Houses 702

Public Health Act 1936—Inspections 815

Reinspections 1,268

General.

Provision of ashbins 520

Atmospheric Test 7

Smoke Abatement 163

Factories 205

Verminous Premises 24

Schools 25

Shops 101

Animals, Keeping of 61

Water Supplies 108

Infectious Diseases 46

Food Premises 1,226

Rats and Mice Destruction Acts 2,846

Miscellaneous (Building Licensing, Caravans, etc.) 118

Drains Testing and Inspected 116

5,151

5,566

TOTAL 10,717

Interviews in Office.

Persons making complaints	253
Owners and Contractors	268
Housing Applicants	2,503
	3,024

Number of Notices Served.

	Informal	Formal
Housing Act 1936—Section 9	148	—
Public Health Act 1936	454	20
Shops Act 1912—1936	11	—
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	682	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations	154	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	104	—
TOTAL	1,553	20

REPAIRS COMPLETED—SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

The following table gives details of the repairs completed after preliminary or statutory action by this department:—

External	Internal
W.C. Conversions 1	Replacements of Sinks 3
Defective—	Additional Sinks 2
Water Closets 14	Defective Sash-cords and Furniture Repairs 39
Water Supplies 7	Ventilation Improved 3
Water Closet Basins 7	Additional Ventilation provided 2
Water Closet Seats 6	Internal Penetrating Dampness 19
Water Closet Cisterns 16	Rising Dampness 7
Additional Water Closets provided 8	Water in Cellars 1
Urinals 4	Additional Water Supply 2
Provision of Dustbins 150	Burst Water Pipes 7
Dirty Closets 1	Defective Water Fittings Repaired 12
Defective Waste Pipes, etc. 23	Overcrowding 5
Defective Drain Fittings 19	Dirty Conditions Improved 2
New Drains 14	Verminous Premises Cleansed 8
Relaid Drains 8	Other Defects 3
Drains Obstructed 92	Additional Water Facilities provided 2
Drainage Repairs 6	Adequate Cooking Facilities provided 34
Paving of Yards and Courts 9	Defective Furnace Pans Repaired 12
Roofs, etc. 59	Repair of Wash Coppers 15
Roofs Repaired 21	Wash Coppers provided 1
Rainwater Pipes Repaired 11	Firegrates repaired 12
Eaves Gutters Overhauled 36	Foodstores provided 7
Chimneys Overhauled 28	Floors Repaired 26
Windows 5	Ceilings Repaired 81
Window Frames Repaired 14	Walls Replastered 74
Window Frames Renewed 19	Doors Repaired 13
Offensive Accumulations 15	Handrails provided 6
Animals Improperly Kept 2	Stairs Repaired 4
Pigs 2	
Poultry 2	
Industrial Smoke Nuisance 1	
Domestic Smoke Nuisances 13	
Walls Repaired 5	
Perished Wall Pointing 46	
Perished Brickwork of Walls 22	
686	402

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(i) By the Local Authority	149
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	22

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)	815
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,205
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	Nil
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	602

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	453
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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 Authority 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 ..	20
ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	31
(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	Nil
ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
iii. Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	8

- (D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- i. Number of separate tenements or 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

SUPERVISION OF DRAINAGE WORK

This important aspect of environmental hygiene is often overlooked by many people. Quite a number of drainage repairs on works arise through one or more of the following :—

- (a) New or improvement work to dwellings.
- (b) Faulty construction in the first instance by inexperienced workmen.
- (c) Choked drains due to accident or carelessness.
- (d) Affects of subsidence on the drains.

It is regrettable that many people still attempt to carry out drainage work without proper advice or supervision also ignoring the requirements of the Public Health Act to give the requisite period of notice before engaging on this type of work.

The following table gives details of work undertaken on drains, indicating the length of drain and number of drainage fittings involved. The appropriate test was applied to the completed work in each case.

Work Inspection No.	4" Drain (in feet)	6" Drain (in feet)	Additional W.C's.	Gullies	Sinks	Inspection Chambers
1	62	—	2	3	2	2
2	7½	—	—	1	—	—
3	4	2	—	2	—	—
4	5	—	—	1	—	1
5	2	—	—	—	—	—
6	20	2	—	1	—	2
7	2	—	—	1	—	—
8	12	—	1	—	1	—
9	5	—	1	1	1	1
10	18	—	1	1	1	—
11	16	—	1	1	1	—
12	—	6	—	—	—	1
13	8	—	1	1	1	—
14	24	—	1	1	1	1
15	38	—	—	—	—	1
16	14½	—	1	—	—	2
17	40	—	1	1	1	1
18	10	3	1	—	—	1
19	14	—	1	1	1	1
20	40	—	—	3	3	1
21	8	—	1	1	1	1
	350	13	13	20	14	16

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

The Council approve the proposal of the Health and Housing Committee to undertake a Municipal Dustbin Scheme on the 27th September, 1949. Due to delay in obtaining a regular supply of dustbins, it was not possible to commence delivery of dustbins during 1949. The first Municipal Dustbin was actually delivered to a dwelling in the Urban Area on the 2nd January, 1950.

Dustbins provided during 1950.

By Council	215
By Owner	62
By Occupant	13
	<hr/>
Total	290
	<hr/>

The surprising feature is the number of dustbins provided by owners and occupants outside the scheme amounting to about 25% of the total provided during the year.

The scheme includes an annual charge of five shillings per receptacle provided. The annual charge is made upon the Rate Demand Note each year.

Quite naturally, being a new Public Health Service, a number of difficulties were encountered and overcome.

Briefly the method adopted is, upon receipt of a complaint from various sources, a visit is paid to the premises to check the condition of the dustbin in use. A letter is then forwarded to the owner stating a new dustbin is required setting out the details of the scheme and giving seven days in which to provide one. The occupant is informed of the scheme, also of the implications of the same. We now find it necessary to confirm our interview with the occupant and forward a copy of our letter to the owner.

Upon expiration of the warning period, a requisition is made out to the Stores Department for the delivery of a dustbin. The Council's driver is instructed to obtain a delivery note signature from the occupant, this on occasions proves most difficult, particularly where the housewife also goes out to work. Various methods have had to be devised to obtain this signature, including members of my staff calling during the evening for the same.

Each dustbin delivered is numbered, the number being entered on a record card in the office and may prove most useful in years to come to check the exchanging of dustbins by various persons.

Difficulties have arisen when an owner has failed to inform us that he intends to obtain a dustbin and does many times place an order, and in fact in some instances a dustbin is delivered by a local trader prior to the delivery of the Municipal Dustbin. In these cases care must be exercised to avoid mixing up of the numbering system.

Up to date it has not been necessary to supply a second dustbin to any dwelling, it is therefore impossible at this stage to estimate the life of the dustbins.

The type of dustbin provided will naturally be most important in this matter: the only dustbin which, in my opinion, is an economic proposition is the British Standard Dustbin, the cost of which may in the first instance appear very high, but will amply repay by giving extra years of life.

It is unfortunate that so early in the scheme the use of galvanised bins have for the present been banned by the Ministry.

Many owners have, upon being approached as to the condition of defective dustbin, complained strongly of misuse of dustbins by occupants who, they allege, do not replace the lids properly, use of the dustbins as an incinerator, etc., also of the refuse collectors that they unnecessarily handle the dustbins very roughly, this type of complaint being passed to the Surveyor's Department for their investigation. I regret to state there is justification on occasions for complaint by owners.

One of the most difficult problems arising from the scheme is the question as to the best method of recovering the annual charge by the owner from the occupant. A number of owners do not make any attempt to recover this small annual charge; this type of owner is, I must admit, in a minority. Attempts have been made by some owners to obtain far more than the five shillings charged. I have even heard of a case where 6d. per week extra was suggested. In my standard letter to the occupant, I make two suggestions (*a*) to pay 1d. per week for 44 weeks and 2d. for the remaining 8 weeks of the year or (*b*) to repay the 5/- once per year. I personally favour the second suggestion and thus avoid interfering with the normal rent of a house.

Whatever are the faults of the Municipal Scheme, it is inevitable that some such scheme must be operated whilst the present legal position as to the provision of dustbins is so complicated. It would be impossible to allow the health of the inhabitants to be endangered whilst legal battles were being fought over the provision of a dustbin to each dwelling in the Urban Area let at a rental; the only local decision up to date being in respect of one dwelling only.

The only effective answer to this problem is the clarification of the law; it is to be hoped that this will now not be long delayed.

WATER SUPPLY

Preliminary steps have been taken during the year to further reduce the number of dwellings taking water from other sources than the Council's water mains.

I also obtained a number of samples of water from the two types of piped water supply in use in the Urban Area, particularly in certain parts of the district which present special problems for the distribution of water, due to the type of main or possible effect from mining subsidence. During the year 23 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

RODENT CONTROL

The control of rodents in the Urban Area presents a serious problem, which is tackled vigorously by the Council's Rodent Operator, with technical assistance by my Assistant.

It is rather unique that the number of visits and actual cases of infestation were almost identical during the past two years.

The new legislation "The Prevention of Damage by Pest Act, 1949," an Act to re-enact with modifications the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation, came into force on the 31st March, 1950; it is therefore rather early to comment on the effects of various new provisions. In anticipation of possible difficulties which may arise from these new provisions, vigorous representations were made by several prominent bodies including the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, Local Authorities Associations and individual authorities or persons, including your own officers.

Regarding Section 3—dealing with the notification of the presence of Rats "in substantial numbers," up to date we have not experienced any difficulty in this respect; the majority of occupants of premises if they only see an odd rat or even traces of them have, I am pleased to say, acquired the habit of notifying the matter to my office forthwith. Such prompt co-operation by the general public greatly assists our activities and reduced the delay in commencing treatment to a minimum. I feel that such a position reflects credit upon the Rodent Service.

It was again found unnecessary to resort to Statutory action against any individual.

The incidence of cases of rodent infestation follows closely various factors, including the effects of mining subsidence upon sewers and drainage systems, the proximity of premises to agricultural buildings, and unusual types of business premises in the Urban Area, making supervision of personnel very difficult—

- (a) to avoid the indiscriminate dumping of waste food by workers.
- (b) the impossibility of removing the cover provided by stacked completed materials,
- (c) the mode of manufacture and the type of materials manufactured in the Area, and
- (d) the large area of land required for storage of completed materials makes proofing of the buildings and storage yards impracticable.

Whilst no actual contracts have been signed between the Council and the local industrial firms, the majority of firms in the area have requested regular periodical check visits to their premises by the rodent operator to ascertain if infestation exists by the use of test baiting.

The cost of all work undertaken at business premises is recovered from the owners.

The Local Authority premises, including refuse tips and sewage disposal works, are visited regularly and treatments undertaken if found necessary, 28 such treatments being carried out during the year. Considerable difficulty is experienced in dealing with infestations at the refuse tips due to the unsatisfactory condition of the same.

It is regrettable to record that up to date we have not been able to establish any liaison for treatment, etc., between the organisation wholly responsible for rodent work on agricultural holdings.

The co-operation of the Divisional Rodent Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in obtaining the supply of publicity material in the form of leaflets and posters, was most helpful in maintaining a regular publicity campaign.

The present method of transport used by the rodent operator is far from satisfactory ; it is hoped that in the near future a better type of transport will be available.

