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**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
FOR THE YEAR
1961

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



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STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Chairman of the Council—Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton, J.P.

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

Councillor Mr. F. Blunt.
Councillor Mr. A. B. Brooks
Councillor Mr. J. Gascogne.
Councillor Mr. I. Herdman
Councillor Mr. I. Hodgson
Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis.
Councillor Mrs. M. McMahon.
Councillor Mr. S. Meakin.
Councillor Mrs. E. Simpson
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Steele.
Councillor Mr. A. Smith
Councillor Mr. W. Smith
Councillor Mr. G. W. Stevenson
Councillor Mr. V. H. Schofield
Councillor Mr. J. Wickens, J.P.

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 & 596

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 1961.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows a rise of 600 over the previous year. The birth rate and infantile death rate remain much the same as the previous year, the crude death rate being slightly higher.

In the body of the Public Health Inspector's report you will notice that the slag crushing works are going in for fairly extensive operations in an endeavour to lessen the dust nuisance. When the installation is completed it is hoped that there will be a marked improvement, but unfortunately there seems to be no methods available which deal adequately with the finer dusts, so that the nuisance will not be entirely eliminated.

In conclusion I take the opportunity of thanking the Council and my colleagues for their help over the year.

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)	18,080
Number of Inhabited Dwellings	5,897
Rateable Value	£260,544
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,055

BIRTHS

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	167	138	305
Illegitimate	7	5	12
	<u>174</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>317</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.53		
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births	3.78%		
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98)	17.17		
Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.53		
Total Live and Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	174	143	317
Still Births	1	4	5
	<u>175</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>322</u>

DEATHS

Deaths Registered	Male	Female	Total
	112	74	186
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.29		
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.33)	13.68		
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.08		
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.95		
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—		

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		12.62	
Infant Deaths under 1 week of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		12.62	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)		27.95	
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
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
1961	18,080	17.53	10.29	22.08

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.

General Provision of Health Services

1. MIDWIVES AND NURSING IN THE HOME

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

General Provision of Health Services (continued)

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.

4. TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by seven adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice. Eight cases were treated during the year at the Centre, none of which were from this Urban District.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The local Committees continue their activity amongst the old people of their areas. This voluntary work is greatly appreciated and of real benefit to those they serve. The newly constructed rest room at Lowgates was opened during the year and provides social activities for the old people in the Lowgates and Hartington areas.

Premises were converted at Inkersall Green for use by the old people in that district.

The progress in making facilities available for old people to meet together is excellent and the Council can be proud of the results achieved.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 & 1951

No action had to be taken under the Acts during the year. Staveley has a remarkable record under these Acts. No case has been taken to court since the Acts became law, and one must conclude that the care given to old folk in the Urban District is of a very high standard indeed. In fact the only case which ever looked as if it might come to court was one in which the individual concerned was mentally unstable and was finally dealt with by the Mental Health Department.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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

There has been no serious difficulty with the sewerage system during the year.

The public sewer was extended in Duckmanton to enable four private houses to drain to it. The number of unsewered houses is very small but mining subsidence has rendered some sewers inefficient and relaying will have to be undertaken eventually.

The Sewage Works continues to give a good effluent and sludge is disposed of for agricultural use or for land reclamation.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

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

The open air swimming bath is supplied from the mains of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee. The water is treated by aeration, pumped on to pressure filters, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath water is completely circulated through these processes every six hours. The water was analysed during the season and found bacteriologically satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of measles the notifications were very light. Six hundred and three cases of measles were notified. This was the highest number recorded since measles became notifiable and was in line with the country as a whole. No deaths were recorded from the disease.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified—the first for some years.

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as against nine the previous year. The national trend in the ages of notified cases is 65+, whereas thirty years ago this was a disease of adolescence and young adults.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

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

Primary immunisations	—	147
Booster injections	—	186

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit operated their mass X-Ray unit in the District for one week. At the public sessions 809 people were radiographed. 5 cases of inactive tuberculosis, and 22 other diseases and abnormalities were discovered. In addition sessions were held at the works of the Staveley Iron and Chemical Company where 3891 persons attended for X-Ray.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	3
Malaria	—	—
Measles	603	—
Membranous Croup	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Plague	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	—
Smallpox	—	—
Tuberculosis	5	4
Typhus Fever	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED, 1952-1961

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
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
1961	2	2	4	—	1	1	5

