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**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

•
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR
1960



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By
JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.



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Medical Officer of Health.

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Chairman of the Council—Councillor I. Herdman, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee—Councillor F. A. Madin

Councillor Mr. F. Blunt.
Councillor Mr. J. Gascogne.
Councillor Mr. I. Hogson
Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis.
Councillor Mrs. M. McMahon.
Councillor Mr. S. Meakin.
Councillor Mrs. E. Simpson
Councillor Mr. A. Smith
Councillor Mr. W. Smith
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Steele
Councillor Mr. G. W. Stevenson.
Councillor Mr. V. H. Schofield
Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton.
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. I. HAWGOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1960.

The year can be looked on as one of steady progress with one exception—that is dust pollution. There have been numerous complaints of the nuisance caused by the slag cracking plant at Hartington and despite constant representations by your officials and Council members, nothing has been done by the management of the plant to alleviate the conditions.

It has been said that though man can split the atom and send men into space, no practicable method has yet been evolved to prevent fumes, dust, etc., from industrial undertakings polluting the atmosphere.

The vital statistics show some improvement from the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births is the lowest since 1953. Of the six deaths, four were due to congenital defects.

The estimated population shows an increase of 60.

Again I tender my thanks to my colleagues for their help and to the Council for their continued support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,504
Population (Estimated mid-year)	17,480
Number of Inhabited Dwellings	5,762
Rateable Value	£254,131
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,025

BIRTHS

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	129	158	287
Illegitimate	7	6	13
	<u>136</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>300</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.16		
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births	4.33%		
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98)	16.81		
Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	19.61		
Total Live and Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	136	164	300
Still Births	3	3	6
	<u>139</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>306</u>

DEATHS

Deaths Registered	Male	Female	Total
	101	62	163
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.32		
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.34)	12.48		
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.00		
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.90		
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—		
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	4	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	13.33		
Infant Deaths under 1 week of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.00
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.41
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil.
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.	—

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 population
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
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30
1960	17,480	17.16	9.32	20.00

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries in the area are coal mining, iron and chemical manufacturing. A substantial proportion of the male population is employed in these heavy industries, and some additional light industry would present a better balanced picture. Employment for women still needs encouragement to the district.

General Provision of Health Services

1. MIDWIVES AND NURSING IN THE HOME.

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

2. 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.

3. HOSPITALS.

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

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The local committees continue their activity and plans are in being for one new club to be started and the club at Lowgates to be moved to a new building. It is hoped that they will be in operation in 1961.

There is no doubt that the facilities provided in all parts of the district have given the old folks much pleasure and a greater interest in life.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is the inauguration of a warden service to the old people on the Middlecroft Estate.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 & 1951

Arrangements had to be made for the burial of a man when it was found that no other suitable arrangements had been made. The cost of the burial was recovered from interests which the man had in South Africa.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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

In spite of the risks of mining subsidence, the sewerage system has continued to function fairly well.

Sewers were extended in Middlecroft Road South in preparation for further housing development.

The Sewage Works gives a very good effluent. The only difficulty is the drying of sludge. The area of beds seems inadequate for proper drying when the summer is wet. When sludge is removed in a semi-dry state it has to be stored on waste land and disposed of when fully dry.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the public swimming bath.

The swimming bath is supplied from the mains of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee. The water is aerated, chlorinated, passed through pressure filters and heated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were very few cases of notifiable infectious disease in the district during the year. One case of paratyphoid was notified, and the source was most probably an elderly person who was a healthy carrier.

The Minister of Health made the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Amendment Regulations 1960, which came into operation on 1st December. These Regulations provide for the notification by medical practitioners to medical officers of health of all cases of anthrax.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

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

Age			
Under 1 year	...	...	87
1 to 4 years (inc.)	...	...	75
5 to 14 years (inc.)	...	...	84
Total	...	...	246

The total number immunised has improved compared with last year but the number being protected during the first year of life has decreased. All parents should ensure that their children obtain protection at the earliest possible moment.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	1	—
Membranous Croup	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1
Plague	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	—
Smallpox	—	—
Tuberculosis	10	6
Typhus Fever	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated :			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TURBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1951-1960

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1951	5	2	7	2	—	2	9
1952	6	3	9	—	—	—	9
1953	5	3	8	1	—	1	9
1954	7	—	7	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
1959	7	—	7	—	2	2	9
1960	7	2	9	1	—	1	10