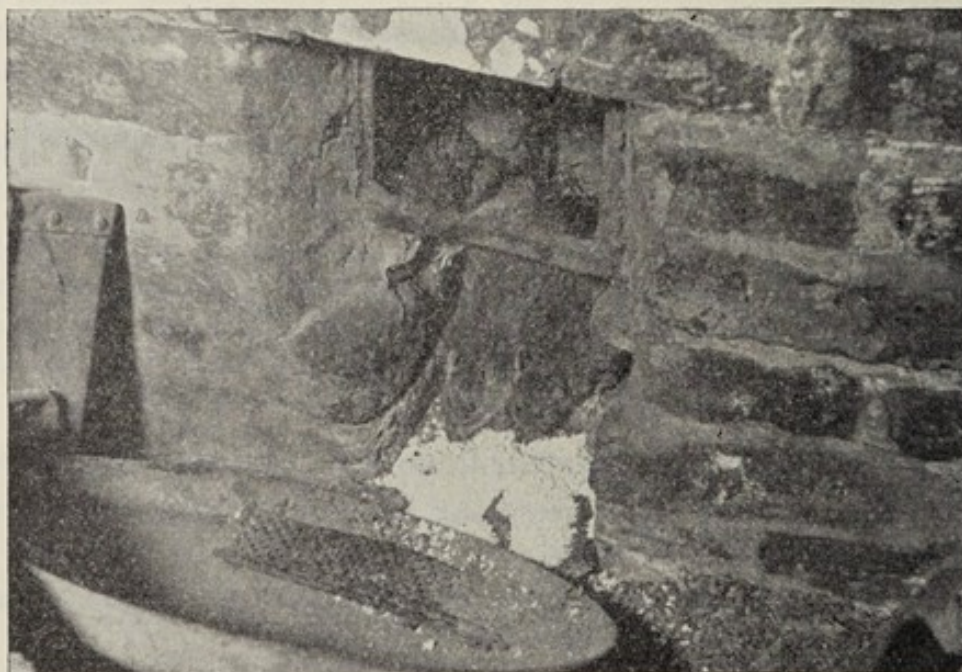


Figure 3.

Pre-baiting : Two rats feeding at a heap of plain bait.

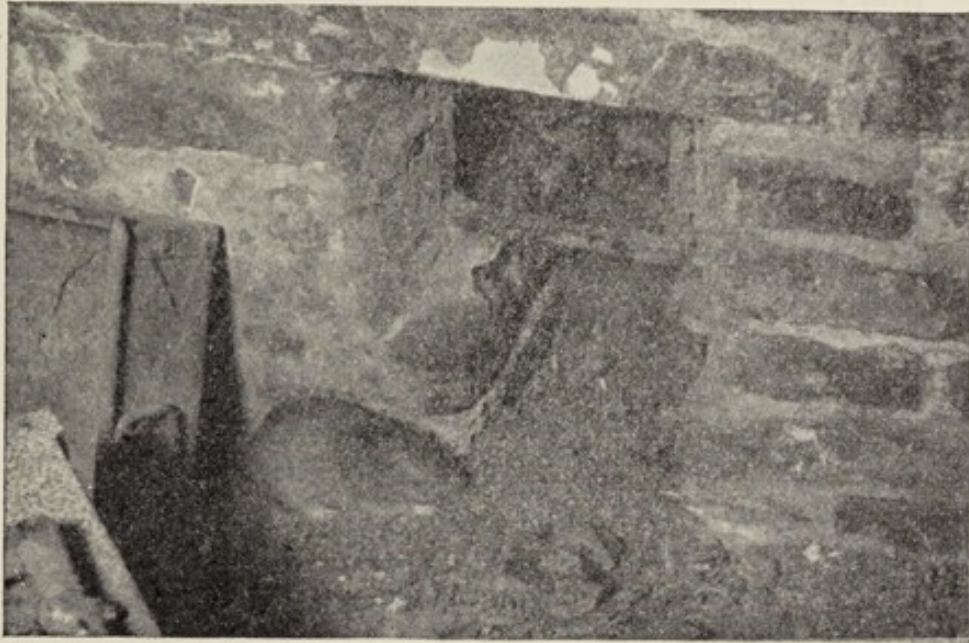


Figure 4.

Rats feeding off poison bait which has been laid in the place shown in Figure 3.

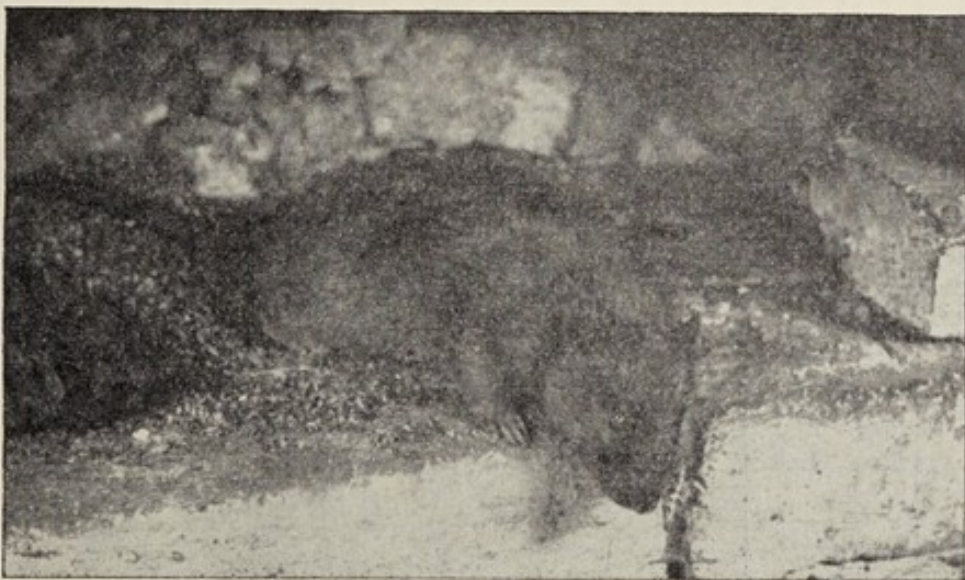


Figure 5.

The kill. Dead rats on a heap of bait containing zinc phosphide.

I am indebted to His Majesty's Stationery Office for permission to reproduce the above illustrations.

SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Type of Premises	No. of Complaints	No. of Treatments		No. of Baited Points				Bodies Recovered		Estimated Kill			
		Major	Minor	Prebait		Poison Bait		Rats Major	Rats Minor	Mice	Mice		
				Major	Minor	Major	Minor						
Shops and Food Premises	21	—	20	—	280	—	260	—	7	15	—	35	142
Dwelling Houses	716	—	599	—	2,205	—	1,671	—	251	8	—	770	141
Factories	8	2	10	70	148	70	121	34	24	45	90	63	45
Farms	2	—	2	—	18	—	18	—	5	—	—	14	—
Local Authority's Concerns	28	3	28	123	662	123	625	56	157	—	95	358	25
Miscellaneous	17	—	18	—	250	—	214	—	36	—	—	95	13
	792	5	677	193	3,563	193	2,909	90	480	68	185	1,335	366
		682		3,756		3,102		570		68	1,520		366
				6,858				638					1,886

Total weight of damp bait .. 8 cwts. 2 lbs. 2 ozs.

Poison used (in ounces) .. Zinc Phosphide with sausage rusk base = 75 ozs. = 4 lb. 11 ozs. } 5 lbs. 3 ozs.
 Arsenious Oxide with Bread Mash Base = 8 ozs. = 8 ozs. }

MONTHLY SUMMARY

1950	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Premises Infested and Baited	No. of Prebait Points	No. of Poison Bait Points	Amount of Bait Laid (in ozs.)	Dead Rats Found	Dead Mice Found	Estimated No. of Rats Killed	Estimated No. of Mice Killed	Amount of Poison Used (in ozs.)
January	60	64	415	311	1,556	43	-	148	-	8
February	74	64	383	315	1,464	59	4	130	51	9
March	10	10	127	111	492	16	3	41	22	2
April	152	110	355	251	1,316	54	-	130	22	6
May	96	73	351	296	1,349	95	45	206	95	10
June	115	102	437	336	1,647	23	3	69	12	10
July	60	51	340	311	1,331	41	13	154	62	6
August	34	34	226	191	869	28	-	76	22	4
September	53	43	155	133	598	23	-	69	-	3
October	42	42	271	245	1,058	34	-	108	35	6
November	34	35	319	276	1,233	74	-	208	-	9
December	62	54	377	326	1,457	80	-	181	45	10
Totals	792	682	3,756	3,102	14,370	570	68	1,520	366	83

SEWERS

The maintenance treatment of the manholes situated on the Council's Sewerage System is one of the most important means of controlling the rodent population in the Urban Area. During the year, in accordance with our obligations under the Act, two such treatments were undertaken, the first in March and the second in September, 1950. With the completion of additional length of sewers required for the new housing estates in the Urban Area, the total number of manholes increased from 772 to over 810.

The location and number of manholes from which complete takes are recorded varies in each treatment. Various factors can be responsible for this, the season as regards breeding, the type of prevailing weather (during very wet weather quite a number of manholes cannot be baited) and of course the effect of mining subsidence upon the sewers.

Complete takes are where the number of rats are such that all the pre-bait deposited in a manhole is consumed by the rats before the next pre-bait or poison bait is placed in the manhole.

I understand that the number of bodies of rats removed from the sewers at the Sewage Disposal Works during the period of treatment is often very large and quite impressive. On occasions at least 50 to 90 bodies are removed at one time.

12th Maintenance Treatment completed March, 1950.

Section	No. of Man-holes	No. not baited	No. baited	Av. Pre-bait Takes			
				C.	P.	Total Takes	N.T.
1 Woodville	70	22	48	8	6	14	34
2 Midway	69	22	47	9	5	14	33
3 Newhall	70	30	40	15	2	17	23
4 Newhall	70	28	42	10	7	17	25
5 Newhall	36	14	22	9	3	12	10
6 Stanton	70	19	51	1	—	1	50
7 Swadlincote ..	69	21	48	5	8	13	35
8 Swadlincote ..	69	27	42	—	—	—	42
9 Swadlincote ..	70	28	42	8	1	—	33
10 Church Gresley ..	70	21	49	6	4	10	39
11 Church Gresley ..	70	23	47	6	3	9	38
12 Castle Gresley ..	39	17	22	4	1	5	17
13 New Estate, Midway	39	2	37	—	—	—	37
Total	811	274	537	81	40	121	416
Percentage		33.78	66.21	9.98	4.93	14.91	51.29

13th Maintenance Treatment completed October, 1950.

Section	No. of Man-holes	No. not baited	No. baited	Av. Pre-bait Takes			
				C.	P.	Total Takes	N.T.
1 Woodville	70	29	41	7	7	14	27
2 Midway	69	20	49	27	—	27	22
3 Newhall	70	26	44	21	—	21	23
4 Newhall	70	38	32	17	—	17	15
5 Newhall	36	10	26	5	—	5	21
6 Stanton	70	20	50	8	2	10	40
7 Swadlincote ..	69	18	51	9	2	11	40
8 Swadlincote ..	69	23	46	11	—	11	35
9 Swadlincote ..	70	31	39	20	2	22	17
10 Church Gresley ..	70	21	49	3	2	5	44
11 Church Gresley ..	70	23	47	8	1	9	38
12 Church and Castle Gresley ..	39	15	24	—	2	2	22
13 New Estate Midway	39	13	26	—	—	—	26
Total	811	287	524	136	18	154	370
Percentage ..		35.38	64.61	16.76	2.21	18.98	45.62

To enable the results of Maintenance Treatment of Sewers to be compared, the following table of the 13 treatments up to the end of 1950 has been compiled:—

Summary of Maintenance Treatment of Sewers.

Treatment	Date	Total No. of Man-holes	No. not baited	No. baited	Pre-bait Takes				Down Pipe etc.
					C.	P.	Total Takes	N.T.	
1st	Feb. 1944	489	119	370	Pre-Bait Poison		125 111	245 14	— —
2nd	Sept. 1944	489	425	64	3	4	S 11 T 18	46	Pre-Bait Poison
3rd	July, 1944	463	26	447	—	7	11 18	1	
4th	Feb. 1945	489	69	420	12	17	35 64	373	—
5th	Nov. 1945	489	68	421	15	19	18 45	375	—
6th	May, 1946	640	—	434	15	19	38 72	349	—
7th	May, 1946	640	—	434	76	44	120	314	178
8th	Apr. 1947	653	207	446	112	118	230	216	177
9th	Dec. 1947	675	344	331	32	53	85	246	183
9th	Aug. and Sept. 1948	740	206	534	83	98	181	353	—
10th	Apr. 1949	740	235	505	79	106	185	320	—
11th	Nov. 1949	772	249	523	122	67	189	334	—
12th	Mar. 1950	811	274	537	81	40	121	416	—
13th	Sept. 1950	811	287	524	136	18	154	370	—

Abbreviations : C—Complete Takes. P—Part Takes. N.T.—No Takes.