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Acute Primary Pneumonia													
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia													
Anthrax													
Cholera													
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1												1
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Encephalitis Lethargica													
Erysipelas													
Food Poisoning													
Malaria													3
Measles	3	24	113	245	166	41	7	4				3	603
Membranous Croup													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Plague													
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Relapsing Fever													
Scarlet Fever	2	3	1	5		1		1	1			1	15
Smallpox													
Typhus Fever													
Typhoid Fever					1								
Whooping Cough			3										
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary		1						1	1		1		4
Non-Pulmonary	1	1								1			1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Acute Poliomyelitis														
Acute Primary Pneumonia														
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia														
Anthrax														
Cholera	1													1
Cerebrospinal Meningitis														
Diphtheria														
Dysentery														
Encephalitis Lethargica														
Erysipelas										1				
Food Poisoning						2								3
Malaria														
Measles	14	61	85	91	89	249	14							603
Membranous Croup														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Paratyphoid Fevers														
Plague														
Puerperal Pyrexia														
Relapsing Fever														
Scarlet Fever		1	3		3	8								15
Smallpox														
Typhus Fever														
Typhoid Fever														
Whooping Cough	1	1			2									4
Tuberculosis :														
Pulmonary :									2	1		1		4
Non-Pulmonary														1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	8
Coronary disease, angina	17	10
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other heart diseases	15	9
Other circulatory disease	2	4
Influenza	—	2
Pneumonia	9	6
Bronchitis	11	5
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1	4
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	2	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
	112	74

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	6	1	7
1-4 years	1	—	1
5-9 years	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—
15-19 years	—	—	—
20-24 years	—	1	1
25-34 years	3	3	6
35-44 years	5	2	7
45-54 years	6	4	10
55-64 years	27	12	39
65-69 years	15	11	26
70-74 years	10	15	25
75-79 years	16	10	26
80-84 years	12	9	21
85-89 years	7	4	11
90-94 years	2	2	4
95-100 years	2	—	2
	112	74	186

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.

for the year ended 31st December, 1961

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 1961.

The accent in these times is on the removal of slum clearance property and the removal of atmospheric pollution.

Whilst progress with the demolition of unfit property continues steadily, there is still a lot of work remaining to be done. The pace of this work is regulated by the availability of alternative housing accommodation for those displaced. It is found that quite a substantial proportion of the tenants of unfit property are old people who are taking advantage of the low rents. Some do not welcome the opportunity of going into a new house as it affects their financial circumstances. It must be said, however, that the majority of tenants are delighted with their new surroundings and only wish that they could have had this opportunity many years ago.

The Clean Air Act gives local authorities a wonderful opportunity of making real progress in cleaning the air which is so grossly polluted at the moment. Industry has to face up to its responsibilities and the householder must also make his contribution. It is hoped that the Council will progressively declare Smoke Control Areas until the whole of the district is controlled. The benefits to be gained are enormous and even though it may cost a little money it will be a well worth while effort.

Endeavours in other fields of sanitary administration are restricted. So much more could be done if additional staff was available and the Council is recommended to consider the appointment of an additional public health inspector. Work could then be expanded and progress quickened.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY

Public Health Inspector

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	269
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	433
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	97
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	105

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	32
--	----

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	39
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	33
(c)	Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil
(d)	Number of families displaced	10
(e)	Number of persons displaced	25

(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	Nil
(d)	Number of houses demolished	Nil
(e)	Number of families displaced	9
(f)	Number of persons displaced	19

The nine families displaced from the Clearance Area referred to are from the Chesterfield Road Compulsory Purchase Area which was declared in 1959. All the houses are now empty and the area is ready for clearance.

The statistical information given includes properties in Speedwell Terraces which are being dealt with by using the individual unfit house procedure. It is to be hoped that progress in clearing the whole of the houses in these terraces will be maintained.

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.

Improvement Grants

Every encouragement is given to owners of property to improve their houses with the aid of financial grants. The introduction of the Standard Grant scheme does not seem to have attracted any additional number of applications. Amendments in the Housing Act 1961 now enables landlords to increase the rent of their houses by $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cost of the improvements, but it seems to have been of little inducement in this area. The provision of a 50% financial grant and an increase in rent still fails to attract property owners. It seems that the only way to stop substantially sound houses from decaying into unfit property is by imposing some means of compulsion. We cannot permit these houses to prematurely fall into the unfitness category.

The scheme at Barrow Hill continued satisfactorily during the early part of the year but came to a halt before the full scheme had been completed due to a change of ownership. This is a great disappointment particularly to the tenants of these houses who for the first time in their lives might have enjoyed the simple amenity of a bath and hot water in their homes.

A total of 35 discretionary grants and 10 standard grants were approved during the year.

Temporary Dwellings

The new caravan site at Bent Lane has now been completed as originally planned but a further extension is now contemplated. This is an admirable site and equipped with facilities exceeding the Standards recommended by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. Caravans are becoming bigger in size and better equipped. This is to be encouraged for I feel that the small caravan will be nothing but an unsatisfactory unit of accommodation where the normal and diverse pursuits of a young and lively family are far too restricted.

