[Report 1958 / Medical Officer of Health, Stevenage U.D.C.

Contributors

Stevenage (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1958.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ywx2x7wp

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Library

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

By
JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Councillor Mr. A. Smith (Chairman)

Councillor Mr. F. Blunt.

Councillor Mrs. S. Bradshaw.

Councillor Mr. J. Gascogne.

Councillor Mr. I. Herdman

Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis.

Councillor Mr. F. A. Madin.

Councillor Mrs. M. McMahon.

Councillor Mr. S. Meakin.

Councillor Mr. D. Richards.

Councillor Mrs. E. Simpson.

Councillor Mrs. J. M. Steele.

Councillor Mr. G. W. Stevenson, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton.

Councillor Mr. F. Wickins, J.P.

Councillor Mr. J. Wickins.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health;

JOHN R. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rural Council House. Saltergate. Chesterfield. Telephone—Chesterfield 3171

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Council Offices, Lowgates, Staveley, Near Chesterfield.

Telephone-Staveley 524

Clerk : Mrs. 1. HAWGOOD Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1958.

The vital statistics follow closely on the pattern of the previous year. The birth rate shows a very small increase, and the infantile mortality rate a slight decrease. The estimated population remains static.

Mr. Murray has dealt at some length with the problems of atmospheric pollution. Schemes are being prepared for the naming of smoke control areas. While it is possible by control to reduce the atmospheric pollution from industrial concerns, it is unpleasant to have to realize that at present science and technology have not been able to find practical methods of eliminating the atmospheric pollution inherent in certain industrial processes.

Once again I record my thanks to the Council and my colleagues for their help and co-operation.

I am.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres					6,504
Population (Estimated	mid-ye	ar)			17,510
Number of Inhabited	Houses	and Cara	vans		5,526
Rateable Value					£182,836
Product of 1d. Rate				******	£728

The chief industries in the area are coal mining and the Staveley Iron & Chemical Company's Works.

BIRTHS

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	144	158	302 12
megitimate			
	149	165	314
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98)		17.93 17.57	
Still Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	6	2	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)		24.84	
Total Live and Still Births:	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	149	165	314
Still Births	6	2	8
	155	167	322
DEATHS	Mala	El-	Total
Deaths Registered	Male 114	Female 86	Total 200
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	***	11.42	200
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.35)		15.41	
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	5	9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births		28.66	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births		29.80	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		-	
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	'3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	3	6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		19.11	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			
inegitimate five bittis per cent of total five bittis		3.870%	
		3.82% Nil	
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.		3.82% Nil.	

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1949	17,670	17.26	9.05	22.95
1950	17,960	. 15.25	9.74	18.24
1951	17,890	15.93	10.62	38.59
1952	18,010	14.21	8.66	46.87
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17,93	11.42	28.66

General Provision of Health Service:

1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

No nursing in the home is undertaken by the Urban District Council.

2. MIDWIVES

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

HOSPITALS.

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Morton Hospital and Lodgemoor Hospital deal with infectious diseases and maternity cases are received at Ashgate Annexe or at the Maternity Wards of Scarsdale Hospital.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Once again it has been a year of full employment but there are, unfortunately, indications that there is likely to be a slight recession in trade especially those affecting the district most intimately.

If some other industries and especially the lighter industries, could be attracted to the district, it would present a much better balance and ensure greater security for the workers in the urban district.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 & 1951

It is ten years since the original Act came on to the Statute book, and during that time it has not been necessary to put it into operation in any case.

Three cases have been investigated. Two of them turned out to be mentally ill and were ultimately dealt with by the appropriate department of the County Council. The other required no action as satisfactory arrangements were made for the home care of the person concerned.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Certain parts of the area are receiving supplies from the new Ogston Reservoir and the quantity is adequate.

Complaints have been received regarding sediment in the water. Quite a number of complaints have followed on fracture of the mains due to subsidence. The Engineer of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee informs me that roughly 50 fractures occur each year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and disposal of sewage.

The Inkersall-Poolsbrook sewer was completed during the year as was anticipated in the last report and thirty houses were connected to it.

A short length of sewer was laid in Renishaw Road, Mastin Moor, which allowed two bungalows on cesspools to have main drainage.

Mining subsidence causes the chief difficulty with the sewerage system. The sewer from Duckmanton to Poolsbrook Pumping Station is badly affected and others in the district would appear to be similarly out of level. The sewer taking the lower portion of Inkersall Green Estate was found to be so out of level that it was necessary to relay 500 feet to prevent it stopping up completely.

The sewage works continues to discharge a good effluent. The drying of activated sludge has been difficult if not impossible and the total drying area has therefore been decreasing. During the year it was decided to return all surplus activated sludge to the incoming sewage for it to be settled in the primary tanks with the crude sludge. This mixture has been successfully dried.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were very few notifications of the ordinary infectious diseases. Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified. One, unfortunately was of the very acute paralytic type which proved fatal. There were no other deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases.