DISINFESTATION

Whilst the total number of cases of disinfestation work undertaken during the year is not large, they do present serious problems and often considerable discomfort to the occupant of dwellings infested.

Due no doubt to the lack of suitable weather for breeding during the summer months, it was not necessary to deal with any cases of cricket infestation.

Satisfactory results were obtained on two occasions by the use of smoke generator type of dispenser of a proprietorial brand of insecticide used in conjunction with a liquid insecticide.

The practice of issuing packets (free of charge) of an approved type of powdered insecticide was continued: this I am sure was the means of preventing many cases of major infestation of vermin.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	
Ants	-	-	-	3	1	1	
Beetles	-	-	-	2	-	3	
Crickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bugs	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Miscellaneous ..	1	2	-	1	-	1	
	1	2	-	6	2	6	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Ants	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Beetles	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Crickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bugs	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous ..	2	2	-	2	1	1	13
	4	3	-	2	1	1	28

Number of gallons of Insecticide used—16 galls. 3 pt.

Number of packets of D.D.T. Powder issued—52.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

All notified cases of infectious disease are investigated as soon as practicable after notification, the value of such information as to contacts, etc., depends upon the full co-operation of the medical practitioner and our Staff in order that prompt action can be taken to remove any possible danger to other members of the community.

The practice of terminal disinfection of rooms used by infected cases was only carried out upon request. One often marvels at the faith people put in our disinfection operations, little realizing how useless it is if they do not co-operate fully by a thorough and old fashioned spring clean of the infected room and its contents.

Tins of a highly concentrated disinfectant are issued free of charge. With the derationing of soap, the urgent need for additional soap during period of infection ceased.

Disinfections carried out during 1950.

No. of Cases	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	
Tuberculosis ..	2	1	—	—	4	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	3	8	5	1	1	2	
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Totals : ..	6	9	5	1	6	3	
No. of Cases	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	5	1	1	—	14
Scarlet Fever ..	1	3	2	2	1	1	30
Miscellaneous ..	—	1	2	—	1	—	6
Totals : ..	1	4	9	3	3	1	50
No. of Rooms	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	
Tuberculosis ..	3	1	—	—	4	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	3	9	5	1	1	2	
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Totals : ..	6	10	5	1	6	3	
No. of Rooms	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	5	1	1	—	15
Scarlet Fever ..	1	3	2	2	2	1	32
Miscellaneous ..	—	1	2	—	1	—	6
Totals : ..	1	4	9	3	4	1	53

Number of Tins of Disinfectant issued	48
Number of Library Books disinfected	43
Number of Tablets of Soap Issued	35

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Byelaws.

The Council resolved to adopt the Model Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Practices and Conditions in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, on the 28th February, 1950. I believe the Council were one of the first Local Authorities to take this step. The byelaws were confirmed by the Ministry of Food on the 17th May, 1950, and became operative on the 19th June, 1950. The principle reason for the delay in formal application being made for confirmation was that the Council desired to incorporate a number of amendments to the byelaws—the Health and Housing Committee originally considered the adoption of the byelaws in November, 1949.

The proposed amendments were Clause 1 (interpretation)—to extend the terms returnable fish containers, returnable ice cream cans and returnable biscuit tins to include all types of returnable containers. The Committee had in mind two additional types of containers which certainly caused considerable trouble—namely containers used for the transport and sale by retail of cooked meats and potato crisp containers. This proposed amendment also caused amendment of the wording of several other clauses. The other proposed amendment was subsequently adopted by the Ministry—Clause 6(a) (ii) requiring the removal of refuse or filth from food rooms used for food trade on business premises twice per day, i.e. at the end of each working period—morning and evening.

The adoption of the food byelaws naturally necessitated the intensification of our Clean Food Campaign. I therefore decided that the most logical approach to the problem would be to survey the food premises in the Urban Area to ascertain if each premises had adequate facilities provided to be capable of complying with the requirements of the byelaws. It was found necessary to request a number of proprietors of shops to provide a better type of washing facilities, in some cases it was necessary to require additional washing facilities in a more convenient point in relationship to the sanitary accommodation.

In all cases I insisted, I think rightly so, that hot water must be provided by instantaneous means, i.e. hot water circulating system or some type of water heater, that a sufficient number of towels be provided to avoid the dirty towel being a source of recontaminating the freshly-washed hands and that an adequate supply of soap and a nail brush should always be available. I am pleased to report in a number of cases I have been successful in obtaining the installation of hot-air hand drying units.

In two cases where a fairly large number of females are employed, I have been successful in obtaining the installation of a portable incinerator to further assist in the improvement of personal hygiene.

The prompt and willing co-operation of food traders in carrying out these sanitary improvements was most gratifying.

Steps were also taken to obtain the installation of suitable refrigerators to each food premises: quite a number were in fact installed during the year.

A considerable amount of publicity was given to the adoption of the byelaws by the local press and by circular to each food trader in the area.

On a number of occasions I gave informal talks to food handlers on their responsibilities in this matter. The majority of persons engaged in the food industry, I am quite satisfied, are willing to co-operate and do contribute very much to the sale of clean safe food. Unfortunately the hard core of the problem is the odd person here and there who, at times, becomes lax or careless in their vigilance, the persons who constantly make it so necessary to continue to tell the same food hygiene story time and time again, often preaching to the converted until we hope we finally awaken their civic consciousness to care for the well-being of their fellow men.

The sale or exposure of food for sale in the open air presents a difficult problem, regarding which very little progress has been made up to date. I am pleased to record that the Council are mindful of this problem and are engaged in the preliminary steps with the intention of providing a covered market, this will be a tremendous step forward which will be appreciated, not only by the general public, but also the food traders using the Market. There are a number of facilities I hope the Council will be able to incorporate in this scheme.

Regarding mobile sales vehicles, many traders are now taking steps to provide some form of cover for their goods exposed for sale. The lack of washing facilities still requires to be arranged.

Register of Food Premises.

Type of Premises	Swadlincote Ward	Newhall Ward	Gresley Ward	Outside U.D.	Total
Bakehouses	8	2	5	—	15
Butcher's Shops	16	8	8	—	32
Catering Establishments	35	8	16	—	59
Corn Merchants	2	1	1	—	4
Wet Fish and Fish Premises	9	4	7	—	19
Green Grocers	3	5	2	—	10
General Food Retailers	62	30	41	—	133
Licensed Slaughterhouses	8	8	5	—	21
Licensed Slaughtermen	11	8	10	6	35
Total	154	74	95	6	328

Inspection of Food Premises

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Retail Food Premises	16	24	35	10	11	20	
Making Up Premises and Caterers	4	5	7	10	2	9	
Bakehouses	3	4	4	4	4	3	
Dairies and Dairymen	29	22	27	32	11	9	
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	10	19	27	35	21	67	
Slaughterhouses	—	1	—	1	—	1	
Butchers' Shops	4	5	4	1	4	4	
Market Stalls	22	24	32	33	10	9	
Offensive Trades	5	8	4	6	1	2	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Retail Food Premises	26	13	23	15	40	36	269
Making Up Premises and Caterers	10	1	5	5	6	23	87
Bakehouses	4	—	2	3	7	15	53
Dairies and Dairymen	15	7	9	17	31	13	222
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	42	22	28	18	20	10	319
Slaughterhouses	1	1	—	2	—	—	7
Butchers' Shops	3	2	5	7	7	11	57
Market Stalls	6	4	8	8	9	3	168
Offensive Trades	5	1	3	7	5	—	47

The following table supplies details of the items of food, which during the past year have been found unfit for human consumption upon inspection. The food in all cases has been voluntarily surrendered by the food traders. 125 Condemnation Food Certificates have been issued to enable the traders to attempt in many cases to negotiate some compensation for the loss incurred. The unsound food was in each case dealt with under the standard procedure laid down by the Ministry of Food. Whilst the amount of food dealt with in this manner only forms a very small percentage of the food consumed in the Urban Area, it is regrettable that such waste should occur, particularly when in some instances the waste could have been avoided by more careful handling at the point of manufacture or during transit or even in one or two cases at the retail premises.

Description	Weight		Remarks	Total Weight				No. of Tins
	lbs.	ozs.		Cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	ozs.	
A. Home Killed Meats.								
Bacon Shoulder	14	-	Decomposition ..					
Bacon Rolled	17	-	Improperly Cured ..					
Ox Tongue and Trimmings ..	6	-	Putrefaction	-	1	9	-	-
B. Preserved Meats.								
Sausages (Beef)	5	-	Decomposition	-	-	5	-	-
C. Imported Canned Meats.								
Pork (Finnish)	4	-	Blown					1
Luncheon Meat	14	3	Punctured and Blown					18
Minced Beef (Australia) ..	-	12	Blown					1
Pork Luncheon Meat (Danish)	11	8	Punctured					5
Corned Beef (Argentine) ..	24	-	Punctured and Mouldy					4
Jellied Veal (Holland) ..	6	12	Punctured					1
Meat Roll	4	6	Blown					7
Meat and Gravy	1	4	Punctured					1
Ham	55	15½	Punctured and blown					3
Stewed Steak (Irish)	1	1	Punctured					1
Veal (Dutch)	30	-	Decomposition					5
Meat Paste	-	3	Punctured	1	1	14	0½	1
D. Imported Preserved Meats.								
Cooked Udders	85	-	Decomposition	-	3	1	-	-
E. Fish and Fish Products.								
Crab Paste	-	10	.. ..					2
Sardines	-	5½	.. ..					1
Salmon	-	11½	.. ..					2
Lobster in Jelly	-	8	.. ..					2
Pilchards	5	14	.. ..					6
Kippered Herrings	-	14	.. ..	-	-	8	15	1
F. Game and Poultry, etc.								
Rabbits	27	-	.. ..					11
								carcases
Frozen Egg	6	Drums	.. ..	-	-	27	-	6
						6 drums		drums
G. Fruit and Fruit Juices.								
Cherries	18	2	.. ..					10
Grapes	12	4	.. ..					7
Oranges	1	15	.. ..					1
Greengage	3	4	.. ..					2
Apples	3	6	.. ..					2
Pineapples	1	-	.. ..					1
Peaches	2	13	.. ..					2

Description	Weight		Remarks	Total Weight				No. of Tins	
	lbs.	ozs.		Cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	ozs.		
G. Fruit and Fruit Juices—continued									
Plums	21	6	.. ..	..	..	..	..	13
Tomatoes	771	2½	.. ..	..	..	..	..	352
Tomato Juice	3	2	.. ..	..	..	..	..	5
Gooseberries	3	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3
Rhubarb	50	5	.. ..	..	..	..	..	35
Apricot Pulp	1	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Mixed Fruit Jellies	439	8	.. ..	11	3	16	3½	1,752
H. Preserves.									
Greengage Jam	1	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Marmalade	10	0	.. ..	..	..	..	..	5
Lemon Curd	9	10	.. ..	-	-	20	10	11
I. Milk and Milk Products.									
Condensed Milk	24	11	.. ..	..	..	..	..	17
Evaporated Milk	113	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	45
Cheese (Red) Canadian	5	12	.. ..	..	..	..	..	-
Butter (Loose)	20	-	.. ..	1	1	23	7	
J. Vegetables.									
Peas Canned	34	11	.. ..	..	..	..	..	36
Beans Canned	8	8½	.. ..	..	..	..	..	16
Carrots	6	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	4
Baked Beans	9	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	9
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	16	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	16
Mixed Vegetables	4	3	.. ..	..	..	..	..	4
Beetroot	3	-	.. ..	-	2	25	6½	3
K. Soups.									
Tomato Soup	2	-	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Beef Broth	3	2	.. ..	-	-	5	2	5
L. Cereals.									
Pastry Mixture	5	4	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7
Quaker Wheatflakes	59	-	.. ..	-	2	8	4	118
M. Miscellaneous.									
Suet	-	8	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Mint Sauce	3	1	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Puddings	37	-	.. ..	-	1	12	9	19
Total Weight of Unsound Food :				18	0	8	9½
				6 Drums of Frozen Egg.					