Three other licences were granted under the new Act and the licence holders have been given six months in which to comply with the Conditions imposed. This period will not expire until January 1962. Two of the licences are for individual caravans, and one licence for two caravans.

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.

An investigation into an outbreak of food poisoning affecting three persons in one family occupied some little time. It occurred at Christmas time and there was some delay in notification. The organism found to be responsible for the outbreak was also found in a dog kept by the family. The three persons affected by the outbreak recovered after hospital treatment.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

Little action was necessary on new cases found during the year, but perseverance has to be exercised on the hard core of cases which persist. There is very little evidence of vermin infestation these days and where it does occur the outbreaks can be quickly remedied by the use of modern insecticides.

Food Preparing Premises.

More and more food seems to be prepacked these days, and control in this district is mostly restricted to the retail dealer. The good work of prepacking of foodstuffs can be nullified by the action of the retailer if he is not made aware of his responsibilities. Education in food hygiene needs to be expanded and some of the shops need improving. Much more food is now being sold by the mobile trader and closer control of his activities needs to be exercised.

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.

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	...	...	40

Two 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.

The Manufacture and sale of soft ice cream is increasing and this is done in retail vehicles. Control would be better exercised if these vehicles were registered with the Council but under present legislation this is not possible. Retail vehicles should be subject to the strictest of control as they must distribute the greatest proportion of ice cream in the area.

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The County Analyst submits information that the Derbyshire County Council as Food and Drugs Authority, obtained 62 samples of food, including 12 milk samples from the Urban District during the year, and these were examined for quality. All the milk samples were classed as genuine. Artificial colouring matter found in two samples of Ice Lolly was found to be on the prohibited list. Legal proceedings did not continue due to a difficulty in the Regulations but it is understood that an amendment to the Regulations will remove this difficulty in the future. A sample of soluble Aspirin was found to be unsatisfactory and proceedings were continuing at the end of the year.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

One hawker of food and one hairdressing establishment were Registered during the year. This Act does enable your officers to ensure that premises are of a good standard and advice can be given on the hygienic handling of equipment and materials used in their trades. An important feature of hairdressing establishments is the sterilisation of equipment after use which will eliminate the conveying of skin infections when carried out conscientiously.

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 work carried out is extremely limited. The Act is complex and must be most difficult for shopkeepers to understand. The opportunity is taken of inspecting shops under this Act when primarily attending 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	TOTAL	Agricul- tural
Number of properties in the district	4	5897	351	6252	43
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) notification	3	69	18	90	1
(b) survey under the Act ...	1	94	9	104	7
(c) when visited for some other purpose ...	—	117	44	161	4
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats	2	38	8	48	1
(b) Mice	1	29	8	38	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	3	59	15	77	1

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.

The supply of water to the District has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. From the Barlow source of supply 24 raw and 61 treated samples of water were taken and from Ogston 59 raw and 48 treated samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The results were normal for the two sources.

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	23.90	26.48	21.49	2.72
FEBRUARY	33.68	26.65	21.40	1.81
MARCH	36.41	21.34	17.32	0.18
APRIL	29.13	31.42	29.17	3.22
MAY	30.65	22.21	18.20	0.93
JUNE	39.63	15.87	15.83	1.09
JULY	44.74	22.04	17.35	2.49
AUGUST	37.86	14.27	16.82	2.13
SEPTEMBER	26.40	15.21	20.15	1.29
OCTOBER	29.40	12.71	19.49	2.48
NOVEMBER	29.76	19.44	16.66	1.35
DECEMBER	20.28	12.11	11.39	1.63
Annual Total	381.84	239.75	225.27	21.32
Monthly Average	31.82	19.98	18.77	1.78

MONTH	Lead peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres per day		
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Markham Road, Duckmanton	Chesterfield Road Farm
JANUARY ...	4.63	1.74	3.47
FEBRUARY ...	3.82	1.31	1.89
MARCH ...	4.46	1.37	2.24
APRIL ...	2.53	1.32	1.59
MAY ...	2.35	0.94	1.42
JUNE ...	2.88	0.85	1.47
JULY ...	2.75	0.77	1.22
AUGUST ...	2.96	0.73	1.06
SEPTEMBER ...	2.26	0.73	1.13
OCTOBER ...	3.09	1.00	2.54
NOVEMBER ...	3.38	1.71	2.54
DECEMBER ...	3.55	2.34	2.98
Annual Total	38.66	14.81	23.55
Monthly Average	3.22	1.23	1.96

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

It has long been recognised that the use of the standard deposit gauge has its limitations. When a deposit gauge is exposed for a number of consecutive months at the same site it is found that the successive monthly estimates of each type of pollution vary considerably. The variance has been found to be due partly to change in the rate of pollution emission, but mostly to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as monthly rainfall, and wind speed and direction. It is necessary, therefore, to consider a long period of observations before significant conclusions can be drawn about the rate of emission of pollution. A period of three years is suggested as being a proper period of time.