Once again no case of Diphtheria was notified

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

The Derbyshire County Council has carried out immunisation against Diphtheria on the following numbers of children during the year:-

	Total	99
5 to 14 (inc.)		-
1 to 4 (inc.)		 15
Under 1 year		 84

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease			Total No. notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Poliomyelitis			2	- 2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	******		5	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia				
Cholera				
Cerebospinal Meningitis			1	1
Dinhehoria				
Dysentery				

Encephalitis Lethargica				-
Erysipelas				
Food Poisoning			_	A TOTAL STREET
Measles	*****		39	-
Membranous Croup		,,,,,	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers			-	-
Plague			-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia			133 12-13	-
Relapsing Fever			-	-
Scarlet Fever			13	-
Smallpox	******		13	d
Tuberculosis			-	
Typhus Fever			8	5
			-	-
Typhoid Fever			-	
Whooping Cough			27	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

	Cases Treated		Vision			
Notified	At Home	In Hospital	Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
_			- 11	The same		_

TUBERCULOSIS

		Nev	v Cases			De	aths	
Age Group	Pulm	onary	Pulm	on onary	Pulm	onary		on onary
Under 1 year 1 - 4 years 5 - 9 years 10 - 14 years 15 - 19 years 20 - 24 years 25 - 29 years 30 - 34 years 35 - 39 years 40 - 44 years 45 - 49 years	M — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	F 1 - - - 1 - -	M - 1	F	M	F	M	F
50 - 54 years 55 - 59 years 60 - 64 years 65 and over	 - - 1				_ _ _ _	-		
TOTAL	 5	2	1 .	_	1	1	-	_

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1949-1958

		Pulmo	onary	N	on-Puln	nonary	
Year	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Grand Total
		1			1-1		2.12
1949	3	2	5	-	2	2	7
1950	7	4	11	-	1	1	12
1951	5	2	7	2	-	2 .	9
1952	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
1953	5	3	8	1	-	1	9
1954	7	-	7	1	- 1	1	. 8
1955	4	2	6	1	-	1	7
1956	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
1957	8	4	12	-	-	-	12
1958	5	2	7	1	-	1	. 8

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age	Group		Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year			- 4	5	9
1-4 years			1.	-	1
5-9 years				1	1
10-14 years			1	-	1
15-19 years			-	1	1
20-24 years			1	- 1	2
25-34 years			3	-	3
35-44 years		.,,,,,,	5	2	7
45-54 years		******	9	9	18
55-64 years			25	12	37
65-69 years	-		15	15	30
70-74 years			14	7	21
75-79 years			18	12	30
80-84 years			8	12	20
85-89 years	******	******	9	7	16
90-95 years	******		1	2	3
			114	- 86	200

	1ATO1	~~ 11-11-11 % 1-1-1-12 1-1-12 ~-
	1940 bns (8	1-11111111111111-1
	+9-55	1~111111111111111111
	ps-st	1-111111111111111-1
Sdr	pp=58	15
GROUPS	+{-02	111111111111111111111111111
AGE	• 61–31	
10	+1-01	-
DNIG	6-9	-
ACCORDING	t Years	+1111111011111-1110 jl
	3 Years	111111111011111111111111111111111111111
ASES	2 Year's	1111111111111111111111111
DISE	1 Year	
ABLE	Under 1 Year	1111-1111-11111111
NOTIFIABLE DISEA	Disease	Acure Poliomyelitis Acure Primary Pneumonia Acure Influenzal Pneumonia Cholera Cerebospinal Meningitis Diphtheria Dysentery Encephalitis Lerhargica Erysipelas Food Poisoning Measles Membranous Croup Ophthalmia Neonatorum Pararyphoid Fevers Plague Puerperal Pyrexia Relapsing Fever Scarler Fever

TOTALS

	SEASONAL	ONAL		INCIDENCE		N NO	NOTIFIABLE	BLE	DISEASES	ASES				
Disease		Kzenues	February	March	hingA	YeM	Jnuc	Amf	August	Septembet	October	November	December	
Acute Poliomyelitis Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia Cholera Cerebospinal Meningitis Diphtheria Dysentery Encephalitis Lethargica Erysipelas Food Poisoning Measles Membranous Croup Ophthalmia Neonatorum Paratyphoid Fevers Plague Puerperal Pyrexia Relapsing Fever Scarler Fever Scarler Fever Smallpox Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Whooping Cough Tuberculosis Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary		1111111111111111-1111	1~1111111111111111111111111111111111111	1-11-1111111111111111111111111111111111	1-1111111111111111111111111111111111111	1-111111-1111-111-11		-	1111111111111111-111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111-11111-111= 11	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	_	-
Syphilitic Disease	_	-
Diphtheria	_	_
Whooping Cough	-	_
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	10 - 10 9	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	-11
Coronary disease, angina	18	10
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-
Other heart diseases	14	16
Other circulatory disease	9	3
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	8	4
Bronchitis	8	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	- 12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	- 1	-
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	8	9
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
All other accidents	3	3
Suicide	3	-
Homicide and Operations of War		-
		7.38
	114	86