Licensed Slaughterhouses and Slaughtermen.

Annual Licences were issued in respect of twenty-one slaughterhouses. The slaughterhouses are used at the present time for the slaughter of "Cottager's Pigs" under Ministry of Food Licences. A considerable number of pigs are slaughtered each year at these premises.

Unfortunately, quite a number of owners of pigs, for reasons known best to themselves, are reluctant to avail themselves of the slightly better conditions prevailing at many of the private slaughterhouses than can be found at most dwelling-houses. This results in much wasted food and badly cured bacon, etc.

The licences for slaughtermen are issued for a three-yearly period which will expire on the 31st December, 1951. 35 Licences are in operation at the present time. It is regrettable that so few young men enter the butchering trade these days, and those that do are not able to obtain sufficient experience of the real basis of their trade—the humane slaughter of animals with all the interesting work that is involved. On the rare occasions that a new application for a licence is received, we always insist on a practice demonstration of the applicant's capabilities before making a recommendation as to the issue of a licence.

Meat Inspection.

All home killed meat sold in the Urban Area is slaughtered at the present time under the Ministry of Food Regional Scheme at the Slaughterhouse owned by the Burton upon Trent Co-operative Society Ltd.

The animals are slaughtered and inspected under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Burton upon Trent County Borough by members of his staff. The meat is later transported by road to a local allocation centre. The meat is then allocated to the individual butchers and then again transported by road to the butcher's own premises.

The condition of the transport vehicles has been improved tremendously during the year ; it is amazing the wear and tear in these vehicles which renders necessary almost an annual complete re-conditioning.

Legal Proceedings.

It was necessary during the year to take proceedings against two members of the Meat Transport Contractors' Staff for violation of the Public Health (Meat) Regulation 1924 for failing to take steps to avoid contamination of the meat by the use of washable caps and overalls—a fine of £1 was imposed in each case.

The case against the company engaged in transporting the meat was withdrawn upon application to the Magistrates.

Considerable improvements have been noted in the condition of the clothing of the persons engaged in handling the meat since the above prosecution.

With the continued handling of meat such protective clothing very quickly becomes soiled and the need for more frequent change of overalls and caps is quite evident.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The County Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority of the Urban Area :—

“ In reply to your enquiry dated the 1st of this month, 95 samples, including 29 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Swadlincote District Urban District Council during 1950.

Milks.

Proceedings were taken in respect of one sample of Milk seriously deficient in fat. The vendor was Fined £2 together with £2/2/- costs.

Three other samples of Milk were deficient in fat and one contained a small amount of added water. The vendors were cautioned.

Other Foods.

One sample of Cake Mixture was seriously deficient in available carbon dioxide. Enquiries disclosed this to be old stock. The retailers were cautioned and withdrew the article from sale.

One Table Jelly was found to be deficient in sugar and the manufacturers were cautioned.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

Details have already been supplied to you of the Ice Cream samples taken in your area during March, May, June, July and August. No samples were taken during the other months of the year. In all, 14 samples were taken and all satisfied the provisional limit of 2.5 per cent. fat adopted by the Ministry of Food."

MILK SUPPLIES

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Milk Production Officers at the end of 1950 had completed their first full year of supervision over the production of milk at the farms. Whilst it may still be rather early to form an opinion, I am unable to see very much benefit up to date from the transfer of these duties from the Local Authorities, in fact rather do I find it a disadvantage to be unable to call and chat to the farmer, the man we have been on friendly terms with for many years, to discuss milk sample failures and the problems arising there from.

The same situation now also arises regarding pasteurised milk: whilst your officers are responsible for the local pasteurising premises as a dairy, the Sanitary Officer of the Derbyshire County Council is responsible for the actual pasteurisation process.

Details of Register.

The following tables indicate the position as to the number and type of milk retail units operating in the Urban Area during 1950.

Details of Milk Distributors, 1950.

Producers and Retailers in Urban District	8
Retailers in Urban District	12
Producers outside Urban District who also retail in Urban District	9
Retailers from outside Urban District	5

Changes in Milk Distributions during 1950.

Producer Retailers in Urban District—off	3
Retailers in Urban District—off	1

Milk (Special Designation) Raw Milk Regulations, 1949.

Register at 1st January, 1950.

Dealers' Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	..	6
Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	..	5
Supplementary Licences (Accredited) Milk	..	2

Additional Licences issued during 1950.

Dealers' Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	..	6
Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	..	1
Supplementary Licences (Accredited) Milk	..	1
Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised) Milk	..	4
Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised) Milk	..	1

Removals.

Dealers' Licence (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	..	1
Dealers' Licence (Pasteurised) Milk	..	1

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised)	..	4
Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised)	..	5

MILK SAMPLING

I am endeavouring to obtain a fairly accurate picture of the conditions of milk being retailed in the Urban Area. Whenever possible, I obtain a sample at least once per month from each of the large retailers. Additional samples being obtained in the event of failure on test. When one reflects that something like 1,500 gallons of milk must be consumed each day in the Urban Area, one cannot unfortunately claim that the samples obtained give complete cover.

The results of samples are forwarded as soon as possible after receipt from the Laboratory to the retailer, producer or processor and other interested parties, in order that in the event of failure, steps can be taken forthwith to ascertain the cause of the failure and to remedy the same. The appropriate officers of the Ministry or other Local Authorities are also supplied with details of results of milk in which they have an interest, at regular intervals.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

I am informed that the County Sanitary Officer obtained from the local licensed pasteurising plant 18 samples during the year, the results in each case being satisfactory.

Milk Sample Results, 1950

Type	Phosphatase Test				Heat Treated			Methylene Blue Test						Biological		Bac. Coli. Tubes					
	S	1	2	3	4	ND	S	Uns.	S	1	2	3	4	5	Neg.	Pos.	S	1	2	3	
RAW																					
Local Producer/Retailer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1*	1	2	-	1	-	-
Retailer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	3	1	1	-	-
Producer Retailer (Other Area) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retailer (Other Area) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Channel Island Milk ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED (CERTIFIED)																					
Producer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	6
Local Dealers (Producer) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dealer (Producer) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND)																					
Dealer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)																					
Supplementary Licences (a) ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Licences (b) ..	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Licences (c) ..	7	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Dealers Supply ..	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK																					
ACCREDITED Producer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASTEURISED MILK																					
Local Pasteurising Plant ..	14	-	-	-	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Licences (a) ..	13	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Licences (b) ..	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Licences (c) ..	12	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Supplies ..	7	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Dealers ..	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

†—Age of sample prevented test being carried out. *—Guinea Pig died before result obtained.

ICE CREAM

Details of Register, 31st December, 1950.

Number for Manufacture and Sale	2
Number for Manufacture only	2
Number for Sale only	37

Changes in Register, 1950.

	<i>Amendments</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Refusals</i>
No. for Manufacture and Sale	-	-	-
No. for Manufacture only	-	-	-
No. for Sale only ..	3	5	1

A further increase in the number of retail sales units took place during the year. Whilst the Local Authority cannot exercise any control over this, from a location and competition aspect, I have on many occasions reflected upon the effect this steady increase in sales units will have upon the ice cream. Will the public respond to the high pressure propaganda at present being conducted and view ice cream more as a part of their diet and thus increase the speed with which the product is manufactured and sold to the public; or will they still continue to treat ice cream as a luxury, something one takes as a special treat with the resultant increase in length of time ice cream remains in the local unit.

There is also the ever-increasing counter attraction of the ice lollie, which must have an adverse effect upon ice cream sales.

Whilst we are very interested parties, we cannot take part in this huge struggle and must view with alarm the present trend, particularly having regard to our peculiar climatic conditions, the effect of long periods of storage on the ice cream; and as to the efficiency of the refrigerating units, having regard to the number of times the conserver is opened and closed. There is every indication that the keeping quality of the ice cream will suffer.

The number of units registered and otherwise, from which loose ice cream was sold, was again reduced.

With one exception, all ice cream retailed in the Urban Area was Heat Treated in accordance with the Regulations.

The two large manufacturers in the Urban Area continue to extend their area of sales units. The plants are quite modern and compare very favourably with similar types of plants in the Midlands.

The proprietors, I am pleased to say, co-operate fully with your officers in endeavouring to maintain the manufacture of ice cream under hygienic conditions. They are always quite willing to accept suggestions for improvements. A considerable amount of most expensive new equipment was purchased for the 1950 season, including modern cutting and wrapping machines. However, the finest equipment is quite useless and in fact may be a source of danger if the personnel working the same fail to carry out instructions regarding personal hygiene and sterilisation of equipment. One difficulty that arises in this

matter is the engagement of seasonal workers, each year a fresh batch of workers are recruited, they must all be trained and made to realise very forcibly their responsibilities ; by the end of the season they usually have mastered the work and all is well, only to find new faces at the commencement of the next season. A considerable time must of necessity be therefore spent on Food Hygiene propaganda at these manufacturing premises.

The manufacture of ice lollies, a growing industry, gives considerable cause for concern by virtue of the many possible sources of contamination.

The standard of mobile sales and transport vehicles varies considerably. They can be classed into three groups :—

- (a) The large insulated vans for transport of ice cream to retail sales units, usually no washing facilities are provided on these vehicles. A number of firms do, however, make arrangements for use of washing facilities at various convenient points on the route.
- (b) The well-equipped mobile sales vehicles of reputable firms, provided with washing facilities, many of these vehicles reflect great credit upon their owners ; unfortunately on occasions we find that the salesman does not take quite the same pride in his personal hygiene—in that the washing facilities provided are not used to the best advantage.
- (c) This type of vehicle is rather a bad type, usually badly painted, not as clean as it could be, not properly screened, no washing facilities. I often wonder why the general public continue to patronize such vehicles after seeing the better type. Unfortunately this type of vehicle originates from other areas and I feel goes a long way to support the demand in some quarters for the compulsory registration of all sales units, based on a national standard of condition.

Ice-Cream Sampling.

The sampling of ice cream continued to form a vital part in the supervision of the manufacture and sale of ice cream. 158 samples were taken in many difficult conditions, and do give a fair picture of the methods of handling this product. The remarks I made regarding seasonal changes in personnel were unfortunately borne out by many of the sample failures.

Details of Results of Ice-Cream Samples submitted for Examination during 1950

Manu- facturer	Dealer	Type of Ice Cream	Type of Sample	Total	Provisional Grading				B.Coli.		F.Coli.		Source of Sample
					1	2	3	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	
A	-	Heat Treated	Pre-packed Brick	29	13	14	1	1	7	5	2	2	Manufacturer's Premises
B	-	"	Pre-packed Brick	18	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	"
B	-	"	Tub	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Choc Bar	3	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	"
B	-	"	Choc Bar	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Portion of Pint Brick	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Section from Ice Cream Mould	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Direct from Manuf's Plant	33	4	27	2	-	21	6	3	2	"
B	-	"	Direct from Manuf's Plant	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Ice Lollie	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	"
A	-	"	Ingredients	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
A	1	"	Choc Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dealer's Premises
C	2	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
C	2	"	Choc Bar	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
C	3	"	Pre-packed Brick	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	"
C	3	"	Choc Bar	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
C	4	"	Loose	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
K	5	"	Pre-packed Brick	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
D	6	"	Pre-packed Brick	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
D	17	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
D	17	"	Choc Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
D	17	"	Tub	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
D	8	"	Pre-packed Brick	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	9	"	Choc Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	10	"	Pre-packed Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	10	"	Tub	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	11	"	Tub	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	11	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
E	12	"	Choc Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
F	13	"	Pre-packed Brick	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
F	12	"	Tub	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
G	14	"	Pola Bar	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
H	14	"	Choc Bar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	"
H	14	"	Tub	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
H	14	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
I	15	"	Choc Bar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
I	15	"	Tub	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
I	16	"	Pre-packed Brick	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
I	15	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
J	15	"	Pre-packed Brick	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
				158	77	65	12	3	34	12	6	4	

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The title "Smoke Abatement" is a very misleading description of the purpose behind this aspect of environmental hygiene. A more correct description would be "Smoke Prevention" or "Elimination," in other words, to take all possible steps to provide the best possible effective means at each point of consumption of fuel as to prevent the waste of valuable material in the form of smoke emission. The results of our effects in this direction may not be very spectacular, but I feel quite satisfied if we are able to offer advice when necessary as to the best means of consuming fuel, be it for industrial purposes or domestic purposes or even in the case of household greenhouse boilers. One of the most pressing problems we have had to deal with during the past year, a problem which unfortunately will be with us for many years to come in one form or another, is the burning colliery spoilbanks.