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Acute Primary Pneumonia													
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia													
Anthrax													
Cholera													
Cerebrospinal Meningitis													
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Encephalitis Lethargica													
Erysipelas													
Food Poisoning													
Malaria													
Measles													
Membranous Croup													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Plague													
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Relapsing Fever													
Scarlet Fever													
Smallpox													
Typhus Fever													
Typhoid Fever													
Whooping Cough													
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary													
Non-Pulmonary													

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	7
Leukaemia, alcukaemia	—	1
Diabetes	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	6
Coronary disease, angina	19	9
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3
Other heart diseases	11	6
Other circulatory disease	3	3
Influenza	—	—
Pneumonia	2	5
Bronchitis	5	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6	6
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1
All other accidents	6	2
Suicide	1	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
	101	62

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	2	4	6
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
25-34 years	2	1	3
35-44 years	2	3	5
45-54 years	8	4	12
55-64 years	18	6	24
65-69 years	18	6	24
70-74 years	13	13	26
75-79 years	15	8	23
80-84 years	11	7	18
85-89 years	9	4	13
90-94 years	1	2	3
95-100 years	—	1	1
	101	62	163

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK

The Treatment Centre, at Poolsbrook is operated by seven adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice.

One case was treated during the year at the Centre, which was from another Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.

for the year ended 31st December, 1960

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 1960.

This seems to be an age of hurry and bustle. The tempo of life has increased. Speed seems to be the essence of our existence. But it is good to stop for a little while and take stock of our progress. We must study the past in the light of the present for the guidance of the future.

Our industrial and domestic development surges ahead. Will this rate of progress bring problems for the future? Industry inevitably brings pollution to some degree. The use of radioactive materials is bound to increase with an attendant hazard to health. Industry needs to be so sited that it does not intermingle nor interfere with the homes of the people. The Town Planning Act to some extent controls this development, but is it sufficient?

Road traffic is ever increasing with an alarming number of road casualties. Are our roads adequate for the volume of traffic anticipated in the future and are they safe for the user and the pedestrian? Increased traffic means increased pollution discharged at the worst possible level. Is scientific development advancing at the same rate to ensure that the exhaust gases from vehicles is innocuous?

We still have a legacy of bad house building with us. Houses which were badly sited, planned and constructed. They must be removed as quickly as possible and replaced by dwellings which are a credit to this generation. What will be the needs of the future? The population is an ageing one and more accommodation for old people seems an essential necessity. Such houses to be so designed and constructed that they will reduce the number of accidents which occur in the home. Houses also need services within a reasonable distance. Is enough attention being given to the provision of shopping facilities, or is our way of living to be altered by the increased use of travelling shops?

The health of the people in our District should be our first priority and every development step has some effect on our environmental conditions. Let us proceed into the future with vision and in the knowledge of our tremendous responsibilities.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Council and to all your officers for their continued support 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)	286
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	422
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.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	193
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	46

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	31
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Action Under Statutory Powers..

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
(i)	By owners	Nil.
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil.
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(i)	By owners	Nil.
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
3.	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	32
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	1
(c)	Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil.
(d)	Number of families displaced	31
(e)	Number of persons displaced	105

(f) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	.....	1
(g) Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	.....	Nil.
4. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:		
(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. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:		
(a) Number of Clearance Areas declared	.....	Nil.
(b) Total number of houses in such areas	.....	Nil.
(c) Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	.....	2
(d) Number of houses demolished	.....	28
(e) Number of families displaced	.....	31
(f) Number of persons displaced	.....	91

The statistical information given above includes properties included in the No. 1 (Chesterfield Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1959 and the No. 2 (New Street) Clearance Order, 1959, both of which were confirmed without modification during 1960. A public enquiry was held in the case of the Chesterfield Road Compulsory Purchase Order.

A commencement has been made with the procedure for the demolition of the unfit houses at Speedwell Terraces. There is a total of 175 houses in this area which are regarded as being unfit for human habitation. The first row of 31 houses has been dealt with this year by individual demolition order under Section 16 Housing Act 1957. It is hoped that progress in the removal of unfit property will be strenuously and progressively sustained.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding

During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered.

RENT ACT 1957

No action has been found necessary during the year under this Act. As was anticipated the Act had a substantial effect on its introduction, but its practical application has somewhat diminished with the passage of time. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

Improvement Grants

Unfortunately the statutory housing standards of this country are deplorably low. The availability of financial grants to property owners is an inducement for them to provide some of the facilities which we have come to regard as being essential, yet cannot be required by law. The Standard Grant scheme at last recognises the necessity of an internal W.C., but even this cannot be approved if there is already a W.C. which is outside but contiguous to the dwelling. Surely this is a state of affairs which is most unsatisfactory and the Act requires amendment.