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by seven adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice. The total number of cases treated is indicated below and the cases treated from this Urban District are detailed in the last column:—

1949 70	Scabies.	Adults	5—15 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Total	Total cases from S.U.D.
1950 26	1040	70	42	16	128	6
1951 21 13 2 36 6 1952 32 29 10 71 — 1953 14 11 3 28 6 1954 5 1 1 7 — 1955 5 2 1 8 — 1956 9 4 — 13 — 1957 3 3 2 8 — 1958 — — — — — — Head Lice. Adults 5—15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	******					
1952 32 29 10 71 — 1953 14 11 3 28 6 1954 5 1 1 7 — 1955 5 2 1 8 — 1956 9 4 — 13 — 1957 3 3 2 8 — 1958 — — — — — — — Head Lice. Adults 5—15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)						
1953 14 11 3 28 6 1954 5 1 1 7 — 1955 5 2 1 8 — 1956 9 4 — 13 — 1957 3 3 2 8 — 1958 — — — — — Head Lice. Adults 5—15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)						0
1954 5 1 1 7 - 1955 5 2 1 8 - 1956 9 4 - 13 - 1957 3 3 2 8 - 1958 - - - - Head Lice. Total cases Adults 5-15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)						-
1955 5 2 1 8 — 1956 9 4 — 13 — 1957 3 3 2 8 — 1958 — — — — — — Head Lice. Adults 5—15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)				3		6
1956 9 4 - 13 - 1957 3 3 2 8 - 1958 - - - - Head Lice. Total cases Adults 5-15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1954	5	1	1	7	-
1957 3 3 2 8 - 1958 - - - - Head Lice. Total cases Adults 5-15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1955	5	2	1	8	-
Head Lice. Adults 5–15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1956	9	4	-	13	-
Head Lice. Total cases Adults 5-15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1957	3	3	2	8	-
Head Lice. Total cases Adults 5-15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1958		-		_	
Adults 5–15 yrs. Under 5 yrs. Total from S.U.D. 1949 1 (1) 38 (29) 3 (3) 42 (33) 23 (16) 1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)						
1949	Head Lie	ce.				Total cases
1950 1 (1) 25 (16) 2 (2) 28 (19) 8 (7) 1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)		Adults	5-15 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Total	from S.U.D.
1951 8 (4) 23 (10) 4 (2) 35 (16) 1 (0) 1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1949	1 (1)	38 (29)	3 (3)	42 (33)	23 (16)
1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1950	1 (1)	25 (16)	2 (2)	28 (19)	8 (7)
1952 5 (2) 20 (8) 7 (2) 32 (12) 4 (1) 1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1951	8 (4)	23 (10)	4 (2)	35 (16)	1 (0)
1953 17 (9) 36 (12) 17 (11) 70 (32) 3 (3)	1052	5 (2)	20 (8)	7 (2)	- 32 (12)	4 (1)
	1053					3 (3)
1954 5 (3) 26 (11) 8 (1) 36 (15) 17 (2)	1054				36 (15)	
1955 1 (0) 6 (1) 1 (0) 8 (1) 8 (1)	1955					
1956	1956	- (0)	_ (-/	- (3)	- (-)	
1957 4 (0) 4 (0) 4 (0)			4 (0)		4 (0)	4 (0)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3 (3)				

Scab	ies	with V	erminous	Heads.		Total cases
		Adults	5-15 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Total	from S.U.D.
1949		3 (3)	7 (7)	1 (1)	11 (11)	
1950			6 (6)	1 (1)	7 (7)	
1951						
1952			5 (3)		5 (3)	5 (3)
1953			1 (0)	1 (0)	- 2 (0)	2 (0)
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958	*****			14.0		

Note: The numbers in brackets refer to those on whom live lice were found.

Other Cases Treated.

		Diagnosis not confirmed	Missillanson	Pediculosis	Pediculosis
		connrmed	Miscellaneous	Corporis	Pubis
1949		13	9	3	3
1950		16	33	1	-
1951		5	2	-	-
1952	*****	10	8	1	1
1953		6	4	2	
1954		-	4	1	1
1955		1	2	-	
1956		_	4	1	_
1957		_	4	1	_
1958		_	4	-1	1

In 17 Annual Reports of the Treatment Centre, this is the first occasion on which no case of scabies has been received.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

for the year ended 31st December, 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out during 1958.

The Department has continued to operate smoothly throughout the year but without distinction in any particular field of activity. With a district population of over 17,000 the Council should consider the necessity of providing adequate inspectorate to carry out the statutory duties of the Council in so far as they affect the Public Health Department. The duties are onerous and vital for the well being of the community. They can only be carried out satisfactorily if adequate staff is available.

The remaining portions of the Clean Air Act 1956 came into operation on the 1st June, 1958. Considerable activity in the removal of atmospheric pollution is being experienced, and steps are going forward for the reduction of pollution in this area. Representations were made to those responsible for industrial emissions of smoke, and I can confidently report that steps are being taken to comply with the requirements of the Act. For the first time means are available for controlling emissions of smoke from dwelling houses by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas. Whilst the present rate of pollution continues there will be a continuance of the number of deaths and illnesses of the respiratory tracts. An opportunity now presents itself for real progress in environmental hygiene.