Figure 6.—Spoil Heap before treatment.



Figure 7.—Spoil heap after treatment.

I am pleased to state that we have the full co-operation of the National Coal Board and their officers in this difficult matter. A tremendous amount of work and expense has gone into improving conditions from one particular colliery spoilbank. An unfortunate feature is the situation of this spoilbank in relation to nearby dwellings when in certain types of weather the heavy atmosphere falls and appears to remain stationary around these dwellings. I am privileged in being able to include in this report two prints of photographs taken by Mr. Carr, the Chief Scientist of the East Midlands Division of the National Coal Board, showing the tremendous improvement in the condition of a spoilbank after treatment. The photographs have been kindly loaned by the National Smoke Abatement Society.

There was never such a time, with the grave shortage of fuel, when the need for a local prior approval clause before permitting the installation of any fuel-using appliance, was so necessary.

BUILDING LICENSING

The issue of building licences for all work, the cost of which exceeds £100, undertaken at dwelling houses where plans are not required, is carried out by my Department. The following table gives details of the licences issued during the year :—

1950	Ref. No.	Expenditure			Monthly Totals			Remarks
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
January ..	1578	220	0	0	220	0	0	General Repairs.
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	1583	125	0	0	125	0	0	General Repairs.
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	1586	61	0	0	122	0	0	Maintenance Repairs.
	1587	61	0	0				
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	1597	115	0	0	115	0	0	Repairs due to Mining Subsidence.
October ..	1598	124	0	0	124	0	0	General Repair and Maintenance.
November ..	1600	175	0	0	175	0	0	Provision of New Bathroom.
	*1601	97	0	0	*297	0	0	Special Authorisation by Ministry.
	*1602	200	0	0				
December ..	1605	120	0	0	120	0	0	Provision of Bathroom.
	*1603	450	0	0	*900	0	0	Special Authorisation by Ministry.
	*1604	200	0	0				
	*1606	250	0	0				
Total ..	..	£1001	0	0	£1001	0	0	

*Amounts not included in Council's Annual Quota.

Work requiring licences to carry out work to premises other than dwelling houses, is dealt with by the Ministry of Works. On a number of occasions before the issue of a licence, the Ministry obtain our views upon the need, or otherwise, for work to be undertaken.

We have been able to assist in this manner by supporting applications for the carrying out of essential repairs and improvements to food premises, licensed houses and similar premises.

On a number of occasions we have been able to persuade the owners to incorporate additional work to meet our requirements.

SHOPS ACT

The Consolidating Act dealing with shops became operative on the 1st October, 1950. In order that the requirements of the Act could be as widely known as possible and also in order that an up-to-date list of shops in the Urban Area could be completed, a visit was made to the majority of shops in the district.

The survey proved very useful ; it was possible to answer many queries from shop keepers.

I was surprised to find that quite a number of small shop keepers had formed the opinion that by not employing any staff they were thus exempt from the requirements of the Act.

The weekly half day was another point upon which several misunderstandings had occurred, quite a number of premises were omitting to display a notice stating clearly on which half day of the week they closed.

It was necessary on occasions to issue verbal warnings regarding the times of closing in the evenings.

The following schedule gives details of the types of shops ; for convenience the list is divided into the three wards :—

<i>Type of Shop</i>	<i>Church</i>		
	<i>Swadlincote</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>
Grocery	20	13	14
Grocery and Ice Cream ..	10	5	10
Off Licence and Minerals ..	6	2	6
Off Licence and Grocery ..	2	6	1
Off Licence, Grocery and Ice Cream	3	3	—
Off Licence and General Stores	2	—	1
Off Licence, General Stores and Ice Cream	1	—	—
General Stores	5	4	3
General Stores and Ice Cream	2	2	—
Bread and Confectionery ..	3	—	—
Cafes	3	1	—
Butchers	14	9	9
Greengrocers	5	2	4
Sweets and Ice Cream	3	1	—
Sweets	2	—	—
Wet Fish and Green Grocer ..	—	1	—

<i>Type of Shop</i>	<i>Swadlincote</i>	<i>Church Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>
Wet and Fried Fish	4	4	2
Fried Fish and Chips	4	2	2
Corn Dealer	2	1	1
Printers and Stationery	2	1	1
Newsagents and Fancy Goods ..	2	1	2
Tobacconist	2	-	-
Tobacconist and Ice Cream ..	-	1	-
Hairdressers—Gents.	5	2	3
Hairdressers—Ladies	7	2	1
Post and Sub-Post Offices ..	2	1	1
Chemist	3	1	1
Watch Repairs	2	-	-
Jeweller	1	-	-
Optician and Cameras	1	1	-
Electrician and Radio	6	2	2
Cycles and Radio	6	3	-
Paints and Wallpaper	3	1	2
Ironmonger and Hardware ..	7	1	-
Toys and Fancy Goods	3	-	-
Saddler and Leather Goods ..	2	-	-
Draper and Outfitters	15	5	3
Shoe Shops	3	1	-
Boot and Shoe Repairs	3	1	2
Offices	20	-	1
Furniture	4	-	-
Books and Fancy Goods	3	-	3
Wet Fish	2	-	-
Multiple Store	1	-	-
Licensed Houses	19	10	19
Cycles and Hardware	3	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	218	91	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 176 inspections were made to premises registered in the Act.

On a number of occasions, it was necessary to request certain works to be carried out, details of which will be found in the schedule attached to the Register of Factories.

Register of Factories.	<i>Swadlincote</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>
Collieries	2	2	1
Pipe Works	2	2	2
Brick Works	1	-	1
Potteries	6	6	-
Tile Manufacturers	-	1	-
Flint Mill	-	1	-
Clay Grinders	-	1	-
Engineers	4	3	1
Iron Foundry and Pattern Makers	1	-	-
Electro Platers	1	-	-
Rubber Manufacturers	1	-	-

Gas Undertaking	.. ..	1	-	-
Wheelwright	.. ..	-	-	1
Motor Body Builders	.. ..	2	1	-
Automobile Repairs	.. ..	9	2	5
Waste Paper Baling	.. ..	1	-	-
Joiners	.. ..	5	2	3
Crate Manufacturers	.. ..	2	-	-
Firewood Dealers	.. ..	1	1	1
Plumbers	.. ..	-	1	2
Upholsterers	.. ..	2	-	-
Harness Makers	.. ..	2	-	-
Cycle Repairs and Radio	.. ..	1	1	-
Printing	.. ..	2	1	1
Boot Repairs	.. ..	2	1	2
Tailoring	.. ..	2	1	-
Watch Repairs	.. ..	2	-	-
Entertainment	.. ..	2	-	-
Milk Processing	.. ..	-	1	-
Food Preparation	.. ..	1	1	1
Bakeries	.. ..	5	5	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.. ..	2	-	-
Mineral Water Manufacturers	.. ..	2	-	-
		64	34	23

The following table indicates the type of defects found on the factory premises, along with the results of action taken :—

	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	—	6	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworks)	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	15	—	—	—

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

This section of my duties was again very large and active. The duties however, during the past year, were much more pleasant than previous years in that one derived considerable satisfaction from seeing the results of the Council planning reach fruition.

There is cause for satisfaction in the achievements of the past year. 149 dwellings were completed and occupied. In addition, the Council were also able to carry out a very considerable readjustment in the density of the population in their existing post and pre-war Council dwellings, thus abating many very bad cases of overcrowding by carrying out 89 exchanges; details of the basis of the exchanges will be found in Table 15 on pages 82-3.

With the full co-operation of private owners of dwellings in the Urban Area, 45 occupant cases from non-Council houses were rehoused and 36 of the owners of these dwellings agreed to relet their houses to a nominee of the Council. The nominee was selected by the owner himself from a list of six to ten names submitted to him. Thanks are due to these owners for their public spirit in assisting in this vital matter.

The Council quite rightly gave immediate and full priority to cases of Tuberculosis, whether the tubercular case was a member of the applicant's family or not. This action, I am certain, prevented the spread of this disease most effectively.

The following list gives the number of applicants on the list at the end of 1950, the list being sub-divided into various sections.

Housing Applications, 1950.

	At 31/12/50	At 31/12/49
Number of applications for Council houses from non-residents	165	112
Number of applications for Council houses from residents	643	738
Number of families residing in Scheduled houses	100	114
Number of applications for Bungalows	51	41
Total Number of applicants on Register	959	1,005
Number of applications for exchange of Council houses	176	76
TOTAL	1,135	1,081

Residents in District.

Number of families in lodgings	464	602
„ „ occupants of dwellings	279	291
„ „ applicants receiving points for lack of sex separation and overcrowding ..	7	23
„ „ applicants receiving points for lack of sex separation only	17	71
„ „ applicants receiving points for overcrowding	8	30
„ „ applicants with service in H.M. Forces	294	320

Full details of each case will be found in the tables contained in the appendix.

It will be noted that, despite the tremendous rehousing undertaken during the year, the list has not diminished very much. It is interesting to note and rather alarming to find that since 1947, when the list stood at 1,016, the Council had rehoused 485 families, in addition 285 names have been removed from the list for various reasons, making a total of 769 names removed from the list. The list at the end of 1950 still contained 959 names.

However, during the four years 1947–1950, the Council have received 1,022 new applications.

The nature of the types of applicants have however changed very much, to quote a few examples—the majority of applications have only been on the waiting list 2–3 years. There are, of course, exceptions to this in certain special cases, i.e. Scheduled Dwelling Occupants.

The extent of overcrowding and lack of separation of sexes can be assessed by comparing the points awarded in 1947—173 families received over 15 points (including 15 occupant cases), in the latest report there are only 47 families with more than 15 points—none of which have the large number of points awarded to cases in 1947, i.e. some over 30 points each.

The list for 1947 gave the total number of persons in lodgings requiring accommodation to be 2,128. In Table 5 of the 1950 report it will be seen that the figures have been reduced to 1,003 persons whilst the total persons in houses shared with lodgers diminished from 4,613 in 1947 to 2,400 at the end of 1950.

Regarding the occupant type of cases, these have increased in numbers during the past four years from 173 in 1947 to 279 at the end of 1950.

The extent of overcrowding has however been reduced, total number of persons in the homes of applicants being: 1947—800, 1950—967.

The majority of the above figures are of course based on the applicants residing inside the Urban Area, it being almost impossible to obtain a true statement of circumstances of cases outside the district. The number of applicants in this section did however increase from 135 in 1947 to 165 in 1950 with unfortunately little hope of receiving accommodation at the present time.

The number of bungalow applications has increased from 40 in 1947 to 51 at the end of 1950. Unfortunately, many of the applicants have been on the list over four years.

The number of applications from occupants of Scheduled dwellings is still substantial, 100 in number. The majority of lodgers have however been rehoused.

Selection of Applicants.

I am again continuing my practice of including details of the Points Scheme which operates in this Urban District. The Scheme is based on the Ministry of Health's Publication "Housing Management," 1945–46, Scheme 1.

For :—	Points
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	0

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.