Many houses in our area are unfit and not suitable for improvement. There are also many houses which are substantially sound and capable of giving many years service. Even the inducement of a Grant does not attract applications for bringing these houses up to the present modern standard. We cannot afford to let these houses fall into the unfitness category. Every opportunity should be taken of making a contribution towards the total stock of good houses in the area.

In some respects the improvement grant schemes have been more successful in this district than in most areas. This claim is based on the fact that 365 houses have now had approval for improvement work during the last 11 years and of these, 314 have been houses occupied by tenants, and only 51 houses have been occupied by owner/occupiers. The schemes at Poolsbrook and Devonshire Cottages, Barrow Hill, are largely responsible for the high number of tenanted properties dealt with. The Barrow Hill scheme has continued very satisfactorily during the year and the tenants are highly delighted with the results. It is far more satisfactory for a block of property to be improved as a whole rather than an odd house here and there.

A total of 46 Discretionary Grants and 8 Standard Grants were approved during the year.

Temporary Dwellings.

In August 1960 the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into operation which conferred on local authorities powers for controlling caravan sites. The Act was very welcome as it strengthened considerably the licensing power of the Council in order to control caravan sites from a town planning aspect as well as from the public health aspect. Conditions may now be attached to site licences to secure improved conditions on sites by requiring good standards of lay-out, equipment and maintenance.

Six applications were received under the new Act. One licence was issued in respect of the Bent Lane site and this site when re-developed will be capable of taking 30 residential caravans. The five remaining applications were under consideration by the town planning authority at the end of the year.

The re-development of the Bent Lane site has proceeded during the latter part of the year and it can be confidently expected that this will be an excellent site when completed.

Temporary Dwellings (Continued)

I do feel, however, that a word of caution would not be out of place. Whilst accepting that the caravan is now here with us as a way of life and must be accommodated on good sites for those who wish to pursue this way of living, I do feel that its place amongst us must be kept in control. I do not believe that the use of a caravan as a permanent home for young married couples should be encouraged. It may be suitable for a while but if young children are brought into the family, I think that a caravan is far too restricted in space to enable the normal pursuits of all members of a family to be carried on without serious consequences.

The trend today is for even bigger caravans and this helps to minimise the disadvantages of restricted space.

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.

One case of paratyphoid was investigated and as a result three other persons were found to be carrying the organism. All were treated in hospital but unfortunately one of the carriers did not respond to treatment.

One case of typhoid occurred in a middle-aged man. It was found that he had recently returned from India and was probably suffering from the disease on arrival in this country. This case serves to emphasise the need for public health measures as travel today from one part of the world to another is so very speedy. Effective control must be maintained in order that diseases not normally endemic in this country are not re-introduced.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

There is still a very small number of houses in the area which come within the filthy category. It seems that these families are quite content to make no effort at all to bring their houses up to a decent standard. Perseverance with persuasion seems to bring a glimmer of hope at time, but any improvement obtained is often short lived.

The incidence of vermin infested houses is almost negligible. Where cases do come to notice, the infestations are usually of a very light character and can quickly be rectified. The use of modern insecticides is responsible for this happy state of affairs.

Food Preparing Premises.

Again this year it has not been found possible to make any comprehensive survey of the premises engaged in the food handling business. This is regrettable as so much is obviously required to be done.

Attention has, however, been given to some travelling shops and improvements secured. This form of trading is on the increase and must be effectively controlled.

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.

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 Regulations 1949–1954.

Distributors	...	...	...	...	30
Dairies	...	...	...	...	Nil

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949–1954.

Tuberculin Tested Milk Licences:

Dealers	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	3

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

Pasteurised Milk Licences:

Dealers	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	4

Sterilised Milk Licences:

Dealers	...	...	...	...	14
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	2

Regulations were introduced during the year which will come into operation on 1st January, 1961, which transfers the licensing provisions for Special Designation milk to the County Council.

Ice Cream Premises.

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

Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	Nil
Sale only	...	...	...	36

Seven 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 Foods and Drugs Authority, obtained 58 samples of food, including 18 milk samples from the Urban District during the year, and these were examined for quality. All were classed as satisfactory with the exception of one.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

One hairdresser was Registered under this Act during the year.

Places of Entertainment.

Inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences provided in the Cinema. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Shops Act 1950.