The Council is a member of the North East Derbyshire Joint Consultative Committee for Clean Air and the consultative nature of the meetings is of advantage to all constituent Authorities. A panel of experts has been set up which is available for use when considering the Prior Approval of new furnaces. The panel will only be used in cases where there are special technical considerations of a specialist nature.

Unfit houses are being removed according to schedule. The first Clearance Area at Barrow Hill has been submitted to the Minister for confirmation. Other houses are being dealt with in accordance with the procedure for individual unfit houses.

During a night in early July a severe thunderstorm flooded many houses in the area. The most badly affected district was at Poolsbrook where there were several inches of water in the houses and acres of land under water. The Department offered such assistance as was available by the provision of disinfectant, and the removal of drowned animals. Such flooding can be a threat to public health and every effort should be made to prevent its recurrence.

Details of the various activities of the department are set out in the following pages of the Report.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Council and to all your officers for the continued support given during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY, Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	189
	711	Number of inspections made for the purpose	236
	(b)	Number of hispections made for the purple sub-head (1)	
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1)	
		above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil.
		Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
	(b)	Number of impeetions made	
3.	Num	ber of dwelling houses found to be in a state so	
	dang	erous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human	19
	habit	ation (analysis of those referred to	
4.	Num	aber of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to	
	unde	or the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all	52
	respe	ect reasonably fit for human habitation	
			Madian.
R	eme	dy of Defects without Service of Formal	Notice.
	Nun	nber of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in	
	cons	equence of informal action by Local Authority or their	2.5
	cons	equence of informal action by Local Authority of their	35
	cons	equence of informal action by Local Authority or their	35
	office	equence of informal action by Local Authority of their	35
4	office	equence of informal action by Local Authority of their	35
	cons	under Statutory Powers.	35
	cons	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing	35
	cons	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices	
	cons office Action	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	35 Nil.
	Proc Act (a)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit	
	cons office Action	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
	Proc Act (a)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners	Nil.
	Proc Act (a)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
	Proc Act (a)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
	Proc Act (a) (b)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ceedings under Public Health Acts:	Nil. Nil. Nil.
	Proc Act (a)	eedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners reedings under Public Health Acts: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil.
	Proc (a) (b)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners reedings under Public Health Acts: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Number of dwelling houses in which defects were	Nil. Nil. Nil.
	Proc Act (a) (b)	edings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners reedings under Public Health Acts: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Number of dwelling houses in which defects were	Nil. Nil. Nil.
	Proc (a) (b)	eedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners reedings under Public Health Acts: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice: (i) By owners	Nil. Nil. Nil.
	Proc (a) (b)	eedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing 1957: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice: (i) By owners (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ceedings under Public Health Acts: Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	Nil. Nil. Nil.

	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957:	
. ((a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	3
	(c) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal.	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	1
,		2
	e) Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 :	2
((a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in-respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms	
	in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,	
	the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
5. I	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:	
	a) Number of Clearance Areas declared	1
1.	b) Total number of houses in such areas	17
	Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	Nil
(Number of houses demolished	Nil.
Ho	using Act, 1957, Part IV-Overcrowding.	
Ho	During the year no case of statutory overcrowding were discover-	ad
Ho	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered	ed.
Ho		ed.
	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications.	
	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications its of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:—	
	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications.	
detail	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications ils of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.	s and
detail	RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates	s and
detai (1) (2)	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications its of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates	and 6
detai (1) (2)	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications its of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5	6 - 6 -
detai (1) (2) (3)	Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to	6 - 6 - 2
detai (1) (2) (3)	During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications its of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	6 - 6 - 2
detai (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications ils of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of Certificates issued	6 - 6 - 2 o
detai (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications ils of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of Certificates issued Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation	6 - 6 - 2 o
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications ils of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of Certificates issued Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	6 - 6 - 2 o - 7
detai (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	RENT ACT 1957. For the period ending 31st December the number of applications ils of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:— Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Number of applications for certificates Number of decisions not to issue certificates Number of decisions to issue certificates (a) in respect of some but not all defects (b) in respect of all defects Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Number of Certificates issued Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation	6 - 6 - 2 o - 7

Improvement Grants.

Eleven applications for improvement grants were received and grants were approved in respect of nine of the applications totalling £1,179. Five of these schemes were completed during the year. A grant of £247. 10. 0. was paid during 1958 in respect of an application received during the previous year.

Of the nine approved applications six were from owner/occupiers and three in respect of tenanted property. It is regretable that owners of tenanted houses do not feel inclined to modernise their property with the aid of a financial grant. There are a considerable number of houses in the district which are capable of being improved and of providing good housing accommodation for many years to come. The occupiers of those houses which have been improved express their appreciation for the improvements which have been effected and tenants are willing to pay additional rent for the additional amenities. Maximum publicity should be given to the availability of improvement grants in order to raise the general standard of housing conditions in the area.