I have dealt in previous reports fairly fully with the principles of the scheme. The Scheme has proved most successful in sifting the applicants into various groups. Upon submission of cases to Committee under a code number, three other factors are given for which an award of points is impossible, whilst still retaining the simplicity of the present system—(a) Date of Application, (b) Date of Marriage and (c) the date applicant took up residence at the premises which forms the basis of the report. Every endeavour is made to keep the facts of each applicant's case up to date by making fairly regular check visits to the house of applicants. Unfortunately however, the circumstances of many applicants change so rapidly that this task is most difficult.

The most difficult aspect of my Housing Management duties is the constant interviewing of applicants. I have stated on many occasions to applicants and other interested persons that an applicant has a perfect right to take all possible and legitimate steps to further their case for a dwelling of their own, unfortunately many applicants feel that the best way of endeavouring to obtain a dwelling is to appear at my office with great regularity in the hope that the number of calls made will finally win the prize—a house. This results in many unnecessary interviews and many difficult explanations constantly telling the same story over and over again.

I have already indicated in these notes on Housing Management that the type of applicants are steadily changing, the problem of overcrowded lodger cases arising immediately after the war has been dealt with. In their place are several hundred young married couples with and without children, and an increased number of occupant type cases, many who quite rightly are now desirous of a better standard of living.

The occupants of Scheduled dwellings are still with us, and it may be years before the arrears of Pre-war Slum Clearance are cleared up.

The aged persons are a very special problem, the erection of the Hostel by the Derbyshire County Council and the completion of the Council's present programme may ease the position for this group of applicants.

The need for a large number of exchanges from overcrowded Council dwellings will not arise again for some time to come. The whole question of exchanges in Council dwellings will have to be watched very carefully during the next 12—18 months. Whilst it may be desirable for some reasons to approve some exchanges, at all costs exchanges for the sake of exchanging must be avoided.

I think possibly the most difficult type of case to be dealt with at the moment is the families on the list from "Blocked" dwellings. These clearly divide themselves into two groups (a) families who resided at a dwelling at the time the Council rehoused another family and (b) families who have taken up residence *after* another family had been removed from a particular address.

Regarding the type (a), the Committee have now been able to commence to deal with a limited number from this group. The second type are rather more difficult, for one often hears remarks, and in fact I have made the same remark myself, deliberate overcrowding to force the issue of a house. In some cases I am beginning to doubt the truth of this remark. I can only prove this by giving an example. A fairly large family in a house with a son, possibly approaching 30 years of age, desiring to marry. It is impossible to reside at his wife's-to-be present residence because of overcrowding. The Council have already taken a married brother from his home. What must he do? Wait indefinitely on the off chance of obtaining a non-Council house or marry and hope for the best. I suppose quite naturally they decide to marry.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF LODGERS IN COUNCIL HOUSES

The review of lodgers in Council dwellings now undertaken annually, was again carried out during December, 1950.

Whilst the majority of Council tenants return the review form promptly, the timing of the review during the Christmas Season, I am afraid, destroys the full value derived from this important duty. On this occasion therefore, the permits have been issued for 15 months to expire March, 1952. This will coincide with the financial year and it is hoped it will make the task of collecting the information much easier.

There was again very little change in the number of units of lodgers in the Council dwellings.

The density of families in each dwelling was again considerably reduced, there is now only a very small number of overcrowded dwellings due to the presence of lodgers.

For statistical convenience, the estates are divided into groups, the key to the groups will be found at the end of the tables.

Estate No.	At 31/12/50				Position after Review							
	No. of Houses	Forms Ret'd	No. with Lodgers	On Hsg. List	No. of Forms Issued	Forms Ret'd	With Lodgers	One Fam.	Two Fam.	Three Fam.	Prev. Perm.	Hsg. App.
1	110	85	52	27	107	92	46	36	10	-	47	19
2	189	151	54	28	188	155	55	50	5	-	54	21
3	38	27	13	3	38	29	12	12	-	-	12	3
4	25	17	10	2	22	18	11	11	-	-	9	2
5	120	94	51	22	119	107	47	42	5	-	47	16
6	32	26	11	2	32	26	11	10	1	-	12	1
7	80	60	33	19	79	65	35	30	4	1	32	12
8	20	17	6	1	20	7	6	6	-	-	5	-
9	139	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	159	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	5	-
	912	478	231	105	610	504	228	202	25	1	224	74

Overcrowding and Potential Overcrowding of Council Houses by Lodgers.

Estate No.	No. 0.	Hsg. App.	P. No. Reached	Hsg. App.	Within $\frac{1}{2}$ Unit of P. No.	Hsg. App.
1	1	-	1	-	2	3
2	6	4	6	3	9	7
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	1	1	-	-	-
5	1	-	1	1	6	2
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	1	1	-	1	1
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	6	10	4	18	13
1950 Review	14	10	13	10	17	9

Estate No.

- 1 Coronation Street, Nelson Street and Resthaven.
- 2 Acacia Avenue, Chestnut Avenue, Limetree Avenue, Poplar Avenue, Springfield Road and Burton Road, Upper Midway.
- 3 Eureka Road and Dundee Road, Midway.
- 4 Burton Road, Woodville.
- 5 Albert Road, George Street, Hall Street, Gresley Wood Road and Regent Street, Church Gresley.
- 6 Bretby Road, Chesterfield Avenue and Main Street, Newhall.
- 7 Oversetts Road and Meadow View Road, Newhall.
- 8 Miscellaneous Requisitioned Houses, etc.
- 9 Prefabricated Dwellings.
- 10 New Dwellings.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES 1—15

Ad. District :	Adjoining District.
BR's :	Bedrooms.
BUNG :	Bungalow Applicants.
CA :	Clearance Area Applicants.
E.M. :	Expectant Mother
I.D. :	Lodger and Occupant Applicants residing inside the Urban District.
L. :	Lodger.
LR's :	Livingrooms.
O. :	Occupant.
T :	Total.

TABLE 1

List showing Dates of Submission of Housing Applications.

A Applicants residing inside District

Year	Jan./Mar.		Apr./June		Jul./Sept.		Oct./Dec.		Total		Total	Percentage
	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA		
1936	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	.44
1937	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	.59
1938	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	46	3	46	49	7.23
1939	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	5	.74
1940	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	7	8	1.18
1941	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	4	3	7	1.03
1942	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	6	2	8	1.18
1943	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	8	1.18
1944	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	—	6	2	8	1.18
1945	5	—	6	—	18	—	17	—	46	—	46	6.78
1946	9	1	11	—	11	—	21	1	53	2	55	8.11
1947	24	4	19	1	31	1	13	3	87	9	96	14.16
1948	19	3	22	2	36	2	20	1	97	8	105	15.49
1949	30	3	17	1	26	1	23	—	96	5	101	14.90
1950	33	1	42	4	49	1	45	1	196	7	176	25.96
									581	97	678	
Selected Applicants prior to 31/12/50—												
Rehoused									21	1	22	
Awaiting Accommodation									7	—	7	
Selected Applicants after 31/12/50—												
Awaiting Accommodation									34	2	36	
									643	100	743	

B Applicants residing outside the District.

Year	Jan./Mar.	Apr./Jun.	Jul./Sept.	Oct./Dec.	Total	Percentage
1944	—	—	—	1	1	.61
1945	—	1	5	4	10	6.06
1946	5	5	—	10	20	12.12
1947	4	6	5	8	23	13.94
1948	9	8	12	11	40	25.76
1949	7	6	5	7	25	15.15
1950	14	12	11	9	46	27.88
Total ..					165	

**Table 2(A)—Date of Marriage of Applicants
Applicants residing inside District.**

Year	Occupant						Lodger						Total						
	Jan./Mr.		Apl./June		July/Sep.		Oct./Dec.		Jan./Mr.		Apl./June		July/Sep.		Oct./Dec.		ID	CA	T
	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	
1900-14	-																		
1915-19	4																		
1920-24	6																		
1925-29	8																		
1930-34	13																		
1935	5																		
1936	6																		
1937	7																		
1938	7																		
1939	5																		
1940	10																		
1941	2																		
1942	3																		
1943	6																		
1944	4																		
1945	5																		
1946	4																		
1947	6																		
1948	1																		
1949	-																		
1950	2																		
Over 10 yrs.	41																		
Not Known or Unmarried	30																		
Selected Apps. prior to 31/12/50—Rehoused	175																		
Awaiting Accommodation	3																		
Selected Apps. after 31/12/50—	1																		
Awaiting Accommodation	9																		
Total	188	91	279																

TABLE 2(B)
Date of Marriage of Applicants.
Applicants residing outside the District.

Year	Occupant					Total	Year	Lodger					Total
	Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.				Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.		
1936						1	1936						1
1937						1	1937						1
1938						1	1938						1
1939						2	1939						1
1940						1	1940	1					2
1941						-	1941	-	1				1
1942						5	1942	-	2			1	3
1943						-	1943	1	-				2
1944						1	1944	1	-				3
1945						1	1945	-	3				5
1946						3	1946	2	2			1	8
1947						2	1947	2	6			5	15
1948						2	1948	2	4			2	10
1949						3	1949	5	1			2	10
1950						1	1950	3	-			-	3
Over 10 yrs.						18	Over 10 years						4
Not Known						17	Not Known						38
						59							106

Table 3(A)—Period of Residence at Present Address
Applicants residing inside District.

Year	Occupant			Year			Lodger			Total							
	Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.	ID	CA	T	Year	Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.	ID	CA	T		
	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T		ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	ID	CA	T	
1900-09			3			3	1900-09										
1910-14			6			6	1910-14										
1915-19			7			7	1915-19										
1920-24			8			8	1920-24										
1925-29			6			6	1925-29										
1930-34			13			13	1930-34										
1935			4			4	1935										
1936			3			3	1936										
1937			8			8	1937										
1938			4			4	1938										
1939			7			7	1939										
1940			10			10	1940										
1941	2	2	1	1	1	3	1941	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	10	
1942	1	1	1	1	1	3	1942	2	1	3	5	2	2	1	1	10	
1943						3	1943	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	11		
1944						4	1944	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	5	14	
1945	2	2	2	2	2	9	1945	3	3	5	5	8	4	1	5	20	
1946	1	1	2	2	2	7	1946	8	8	12	12	7	7	11	11	38	
1947	1	3	4	2	2	11	1947	10	10	12	12	21	2	23	13	56	
1948						7	1948	24	24	14	15	12	12	14	14	64	
1949	1	1	1	1	1	6	1949	14	15	14	14	20	19	19	67		
1950	5	3	8	2	6	9	1950	26	26	10	10	19	1	20	10	65	
Over 10 yrs.						7	Over 10 yrs.										3
Not Defined						50	Not Defined										31
	175	88	263			175											406
Selected Apps. prior to 31/12/50—Rehoused	3	1	4			3											18
Awaiting Accommodation	1		1			1											6
Selected Apps. after 31/12/50—	9	2	11			9											25
Awaiting Accommodation	188	91	279			188											455
																	9
																	464

TABLE 3(B)
Period of Residence at Present Address.
Applicants residing outside the District.

Year	Occupant					Total	Year	Lodger					Total
	Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.	Total			Jan./Mar.	Apl./June	July/Sept.	Oct./Dec.	Total	
1939					-	1939					1		
1940					1	1940					2		
1941	-	-	-	-	-	1941	-	1	-	-	1	-	
1942	1	1	1	-	3	1942	1	1	1	-	3	-	
1942	-	-	-	-	-	1943	-	1	-	-	1	-	
1944	-	1	1	-	2	1944	1	1	-	-	2	-	
1945	1	-	-	-	1	1945	1	-	-	1	2	-	
1946	-	1	-	-	1	1946	3	3	5	1	11	1	
1947	-	1	1	-	2	1947	2	2	2	3	9	3	
1948	2	1	1	1	5	1948	3	3	2	6	14	6	
1949	1	1	1	1	4	1949	6	1	1	2	10	2	
1950	3	-	1	-	4	1950	6	3	3	1	13	1	
Over 10 years.					13	Over 10 yrs. . .					3		
Not Known ..					23	Not Known .. .					34		
					<u>59</u>						<u>106</u>		

TABLE 4(A)
Mode of Employment
Applicants residing inside District.