Visits have been paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours. The amount of time spent on this work is very small and is usually incorporated when visiting premises primarily for some other purpose.

Rodent Infestation

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	Business Premises	Agricul- tural	Total
Number of properties in the district ...	4	5729	351	43	6127
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) notification ...	—	48	12	2	62
(b) survey under the Act ...	2	171	7	19	199
(c) when visited for some other purpose ...	2	205	34	7	248
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats ...	4	35	6	2	47
(b) Mice ...	—	22	4	—	26
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	4	57	10	2	73

Water Supply

Every house in the District is provided with a piped water supply in the house. There are no standpipes and no wells. The water supplied is controlled by the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee and the following information is submitted by the Engineer and Manager.

Staveley is on the main supplied from the Ogston source with the exception of Staveley Central Area, Lowgates, Hartington and Barrow Hill which areas are supplied from Crowhole.

Ogston water is treated by coagulation and filtration and super-chlorination followed by de-chlorination; softening of the supply is also carried out. Crowhole water is filtered and chlorinated.

During the year, 93 samples were collected from household taps and from points on the mains supplying the area. New supplies were afforded to 126 Council properties and 25 private properties. Lengths of main laid for private development were 220 yards of 3" at Netherthorpe, 22 yards of 4" and 170 yards of 3" at Lowgates.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following tables:—

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

MONTH	TONS PER SQUARE MILE			Average Rainfall in inches
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Staveley Works Canteen	Barrow Hill Junior School	
JANUARY	23.93	22.94	23.87	3.85
FEBRUARY	20.97	27.31	21.92	2.17
MARCH	14.19	44.99	24.20	1.51
APRIL	29.60	26.11	22.91	0.86
MAY	23.11	32.15	18.27	1.11
JUNE	27.62	21.78	24.59	1.25
JULY	31.44	16.24	19.36	2.86
AUGUST	29.56	19.58	—	3.86
SEPTEMBER	21.99	21.84	21.53	3.93
OCTOBER	15.67	30.55	22.25	4.69
NOVEMBER	23.77	21.84	33.45	4.14
DECEMBER	31.50	19.08	20.51	2.72
Annual Total	293.35	304.41	252.86	32.95
Monthly Average	24.45	25.37	21.08	1.75

MONTH	Lead peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres per day		
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Markham Road, Duckmanton	Chesterfield Road Farm
JANUARY ...	4.28	1.96	3.83
FEBRUARY ...	4.41	2.00	2.98
MARCH ...	2.67	1.37	2.21
APRIL ...	3.33	1.39	1.94
MAY ...	2.44	1.02	1.54
JUNE ...	2.73	0.86	1.51
JULY ...	2.73	0.75	1.07
AUGUST ...	1.98	0.54	1.04
SEPTEMBER ...	2.27	0.97	1.72
OCTOBER ...	2.60	1.67	2.80
NOVEMBER ...	3.44	1.42	2.35
DECEMBER ...	4.91	2.21	3.52
Annual Total	37.79	16.16	26.51
Monthly Average	3.15	1.35	2.21

Atmospheric Pollution (Continued)

The statistics given in the Tables should be given very serious consideration, as these recordings emphasise the need for action in this campaign for clean air. This District is described as being a "black area" and efforts should continue unabated to convert it into a grey area and eventually a smokeless area. The need to do it is so vitally necessary, because smog kills and clean air saves lives. Every day the average adult breathes in about 38 lbs. of air and if this air is laden with smoke particles it is obvious that the inhalation of this foreign matter must have some effect on our physical condition. It aggravates bronchitis, coughs, and catarrhal conditions and retards recovery from pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Not only is smoke bad for health but it is also wasteful. It has been estimated that the cost of the material damage caused by air pollution is in excess of 300 million pounds each year. That works out at about £10 per head every year. Smoke brings bad health; increases sickness and absence from work; damages stonework; harms plant life; destroys amenity brightness and beauty; corrodes metals and paintwork; damages home decorations and furnishings. And above all this, after the miner has risked his life extracting coal from the bowels of the earth, it is wastefully used. Millions of tons are wasted each year by inefficient combustion. Some of the grates in our homes give only about 20% efficiency. 80% of the value of our fuel is wasted and emitted into the atmosphere where it proceeds to kill us. Is this really what the miner wants? Should not the product of his labours be used with the utmost efficiency? After a shift down the mine where men become chronically ill through the inhalation of dust the miner has a right to demand that coal should be properly used and that he should be able to breathe unpolluted air on the surface.