Temporary Dwellings.

A total of thirteen applications for licences to station caravans in the district were received during the year which were granted. Licences are for a period of 12 months and are granted under the provisions of Section 269, Public Health Act 1936. Ten of the applications were in respect of caravans already stationed in the district during the previous year. One new licence granted was in respect of a caravan for occupation by a newly married couple. Two caravans were occupied by men working on industrial sites and can be regarded as being of a temporary character.

Whilst caravanning is becoming increasingly popular, I do not consider that the small trailer caravan is satisfactory for use as a permanent dwelling. Its use for this purpose should not be encouraged, and it is hoped that additional legislation will be forthcoming giving a greater measure of control on this type of development.

The recreation ground at Speedwell was fenced off during the year and this has proved most effective in preventing the unauthorised access of caravans. This has eliminated the trail of filth and waste left by persons occupying these caravans, and the annoyance to residents in the vicinity.

Infectious Diseases.

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year. Ten visits were paid to houses where cases had occured.

Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified. One case in a 6½ year old girl proved rapidly fatal. Full enquiries into the circumstances of the case were carried out but no cause for the onset could be established. Disinfection of the child's home and the school which she attended was carried out.

For the tenth successive year there have been no cases of Diphtheria which indicates the success of the County Council's immunisation scheme. It is, however, disappointing to note the smaller number of children immunised this year as compared with last year, and the proportion of children immunised in relation to the number of births. It may well be that in years to come this disease may again increase in incidence and parents should take early advantage of the facilities offered in order to protect their children from this disease.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

A small hard core of families exist which seem content to live in filthy houses. Their houses are visited regularly but only temporary improvements are achieved before they become filthy once more. Where necessary the appropriate officers of the County Council are asked to co-operate in trying to effect improvements so that children might be brought up under decent living conditions, and that people requiring medical and mental treatment are directed to suitable places.

The incidence of vermin found in homes is again very small. The availability of suitable insecticides makes the eradication of vermin a fairly easy process but some types of vermin are becoming resistant to D.D.T. and alternative measures have to be used.

Food Preparing Premises.

Progress in this most important part of public health work is still very limited and totally inadequate in relation to the amount of work which should be done. There seems no prospect of increasing the time available for this work during the coming year due to activities in other spheres. Good food hygiene practice is essential if food is to reach the consumer in a proper condition. The provision of good equipment in well constructed premises together with adequate hand washing facilities will do much to achieve this object, but the careless food handler still remains to nullify the achievements of well constructed premises. Food hygiene has to be taught to the food handler and has to be prolonged to be effective. This work opens up considerable opportunities but can only be done by an enthusiastic approach.

Meat Inspection.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield districts.

The sale of meat from mobile shops and vans seems to be on the increase. The modern van constructed as a mobile shop is admirably equipped and very suitable for this class of work. Other vehicles, however, which have been converted into mobile shops never seem to obtain the same high class standard, and a constant check has to be made on them.

Milk and Dairies Administration.

The Council is responsible for the supervision of milk distribution in the district. The following registrations and licences are operative in the area:-

Milk	and Dairies Reg	ulations	1949-	1954.	
	Distributors Dairies				17 Nil.
Milk	(Special Design	nation) 1949-1	(Raw 954.	Milk)	Regulations
	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Licences			
	Dealers Supplementary		*****		10

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954

Pasteurised Milk Licences Dealers	******	 *****	10
Supplementary		 	5
Sterilised Milk Licences			
Dealers		 	Nil.
Supplementary			Nil.

Ice Cream Premises.

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955 are as follows:—

Manufacture	and Sale	******	 Nil.
Sale only			 28

Four applications for registration were received during the year which were granted. All premises are brought up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations before they are recommended for registration.

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The County Analyst submits information that the Derbyshire County Council as Food and Drugs Authority, obtained 61 samples of food, including 22 milk samples during the year and these were examined for quality. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

The attention of the manufacturers of a sample of sterilised cream had to be drawn, to the need to declare the constituents of the cream on the label of the tin.

Places of Entertainment.

During the year inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences provided in cinemas. Conditions are generally satisfactory. One of the cinemas closed down during the year.

Shops Act 1950.

Ten visits were paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours. The number of shop assistants employed in any shop in the area is very small indeed and the need to enforce the provisions of the Act to obtain additional facilities for the health and comfort of assistants is not often required.

Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following table:—

	L.A. property	Dwelling Houses	Businers Premises	Agricul- tural	Total
Number of properties in the district	4	5526	363	43	5,954
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—			10000		
(a) notification	-	- 53	3	-	56
(b) survey under the Act (c) when visited for some	2	174	7	16	199
other p irpose	2	248	153	5	408
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats	3	49	1	-	53
(b) Mice	1	12	2	-	15
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	4	61	3	-	68

A concentrated attack on the rodent infestation of the refuse tip was made during the year. Refuse tips are admirable places for the breeding of rats and control measures have to be effective and continued. There was, as a result of the treatments, a substantial reduction in the rodent population and a constant check is now being maintained to keep any infestation under control. The poison "Warfarin" is now being used almost exclusively as it is eminently suitable for this type of work. It has considerable advantages over the poisons previously used.