Type of Employment	Occupant							
	Employment Locally				Employment Ad. District			
	ID	CA	Bung.	Total	ID	CA	Bung.	Total
Miner	70	25	3	98	8	3	-	11
Clay Worker ..	25	14	2	41	7	-	-	7
H.M.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture ..	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Transport ..	8	1	-	9	2	2	-	4
Shop Employee ..	2	1	1	4	3	1	-	4
Food Trade ..	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	1
Officer Worker ..	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Brewer Worker ..	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5
Rubber Worker ..	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Building Trade ..	6	-	1	7	1	2	-	3
Engineer	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
Joiner	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ordnance Depot ..	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Gas Worker ..	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1
Housewife	3	6	12	21	-	-	-	-
Retired and Invalid ..	2	20	16	38	-	-	-	-
Unspecified ..	4	6	1	11	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	5	1	2	8	5	1	-	6
	175	76	38	289	40	12	-	52

Type of Employment	Lodger							
	Employment Locally				Employment Ad. District			
	ID	CA	Bung.	Total	ID	CA	Bung.	Total
Miner	113	2	-	115	20	-	-	20
Clay Worker ..	53	3	-	56	39	-	-	39
H.M.F.	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Agriculture ..	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Transport ..	20	1	1	22	9	-	-	9
Shop Employee ..	5	-	-	5	2	-	1	3
Food Trade ..	15	-	-	15	7	-	1	8
Office Worker ..	6	-	-	6	3	-	-	3
Brewer Worker ..	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	11
Rubber Worker ..	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Building Trade ..	11	1	-	12	1	-	-	1
Engineer	8	-	-	8	12	-	-	12
Joiner	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Ordnance Depot ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Worker ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Housewife	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Retired and Invalid ..	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-
Unspecified ..	6	-	2	8	1	-	-	1
Miscellaneous ..	14	-	3	17	20	1	-	21
	258	7	11	276	148	2	2	152

TABLE 4(B)
Mode of Employment.
Applicants residing outside District.

Type of Employment	Occupant		Lodger	
	Locally	Adjoining District	Locally	Adjoining District
Miner	15	3	31	12
Clay Worker ..	3	1	10	6
Agriculture ..	2	3	1	1
Transport	3	1	-	6
Food Trade ..	1	-	1	1
Office Worker ..	2	-	-	-
Brewer Worker ..	-	1	-	3
Rubber Worker ..	-	1	-	3
Building Trade ..	3	-	1	2
Engineer	2	-	1	6
Joiner	-	-	-	3
Gas Worker ..	-	1	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	2
Retired and Invalid	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	3	7	4	10
Unspecified ..	6	-	2	-
	40	19	51	55

TABLE 5(A)
Size of Families Residing in Lodgings
Applicants residing inside District

Size of Family	ID	CA	Total	Percent- age	Total Persons
Man and Wife	128	1	129	31.08	258
Man and Wife (expectant mother)	13	-	13	3.13	26
Man and Wife and one child	175	4	179	43.13	337
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and one child	9	-	9	2.16	27
Man and Wife and two children same sex	33	-	33	7.95	132
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	19	2	21	5.06	84
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children opposite sexes	1	-	1	.24	4
Man and Wife and three children same sex	3	1	4	.96	20
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	11	1	12	2.89	60
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	2	-	2	.48	12
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	1	-	1	.24	7
Man and Wife and six children opposite sexes	1	-	1	.24	8
Widow and one child	2	-	2	.48	4
Widow and two children	3	-	3	.72	9
Widow and three children	1	-	1	.24	4
Widow and four children	1	-	1	.24	5
Widow	1	-	1	.24	1
Widower	1	-	1	.24	1
Selected Applicants prior to 31/12/50—Rehoused					1,003
—Awaiting Accommodation					415
Selected Applicants after 31/12/50 —Awaiting Accommodation					18
—Awaiting Accommodation					6
—Awaiting Accommodation					25
455					464

TABLE 5(B)
Size of Families Residing in Lodgings.
Applicants residing outside the District

Size of Family	Total No. of Families	Percent- age	Total Persons in each Group
Man and Wife	43	40.56	86
Man and Wife and one child	42	39.62	126
Man and Wife and two children same sex	7	6.60	28
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	8	7.54	24
Man and Wife and three children same sex	2	1.88	10
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	2	1.88	6
Widow and one daughter	1	.94	2
Male	1	.94	1
	106		283

TABLE 6 (A)
Total Number of Persons in Houses where Applicants are Lodgers
Applicants residing inside District.

Size of Families and Lodgers	2 BRs		2 BRs		3 BRs		2 BRs		3 BRs		3 BRs		4 BRs		4 BRs		5 BRs		5 BRs		Totals		T	Percentage	Total No. of Persons																																
	1 LR	ID	1 LR	CA	1 LR	ID	1 LR	ID	1 LR	ID	1 LR	ID	2 LRs	ID	2 LRs	ID	3 LRs	ID	3 LRs	ID	4 LRs	ID				4 LRs	ID	5 LRs	CA																												
2 Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.24	2																														
3 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	3.85	48																													
4 "	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	87	20.96	368																													
5 "	8	-	14	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	119	28.67	595																													
6 "	-	1	12	1	-	-	3	3	5	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	4	83	20.00	496																														
7 "	2	-	3	2	-	-	5	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	3	50	12.04	350																														
8 "	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	26	6.26	208																														
9 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	3.37	126																														
10 "	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	1.92	80																														
11 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	1.92	88																														
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.24	12																													
13 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24	13																														
14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24	14																														
Selected Applicants prior to 31/12/50—Rehoused																									19	1	76	3	36	4	1	202	24	1	9	27	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	406	9	415	2,400					
Awaiting Accommodation																									18	-	18	
Awaiting Accommodation																									6	-	6
Awaiting Accommodation																									25	-	25
																									455	9	464																								455	9	464				

TABLE 6(B)

Total Number of Persons in Houses where Applicants are Lodgers.
Applicants residing outside the District.

Size of Families and Lodgers	2 BR		2 BRs		3 BRs		3 BRs		3 BRs		4 BRs		4 BRs		5 BRs		Total Number Families	Percentage	Total Number of Persons
	1 LR	2 LR	2 LR	1 LR	2 LR	1 LR	3 LR	2 LR	1 LR	3 LR	2 LR	1 LR	3 LR	2 LR	1 LR	3 LR			
2 persons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.94	2
3 "	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5.66	18
4 "	1	5	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12.26	52
5 "	2	10	1	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	22.64	120
6 "	1	8	-	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	22.64	144
7 "	2	2	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11.32	84
8 "	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	10.38	88
9 "	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	6.60	63
10 "	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.83	30
11 "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2.83	33
12 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.94	12
13 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.94	13
	10	34	4	41	7	4	3	4	7	4	3	1	2	1	2	106		659	

TABLE 7

**List showing Number of Housing Applicants under each
Points Group.**

Applicants residing inside District

Number of Points	Occupant				Lodger			
	ID	CA	T	Percent.	ID	CA	T	Percent.
1	3	-	3	1.14	-	-	-	-
2	95	-	95	36.12	-	-	-	-
3	6	-	6	2.28	-	-	-	-
4	5	-	5	1.90	-	-	-	-
5	6	-	6	2.28	4	-	4	.96
6	7	-	7	2.66	2	-	2	.48
7	20	-	20	7.60	56	-	56	13.49
7½	1	-	1	.38	-	-	-	-
8	20	-	20	7.60	17	-	17	4.09
9	1	-	1	.38	44	-	44	10.60
9½	1	-	1	.38	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	5.54
11	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	5.54
12	3	-	3	1.14	42	-	42	10.12
12½	1	-	1	.38	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	7.77
14	-	-	-	-	31	-	31	7.46
14½	2	-	2	.76	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	11.08
16	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	2.41
17	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	2.41
18	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	3.13
19	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	.96
20	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24
21	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	.72
22	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	.48
23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24
24	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24
26	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24
Not Married ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.24
Families Separated ..	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	5.30
Widow	4	-	4	1.52	9	-	9	2.17
Clearance Area ..	-	88	88	33.46	-	9	9	2.17
<hr/>								
Selected Apps. prior to 31/12/50—								
Rehoused ..	3	1	4		18	-	18	
Awaiting Acc.	1	-	1		6	-	6	
Selected Apps. after 31/12/50—								
Awaiting Acc.	9	2	11		25	-	25	
<hr/>								
175 88 263 406 9 415								
<hr/>								
188 91 279 455 9 464								

TABLE 8.

Method of Allocating Points

Applicants residing inside District.

	Occupant				Lodger			
	ID	CA	BUNG.	T	ID	CA	BUNG.	T
Sex Separation	7	-	-	7	10	-	-	10
Overcrowding	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Special Circumstances	3	88	-	91	1	9	-	10
Sex Separation and Overcrowding	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3
H.M.F.	42	-	-	42	218	-	-	218
Resident in Area—Over 10 yrs.	175	-	-	175	332	-	-	332
5-10 yrs.	6	-	-	6	23	-	-	23
Under 5 yrs.	1	-	-	1	34	-	-	34
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
H.M.F. and Miner	11	-	-	11	23	-	-	23
Bungalow	-	-	34	34	-	7	17	17
Duplicate Applications	12	7	-	19	24	7	-	31
Triplicate Applications	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Families Rehoused—Before	6	7	-	13	26	2	-	28
After	3	9	-	12	20	1	-	21
	274	112	34	420	724	20	17	761

TABLE 9(A)
Size of Families of Occupants of Houses
Applicants residing inside District

Size of Family	1 BR		2 BRs		3 BRs		3 BRs		4 BRs		4 BRs		5 BRs		Total Persons				
	1 LR		2 LR		2 LR		3 LR		3 LR		4 LR		5 LR						
	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA					
Man and Wife	2	2	4	13	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100				
Man and Wife and one child	4	3	3	5	15	4	1	2	2	9	1	-	-	-	156				
Man and Wife and two children same sex	-	2	1	3	3	7	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	100				
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	1	2	1	5	7	11	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	144				
Man and Wife and three children same sex	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25				
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	-	-	-	6	3	10	2	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	180				
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	78				
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and four children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6				
Man and Wife and five children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14				
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	28				
Man and Wife and six children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24				
Man and Wife and seven children same sex	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18				
Man and Wife and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	27				
Widow	-	1	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9				
Widow and one child	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6				
Widow and two children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6				
Widow and three children	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12				
Widow and four children	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8				
Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10				
Male and four children	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5				
Two Females	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Three Females	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Two Males and one female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3				
Male and three others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4				
Details Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	8	13	5	30	43	66	21	1	8	3	44	5	8	1	4	175	88	263	
Rehoused																			
Awaiting Accommodation																			
Awaiting Accommodation																			
Total	188	91	279														967		

Selected Applicants prior to 31/12/50—

Selected Applicants after 31/12/50—

TABLE 9(B)

Size of Families of Occupants of Houses.

APPLICANTS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Size of Family	1 BR		2 BRs		2 BRs		2 BRs		3 BRs		3 BRs		4 BRs		Total No. Families	Percent- age	Total Persons
	1 LR	2 LR	1 LR	2 LR	2 LR	3 LR	3 LR	3 LR	4 LR	4 LR	5 LR	5 LR	6 LR				
Man and Wife	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8.47	10
Man and Wife and one child	7	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	17	28.81	41
Man and Wife and two children same sex	1	-	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	8	13.56	32
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	-	-	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	6	10.17	24
Man and Wife and three children same sex	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	3.39	5
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	9	15.25	45
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.39	12
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.69	7
Man and Wife and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.69	9
Two Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.69	2
Daughter and Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.69	2
Full information not supplied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10.17	-
	10	1	15	11	10	5	1	59	189								

TABLE 10

BUNGALOW APPLICANTS

TYPES OF APPLICANTS	1 BR		2 BRs.		3 BRs.		4 BRs.		5 BRs.		Total No. Families	Total Persons
	1 LR	1 LR	1 LR	2 LR	2 LR	3 LR	3 LR	4 LR	4 LR	5 LR		
Occupants for Bungalows												
Man and Wife	-	1	4	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	17	34
Man	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lady	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Two Persons (Females)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Two Persons (Males)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Applications from Lodgers for Bungalows												
Total Number of Persons in each Dwelling												
2 Persons	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8
5	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	25
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	14
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Size of Applicant's Family												
Persons in Lodgings												
Man and Wife	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6
Man	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lady	-	1	5	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	14	14

TABLE 11
Sizes of Families—Duplicate Applications and Families Rehoused.