Atmospheric pollution, whilst a national problem, has to be tackled locally and calls for efforts from every one of us. By 1963 all emissions of smoke from industrial premises should have ceased, but there still remains the smoke emitted from our own homes. This is very important as this smoke contains more soot and tar and is particularly harmful because it is discharged at a low level. Is there any housewife in this Urban District who has not experienced the frustration of having her Monday washing covered by black smuts? Our lungs look even worse than that.

What is the answer? Ensure that industry faces up to its responsibilities and let us all play our part in our own homes by efficiently using smokeless fuels. The fuels are good, plentiful and ready to be used. Smoke controlled areas are increasing in numbers throughout the country and the benefits are being enjoyed. The need for smoke control in this area is a pressing one and we cannot deny the right of anyone to breathe fresh unpolluted air.

The dust emission from the Hartington works still remains a major problem. Considerable experience has been gained in the last few years on methods of dust suppression, extraction and

Atmospheric Pollution (Continued)

collection. As a result improved efficiencies are being obtained by collecting equipment. Until such equipment is fitted at these works there is little hope of any alleviation of this nuisance. Representations to the Company have continued and will continue until the dust emission is reduced to a tolerable level. Multi-tubular cyclones fitted to the foamed slag side of the works seem to be operating quite efficiently and it has been promised that methods of control will be extended through the remainder of the works after experience has been gained on their existing equipment.

Petroleum Licensing

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 21 and the quantity to be stored totalled 200,950 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks and no contraventions of Licence were observed.

The Home Office Model Code is an extremely useful guide for the control and licensing of petroleum stores. The Conditions of Licence are based on this model code. Several tests have been carried out on existing underground tanks which have been in use for 20 years or more. It is now a Condition of Licence that tanks shall be tested in the 20th, 25th, and 30th year after installation and thereafter every second year.

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

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 1960:—

No. of Water Closets	...	...	6,345
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	6
No. of Privies	...	...	21
No. of Dustbins	...	...	6,395
No. of Ashpits	...	...	2
No. of Cesspools	...	...	51

Arrangements have been made for the sewer to be extended at Duckmanton which will enable four houses to be connected. The use of the cesspools to these houses will then be discontinued. For a long number of years these cesspools have been a source of great trouble to the householders and this improvement will eliminate some very unsatisfactory conditions.

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 provided:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Accommodation for females</i>	<i>Accommodation for males</i>
Market Street, Staveley	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'S 1 Urinal Stall
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	1 Urinal Stall

Plans are well advanced for the rebuilding of conveniences at Barrow Hill. The new building will provide much better facilities than the old building and it is anticipated that the conveniences will be ready for use early in 1961.

The amount of wilful damage to conveniences is really alarming. It is regrettable that the big majority of the public has to suffer because of the irresponsible actions of a few people. Whilst every endeavour is taken to ensure that the conveniences are maintained in a good clean state and in proper working order, these efforts are so often and very quickly nullified by misuse.

All conveniences are available for use free of charge and similar facilities will be available at Barrow Hill.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspection for Purpose of Provisions as to Health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	33	12	3	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers premises	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	12	3	—

Means of Escape in case of Fire.

The duty of issuing Certificates of means of Escape in case of Fire has now been transferred to the County Council under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1959. Arrangements have been made for all Certificates issued by this Council to be transferred to the County Council.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED (6)
	FOUND (2)	REMEDIED (3)	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR (4)	REFERRED BY H.M. INSPECTOR (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
	3	2			

3. Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets.	2	—
TOTAL	2	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1960

		Inspections & Observations Made	
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage	.....	51
	Housings let in Lodgings	.....	2
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions	.....	26
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	36
	Places of Entertainment	.....	1
	Petroleum Stores	.....	20
	Shops Act	.....	16
	Atmospheric Pollution	.....	89
	Factories	.....	12
	Means of Escape in Case of Fire	.....	2
	Rats and Mice	.....	16
	Piggeries	.....	1
	Poultry and other animals	.....	4
	Water Supply	.....	3
	Watercourses, ditches, etc.	.....	3
	Cesspools	.....	9
	Public Conveniences	.....	25
	Hairdressers	.....	2
	Swimming Baths	.....	1
	National Assistance Act	.....	2
	Miscellaneous	.....	13
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Refuse Collection	.....	44
	Refuse Disposal	.....	26
	Salvage	.....	12
	Privvies	.....	4
HOUSING	Under Public Health Acts		
	No. of houses inspected	.....	84
	Additional visits to above houses	.....	27
	Under Housing Acts		
	No. of houses inspected	.....	202
FOOD INSPECTION	Additional visits to above houses	.....	109
	Improvement Grants		
	No. of visits made	.....	239
	Bakehouses	.....	3
	Provision Merchants	.....	5
	Fried Fish Shops	.....	2
	Ice Cream premises	.....	12
	Butchers	.....	3
	Licensed Premises	.....	1
	Sausage and Pork Products	.....	2
	Unfit Food	.....	1
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	.....	1
	Green Grocers	.....	3
	Canteens	.....	4
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Street Traders	.....	10
	Distribution of Milk	.....	13
	Enquiries into Cases	.....	38
	Disinfections	.....	1
			1180