Complaints are quite often made of the existence of rats inside houses. The rats seem to be confined either to sub-floor areas or in the roof space. They are difficult to treat when in these places but it is pleasing to be able to report that the owners of the affected property readily co-operate in making such areas accessible. Successful treatments have been carried out and attempts made to prevent a subsequent entry by the rodents. Undoubtedly mining subsidence does damage house drains and the wall foundations of houses, and it is quite likely that this affords a probable means of entry.

Water Supply

The state of the water supply to the Norbriggs Estate in particular has been a source of trouble. It has been substantially discoloured on many occasions. The discolouration was entirely mineral in origin and consisted principally of iron which was present in minute proportions in the raw water. Four samples of the water were submitted to the Laboratory for examination and all were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory. The Engineer and Manager of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee took steps to have the mains flushed out on several occasions, but a permanent solution to the problem does not appear to be practicable with this source of supply. It is, however, proposed to connect this Estate to the Ogston supply when the necessary trunk main has been provided, and this will ensure that a good supply is readily available. This should be carried out during the next year.

The water supplied to the District is controlled by the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee and the following information is submitted by the Engineer and Manager.

During 1958 the Committee collected 77 samples of water from household taps in the district. The number of new properties connected to the supply was 44.

Water Supply (continued)

The new lengths of main laid in the area during the year was as follows:-

4" - 50 yds (for Staveley County Secondary School)

Atmospheric Pollution.

The following Tables indicate the Analyst's Reports of deposited matter and estimation of Sulphur, together with the rainfall, for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

	TONS PER SQUARE MILE				
MONTH	Hartington House, Hartington	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Staveley Works Canteen	Barrow Hill Junior School	Rainfall in inches
JANUARY	28 96	-	15.57	18.24	2.11
FEBRUARY	19.43	-	29.65	27.10 -	2.94
MARCH	16.71	-	34.52	18,21	1.35
APRIL	-	-	25.35	16.40	0.55
MAY	-	-	21.24	26.24	2.24
JUNE	-	-	30.58	23.97	4.69
JULY	- 3	43.26	21.84	19.30	5.16
AUGUST	-	28.51	16.44	18.18	1.69
SEPTEMBER	-	24.36	23.65	20.78	1.67
OCTOBER	-	27.59	17.91	24.53	1.97
NOVEMBER	-	24.62	24.48	20.38	0.66
DECEMBER	-	21.87	22.58	24.57	3.07
Annual Total	65.10	170.21	283.81	257.90	28.10
Monthly Average	21.70	28.37	23.95	21.49	2.34

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of the Standard Deposit Gauge and the Lead Peroxide instrument. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The results of the recordings are indicated in the Tables.

The Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument at Hartington House were broken by vandals and another site at Hartington Colliery had to be secured. The new site is well positioned in relation to the pollution caused by the industrial establishments to the west. The pollution recorded is slightly less than that in the previous year for this area.

The Staveley Works Canteen site has now been in continuous operation since 1952, and the monthly average pollution recording since that time is as follows:—

Year	Tons per sq. mile
1952	26.47
1953	24.50
1954	21.01
1955	27.70
1956	22.89
1957	24.58
1958	23.95

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

	Lead peroxide gauge reading milligrams per centimetres per day				
MONTH		Hartington House, Hartington	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Markham Road, Duckmanton	
JANUARY		2.75	-/-	-	
FEBRUARY		2.76	-	-	
MARCH		-	-		
APRIL		-	-	-	
MAY		-	2.33	-	
JUNE ·		-	2.18	- 12	
JULY	***	-	2.19		
AUGUST		-	2.14	-	
SEPTEMBER		-	2.43	-	
OCTOBER	-	-	3.22		
NOVEMBER		-	4.00	- 500	
DECEMBER		-	4.46	1.89	
Annual Total		5.51	22.95	1.89	
Monthly Average	ge	2.75	2.87	1.89	

A site at Barrow Hill was secured and recordings commenced on 1st January. This site is in the smoke track from the iron and chemical works. Little can be obtained from one year's recordings, but first indications would suggest that there is slightly less pollution in this District than in the other two where recordings are taken.

The Lead Peroxide Instrument in the Hartington area showed higher readings than in the previous year. This is probably due to the resisting of the Instrument in a closer vicinity to a Foamed Slag plant where considerable emissions of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide are given off. The reading of 4.46 milligrams per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide per day during the month of December was the highest ever recorded in the District. This is a feature to note with apprehension as it is known that sulphur gases are harmful and yet no satisfactory means for the removal of them have yet been devised. The readings throughout the year are at a consistently higher level than those for other Districts in the North East Derbyshire area. Smoke emissions from industrial establishments, railway engines, domestic premises and gases from industry all accumulate to give a high sulphur content level of the atmosphere.