Size of Family	Occupant and Lodgers						Families Rehoused						
	Duplicate Applications			Appln. made prior to ReH. Occupant			Appln. made after ReH. Occupant			Appln. made after ReH. Occupant			
	1st App.	2nd App.	3rd App.	Lodger	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	ID	CA	ID	CA
Man and Wife	3	7	1	10	2	1	5	1	2	1	2	-	2
Man and Wife (expectant mother)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Man and Wife and one child	8	4	3	10	1	1	9	-	-	-	4	-	4
Man and Wife and two children same sex	2	3	-	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Man and Wife and three children same sex	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and one Child	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Widow and two children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Widower and one child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	17	8	18	8	1	26	6	7	20	3	8		

TABLE 12
Total Number of Persons in Houses used by Duplicate Applications and Applicants from Families Re-housed

D—Duplicate (but does not include duplicates which are also Family Re-housed).

Size of Families	1 BR		2 BRs		2 BRs, 2 LRs.		3 BRs		3 BRs		4 BRs		4 BRs		5 BRs		TOTAL														
	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	CA												
1 Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2											
2 Persons	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3										
3 "	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4									
4 "	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1								
5 "	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	2								
6 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	-								
7 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	13							
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3							
9 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2							
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2						
11 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	4	1	1	-						
	-	3	1	1	1	2	6	5	3	14	5	1	3	2	4	20	1	5	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	1	-	18	11	55	12

TABLE 13.

**Details of Priority Allocations to Duplicate Applications
and Families Re-housed Applications, 1950**

	Duplicate		Occupant				Rehoused		After		Duplicates		Before		Rehoused		After	
	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA	ID	CA
Sex Separation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Overcrowded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Circumstances	2	8	-	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	1	-
Sex Separation and Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
H.M.F.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	2	11	-	8	-	1	-
Resident in Area—Over 10 years ..	12	6	6	8	3	9	8	8	3	21	4	23	2	2	16	2	1	1
5 to 10 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Under 1 year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
H.M.F. and Miner	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	-
	20	14	7	16	3	22	16	16	3	34	17	39	6	6	33	3	3	3

TABLE 14

Changes in Circumstances

APPLICANTS RESIDING INSIDE THE DISTRICT

A.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Change of Address (Off List)	-	-	-	4	1	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	15
Change of Address (To Outside Urban District)	4	1	3	8	-	4	2	2	-	-	2	-	26
Standard Change of Address	7	6	4	13	8	7	11	8	7	4	2	5	82
Rehoused by Other Authorities	1	-	1	7	1	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	20
Removed from List (Own Request)	1	1	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	3	2	-	16
Form Not Returned	2	-	1	9	1	-	11	4	1	1	4	2	36
Duplicate Application (Off)	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	8
Own Accommodation	-	1	-	20	-	4	8	-	-	3	-	-	36
Change to Clearance Area List	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Change to Bungalow List	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rehoused by Swadlincote U.D.C., to New Council Houses	4	3	8	5	10	4	11	11	5	16	11	20	108
New Council houses re-let	2	-	1	1	7	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	28
Rehoused by Swadlincote U.D.C., to Pre-war Council House	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	20
	23	14	19	72	32	38	54	31	18	37	29	34	401

B.

APPLICANTS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Change of Address (To Inside Urban District)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	8
Standard Change of Address	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rehoused by Other Authorities	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Duplicate Application	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Form Not Returned	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Own Accommodation	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rehoused by Swadlincote U.D.C., to New Council House	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	17

Table 14—continued—Changes in Circumstances.

C. BUNGALOW LIST

To Bungalow List from Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Removed from List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Change of Address	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5

D. EXCHANGES

Removed from list at own Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Exchanges effected to New Council Houses	2	-	1	3	5	3	2	2	2	4	4	8	7	41									
Exchanges effected to Pre-war Council Houses	1	-	2	3	6	-	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	26									
Exchanges effected to Non-Council Houses	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7									
Exchanges effected to New Council Houses (Re-letting)	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	4	15									
	4	1	3	6	16	5	9	3	10	10	10	13	12	92									

E. CLEARANCE AREA LIST

To Clearance Area List from Others	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Removed from List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
New Applicants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Change of Address	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Demolished—Occupant Rehoused	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	7									
Lodgers Rehoused	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Rehoused—Occupants	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	7									
Lodgers	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4									
	-	1	3	1	6	4	4	1	1	1	5	3	-	29									

TABLE 15A

PARTICULARS OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING 1950

	Chestnut Avenue		Elmsleigh Drive		Elmsleigh Green	Elmsleigh Close		Beards Road		Vale Road		Maple Road	
	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.
Man and Wife	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and one child	1	8	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and one child	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife and two children same sex	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children opposite sexes	-	7	2	9	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	1
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife and three children same sex	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	-	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Man and Wife and four children same sex	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children same sex	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and five children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and six children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and six children opposite sexes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and eight children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and one child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and three children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	22	13	33	2	2	3	1	1	3	6	6	6

TABLE 15A—continued

PARTICULARS OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING 1950

	Rose Leigh Crescent		Stoney Dale Close		2 BRs Pre-Fab.		Post-War Brick		Pre-War Dwellings						Requisitioned Houses	
	O.	L.	L.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	4 BRs	3 BRs		2 BRs		O.	L.	
Man and Wife	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and one child	-	1	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and one child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and two children same sex	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children same sex	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	1	6	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and two children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and three children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and four children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and five children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and six children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and six children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and seven children opposite sexes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife (expectant mother) and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and eight children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and one child	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and three children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	13	14		3	9	2	2	4	8	2	1	1	1	1	1

T A B L E 1 5 B

PARTICULARS OF FAMILIES INVOLVED IN EXCHANGES

	Bedrooms :		Chestnut Avenue	Elmsleigh Drive	Elmsleigh Close	Elmsleigh Green	Vale Road	Roseleigh Crescent	Pre-fabs.	Post-War	Pre-War			Requisitioned Houses	Non-Council House
	3	2									4	3	2			4	3	2
Man and Wife	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Man and Wife and one child	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-
Man and Wife (EM) and one child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife and two children same sex	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife (EM) and two children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and two children opposite sexes	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	2
Man and Wife and three children same sex	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Man and Wife and three children opposite sexes	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Man and Wife (EM) and three children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and four children opposite sexes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Man and Wife (EM) and four children opposite sexes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and five children opposite sexes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Man and Wife (EM) and five children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and six children opposite sexes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and seven children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Man and Wife and nine children opposite sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and two children same sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widow and four children opposite sexes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	16		14	3	2	1	5	14	1	4	10	11	1		7 T.89

TABLE 15C.

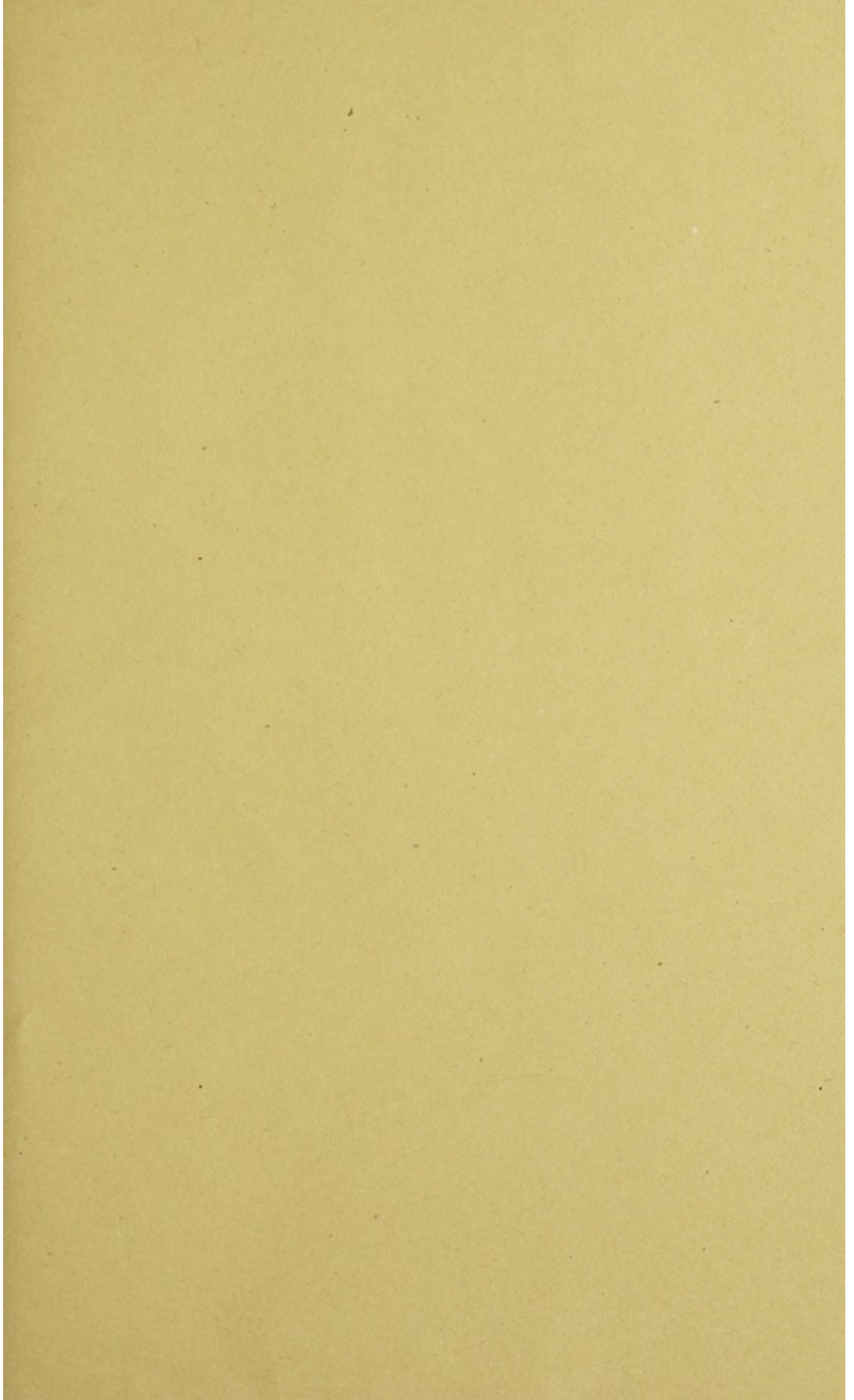
TABLE SHOWING THE PURPOSE BEHIND THE EXCHANGES

Dwellings Vacated	Dwellings Re-Occupied										Totals	
	3 BRs New	2 BRs New	3 BRs Pre- Fab.	2 BRs Pre- Fab.	4 BRs New Re-let	3 BRs New Re-let	4 BRs Pre-war	3 BRs Pre-war	2 BRs Pre-war	Requisitioned Dwelling		Non-Council House
3 Bedrooms—New ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2 Bedrooms—New ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2 Bedrooms—Pre-fab. ..	16	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	25
4 Bedrooms—New (re-let) ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 Bedroom—Flat ..	-	1	1	8	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	14
4 Bedroom Pre-war ..	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	9
3 Bedrooms—Pre-war ..	1	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	6	-	4	19
2 Bedrooms—Pre-war ..	6	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	13
Requisitioned Dwellings ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Totals	29	7	5	14	1	-	6	8	11	-	8	89

1	1111111111	1111111111
2	1111011111	1111011111
3	1101101111	1101101111
4	1001111111	1001111111
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