Salvage of Waste Paper

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

	No. of Bales	T. C. Q.			£ s. d.		
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	307	23	14	0	200	17	0
March	107	7	19	0	64	16	6
April	385	27	5	0	230	18	6
May	145	9	13	0	74	18	8
June	207	15	3	0	134	2	6
July	399	28	8	0	240	11	0
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	254	18	10	0	147	10	0
October	324	24	16	2	209	8	3
November	220	18	11	0	163	10	0
December	116	9	8	0	76	5	6
	2,464	183	7	2	1,542	17	11

It will be noted that there is some variation in the amount of waste paper sold from month to month. This is due to a requirement from the Mills that fibreboard shall be despatched by road transport to London and the remaining paper to Warrington. As a consequence, fibreboard has to be stocked until there is an adequate load.

The amount of paper salvaged varies little from last year and the financial income is only slightly down. There are bound to be these variations due to the irregularity of despatch.

The continuance of this work not only makes a contribution in the recovery of raw materials but also assists in refuse disposal work.

The present building used for waste paper baling and storage is very old and dilapidated. It should be replaced as early as possible by a good building on an improved site.

Waste paper is collected on the normal refuse collection rounds and also by a special vehicle which collects from the bigger establishments. 20% of the income derived from the sale of waste paper is returned to the workmen as a bonus.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service has operated throughout the year employing three vehicles full time and one vehicle part time. Each of the three vehicles has a driver and four collectors. This establishment is sufficient to maintain a weekly collection but difficulties do arise during periods of sickness, absence, inclement weather and Bank Holidays. In order to try and resolve some of these difficulties, the Council is to consider the operation of an Incentive Bonus Scheme. This will not come into effect until 1961.

Refuse Collection (continued)

Refuse collection work is arduous and often unpleasant. Yet what little credit is given to these workmen who perform this task! The service they give is too often taken for granted. Their work is vital public health work and their own working conditions should be made as congenial as possible. Vehicle design is improving every year which is better for the workmen and beneficial to the service. Can the same be said about the dustbins? They have not altered very much. We can now get them in rubber or fitted with rubber lids and bottom rim, but there is still a lot of wasted effort in carrying this container to and from houses. The expendable paper sack is now being used by some local authorities and the idea is worthy of very considerable consideration.

A rate of 6.52% of days were lost due to sickness and 3.87% of days were lost due to absenteeism. A 10% loss in workmen the whole year round interferes with the smooth working of the service especially when there is no reserve of workmen available.

A total of 306,462 dustbins were emptied during the year and 16,683 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal.

The refuse in this district is heavy in character due to the high proportion of households in receipt of miners' allowance coal. Whilst some ash does help refuse disposal work, nevertheless there is quite a lot of cinder in the refuse. This cinder along with other combustible material does present a fire hazard. Tip fires need to be avoided but they do occasionally break out and can only be extinguished by using heavy mechanical equipment. I would again recommend the Council to purchase a mechanical bulldozer for the levelling of refuse and to be available for any outbreak of fire.

Every year something like 6,000 tons of refuse has to be levelled and controlled. Can this really be done satisfactorily by a man with a rake? Disposal costs are now at their very minimum and some mechanical aid would be little financial burden to carry for such improved efficiency.

The tipping site at Back Pit Lane is almost filled to capacity but some increased use has been made available this year due to the removal of an overhead electric power line. The future use of this site should be considered if it is to be brought into useful production.

Salvage of other Materials.

Much valuable raw material is at present being tipped. Some reclamation should be carried out, and could be done if workmen are made available and suitable storage accommodation is provided. Today there is little that is waste and in modern separation plants an enormous amount of material is reclaimed.



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