Some progress was made during the year for reducing the dust emitted from the slag works at Hartington. Means for the arrestation and collection of dust in the foamed slag plant has been fitted and this now appears to be working as efficiently as can be expected. Undoubtedly working conditions within the plant have been improved beyond recognition and the dust collected is quite considerable. In spite of this, however, the residents in the area are

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

still suffering an invasion of dust into their homes which originates from other parts of the works. Representations to the owners still continue to persuade them to fit dust arrestment and collection in all parts of their works not yet treated. The residents in this area have now been subjected to this dust nuisance for ten years and there has been little alleviation of the nuisance.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government fixed 1st June 1958 as the date for the coming into operation of all those provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 which were not already in force. At the moment there are several extremely bad sources of industrial pollution but I believe that these will be eliminated in the next year or two.

Petroleum Licensing.

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit during the year was 20 and the quantity to be stored totalled 195,850 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks and no contraventions were observed during the year.

Two licences have been granted to store a total of 224 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

Ditches, Watercourses, etc.

A ditch in the Duckmanton district was found to be polluted by crude sewage. A thorough investigation of the sewerage system of the village was carried out and the source of the pollution eventually established. Foul drainage from several houses had been connected to the surface water sewer. The necessary alteration to the drainage system was carried out by the owners of the property. The condition of the ditch is now satisfactory.

This emphasises the need for the proper control and inspection of drainage systems at the time of construction, alteration or repair.

Dustbins, Privy Middens and Closet Accommodation.

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of sanitary conveniences of all types in use at the end of 1958:

No. of Water Close	ets	 	6,150
No. of Pail Closets		 	6
No. of Privies		 	22
No. of Dustbins		 	6,228
No. of Ashpits			2

The number of privies in use during the year was reduced by six; two houses with privies were demolished, three houses had septic tanks provided and one house made a connection to the sewer. The use of one ash pit was also discontinued after the owners had provided it with galvanised dustbins.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences maintained by the Department.:—

Situation	Accommodation for females	Accommodation for males
Market Street, Staveley	 2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 4 Urinal Stalls
Inkersall Road, Staveley	 Nil.	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	 Nil.	1 Urinal Stall

The maintenance of good conditions in public conveniences still continues to be a difficulty. Whilst cleansing is regularly carried out the conveniences do very often become unsatisfactory due to the habits of irresponsible persons. Wilful damage occurs much too often and the conveniences soon become a source of complaint.

Provision has been made in the annual estimates for the provision of a new convenience at Barrow Hill on the same site as an existing unsatisfactory structure.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspection for Purpose of Provisions as to Health.

Visits have been paid to the Factories in the district and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

	1	Numb		
Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	X	_
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	32	12	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers premises	2	-	_ ÷	<u>.</u>
TOTAL	35	12		-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) Overcrowding (S.2.) Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) Sanitary conveniences (S.7.) Insufficient, unsuitable defective	- 100 - 100	- 465 A 222 0 1 1	7 (25) 7 (4) 1 (4) 1 (4) 1 (4)	
TOTAL	3	3	-	-

3. Outwork.

No notifications have been received during the year of outwork carried out in domestic premises.

Means of Escape in case of Fire.

One application was received for a Certificate of means of Escape in case of Fire in respect of a brickworks. The application was approved.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1958

				Inspections &	Observations Made
D	rainage				84
-	Housings let in Loc	lgings			20
	Filthy and Vermin		litions	******	34
	Tents, Vans and Sh				13
	Places of Entertain		******		2
7		illetit			
0	Petroleum Stores				9
5	Shops Act			******	10
E	Atmospheric Pollut	ion			82
2	Factories		*****	*****	12
5	Means of Escape in	Case of	Fire		2
GENERAL SANITATION	Rats and Mice			*****	21
2	Piggeries				8
Z	Poultry and other	animals			1
GE	Water Supply				23
	Watercourses, ditch	ies, etc.	f		20
3 8 1 7 1	Cesspools				8
	Public Convenience	es	2500		25
	Hairdressers				1
4 200	Schools				1
	Conversions	******			2
	Miscellaneous				1
	Miscellancous				
PUBLIC	Refuse Collection				114
SIP	Refuse Disposal				36
N N	Salvage				9
E	Miscellaneous				6
0					
	Under Public Heal				
	No. of houses	inspected		*****	63
	Additional visi	its to abo	ve houses	*****	41
0	Under Housing Ac	its			
ING	No. of houses				94
Sh	Additional visi	its to abo	ve houses		38
HOUSI	Improvement Gran				
	No. of visits n				36
	Rent Act				
	No. of visits n	nade			14
1	140. 01 11313 11		******		
1	Bakehouses				6
	Provision Merchan	ts			5
97	Fried Fish Shops				1
-	Ice Cream premises				5
0	Butchers				12
F	Licensed Premises				3
EC	Cafe				1
FOOD INSPECTION	Sausage and Pork I	Products			1
4	Unfit Food				5
OC	Mineral Water Ma		rs		2
0	Green Grocers	munacture			4
111			******		6
	Canteens				2
35	Street Traders				
SE	Enquiries into Care				10
EX.	Enquiries into Case		******	******	1
NFECTIOUS	Disinfections				
Z					894
1000					STREET, STREET

Salvage of Waste Paper.

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:-

1958	T.	C.	Q.	£	S.	d.
January	. 13	14	3	131	2	8
February	. 11	9	1	109	10	5
March	. 13	12	3	130	16	5
April	. 14	12	0	130	15	1
May	. 15	11	3	138	11	8
June	. 17	3	0	151	17	7
July	. 7	1	3	53	3	2
August	. 14	19	1	129	10	7
September	. 14	12	0	123	11	2
October	. 16	2	2	136	18	8
November	. 15	15	1	134	16	0
December	. 12	9	1	107	5	9
	167	3	2	1,477	19	2

The amount of waste paper sold to the Mills during the year substantially exceeded that sold during the previous year but the financial income was only very little more. The increase has been due to a relaxation of the quota of waste paper which we have been permitted to send to the mills, but at the same time, a reduction in the price per ton has been imposed for the material. A special grade of "Books and Magazines" attracting a value of £9 per ton was discontinued by the Mills in April and this same material now only attracts a value of £7. 10. 0 per ton as "Mixed Papers". This has had a discouraging effect for the cost of collection, sorting and baling continues to increase.

It will be noted that the tonnage of paper sold in July was less than the monthly average. This was due to the flooding of the Depot with 8 feet of water after a thunderstorm. Approximately 9 tons of paper was lost which had an estimated value of £80. 0. 0. The Depot has been flooded on more than one occasion and early steps should be taken to establish a new Depot on a more suitable site.

Bonus continues to be paid to all your workmen calculated on the value of paper sold each month. The total bonus amounts to 20% of income and this is divided to the workmen according to the number of days actually worked during the period. This system appears to be working satisfactorily A total of £295. 11. 9d. was paid to the workmen as bonus during the year.

The vehicle used for the special collection of waste paper has reached the end of its useful life. It was first registered in May 1939 and should be now replaced.

Refuse Collection.

The house refuse service continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year by the use of three vehicles employing a driver and four men on each vehicle. This establishment enables the whole of the district to receive a weekly collection under normal circumstances. During the month of February a heavy snowfall delayed collection when it was impossible to put the vehicles on the road for three days. Even a short stoppage of three days disrupts the service quite considerably for there is a greater accumulation of refuse to be removed when collection resumes, at a time of the year when the refuse produced is the heaviest.

Refuse Collection (continued)

The vehicles which are at present in use are as follows :-

Karrier Bantam, first registered June 1942. Karrier C.K.3., first registered February 1952. Karrier Gamecock first registered March 1953. Karrier Gamecock first registered August 1953.

The Karrier Bantam is in need of urgent replacement. Vehicles employed on this class of work receive hard treatment due to the abrasive nature of their load. It is recommended that diesel oil engines be fitted in vehicles to be purchased in the future as their use has proved more economical than petrol engines for this work.

The sickness rate of workmen employed in the Department continues to be high. A rate of 7.16% of days were lost due to sickness and 1.81% of days were lost due to absenteeism.

A total of 284,756 dustbins were emptied during the year and 14,667 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on land at Back Pit Lane. This land, approximating to 11½ acres, has been in continual use for many years and is now almost filled to capacity if the level is only to be raised to that of the adjoining land.

Due to the shortage of tipping space a scheme was inaugurated which made a charge of 5/- per load for trade refuse received on the tip. This has had the effect of discouraging traders from bringing their refuse to the tip.

Only one man is employed on the tip for levelling, and this task is quite considerable when it is considered that something like 6,000 tons of refuse is handled each year. The work could more satisfactorily be carried out by mechanical means.

A fire on the tip during the summer months assumed quite considerable proportions. The regularity of these fires each year is quite alarming, and whilst the cause of the outbreaks cannot definitely be established it is thought to be the work of trespassers on the site. Invariably the fires commence during the weekend and when found they are deep seated and control measures are difficult. A bulldozer had to be used to extinguish the 1958 outbreak and the total cost of the operation was over £100. The incurring of such expenditure is regrettable as it could have been used with good constructive advantage elsewhere.

The amount of combustible materials received continues to increase. The nature of the refuse is altering year by year as new materials become available. Plastics, polythene, nylon, and other new materials all tend to make refuse more complex, and generally are not subjected to the same bacterial decay as refuse known hitherto. Glass and tins are increasing in number as more and more goods are being prepacked.

Salvage of other Materials.

The salvaging of other materials from refuse is restricted by the non-availability of labour for this work. Some materials could be salvaged but the market for scrap metals is rather unstable at the present time.

A quantity of rags were sold during the year to the value of £3, but this must be quite a small proportion of the textiles received on the tip and which have not been able to have been salvaged.



GEORGE ALLEN (PRINTERS) LTD.
BRIMINGTON, NR. CHESTERFIELD