The gauge is capable of recording the heavier particulate matter in the atmosphere but the very fine solids forming smoke escape detection by this gauge. It may well be that these very fine particles are the more dangerous to health. The heavier solids, on the other hand, are more of a nuisance.

The gauge at Hartington is specially sited to record grit and dust from industrial establishments in that area. The total amount recorded this year has increased over that recorded last year. It is particularly noticeable that the heaviest deposit occurs during the summer months, when the weather is warmer. Even though the rainfall has been high during the summer the higher temperatures soon enable dust from these industries to be blown by the wind. Any strong westerly wind soon creates nuisance to the residents in this area and efforts must continue to reduce the dust emission to a tolerable level. Considerable progress was made during the year in discussions with the manufacturers of crushed slag as to the further action they need to take to control the emission of dust from their process. The Company has now finalised their proposals for the treatment of their crushing and drier plants. Means for dust suppression will be installed at the primary and secondary crushers and a multi-tubular cyclone will be fitted to the main drier. This should substantially improve conditions but in a process such as this one it is extremely difficult to visualise a completely dust free process. The work of dust suppression and arrestment should be completed early in 1962.

The gauge situated on the perimeter of the works of the Staveley Iron and Chemical Co. Ltd., showed a marked reduction in the rate of deposit during the second half of the year, and are the lowest recordings ever obtained at this site. This has been due to the closing of the sand spun plant on the works. The emission of smoke from the Works is now well controlled with the exception of that from locomotives and cranes. A process of modernisation is being carried out and this equipment will be replaced in due course. The majority of the processes on this highly integrated works is mainly controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspector.

The Barrow Hill gauge showed little to require particular comment and it is intended to discontinue this gauge.

The amount of sulphur dioxide recorded has increased at Hartington and decreased at Duckmanton and Chesterfield Road.

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

There has been some progress in the reduction of smoke pollution from industry but worst offending chimneys are those of the National Coal Board at their Collieries. These chimneys must stop smoking by 1963 at the latest and discussions with the National Coal Board indicate that remedial measures are to be undertaken.

No progress has been made on the creation of smoke control areas but now that the miner's concessionary coal problem has been negotiated by the industry and the miners' Unions it should assist considerably in making the way clear for a brighter and healthier future.

Petroleum Licensing

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 18 and the quantity to be stored totalled 196,950 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks

Licencees are now required to have their underground tanks tested regularly after they have been in position for 20 years. Quite a large proportion were tested during the year and all satisfied the test but some minor alterations had to be carried out to satisfy the Licensing Conditions.

One new licence was granted to store a total of 200 gallons of Acetone.

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 1961:—

No. of Water Closets	...	...	6,480
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	6
No. of Privies	...	...	21
No. of Dustbins	...	...	6,530
No. of Ashpits	...	...	2
No. of Cesspools	...	...	47

Four houses were connected to the main sewer and the use of cesspools discontinued.

The remaining cesspools and privies are mostly situated at isolated farms and farm cottages. The few business premises and dwelling houses on the west side of Duckmanton Road, Duckmanton are not connected to the sewer and an extension of the sewer should be considered to provide disposal facilities for these premises.

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
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Barrow Hill	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 1 Urinal Stall

Sanitary Public Conveniences (continued).

The new conveniences at Barrow Hill were erected and came into use during the year. The accommodation provided is very much better than that in the former building. The facilities are providing an essential service but it is regrettable to have to report that irresponsible persons are quickly creating damage. It is almost impossible to have satisfactory conditions at all times in these places and the Council should take action against any person found damaging this public property.

Improvements are necessary to the convenience at Inkersall Road and it is hoped to carry these out during the coming year.

All conveniences are available for use free of charge.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

1.—INSPECTION FOR PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises 1.	No. on Register 2.	Number of		
		Inspections 3.	Written Notices 4.	Occupiers Prosecuted 5.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	10	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding Outworkers Premises	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	10	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instigated 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 Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation(S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences) relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.
Wearing Appara Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	— 3	— —
TOTAL	3	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN
THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1961

						Inspections and Observations made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage.....					73
	Housings Let in Lodgings					3
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions					16
	Tents, Vans and Sheds					37
	Places of Entertainment					1
	Petroleum Stores					19
	Shops Act					11
	Atmospheric Pollution					112
	Factories.....					10
	Rats and Mice					23
	Piggeries.....					4
	Poultry and other Animals					5
	Water Supply					2
	Watercourse, ditches, etc.					9
	Cesspools.....					8
	Public Conveniences					29
	Hairdressers					4
	Swimming Baths.....					1
	National Assistance Act					4
	Miscellaneous					16
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Refuse Collection					62
	Refuse Disposal					16
	Salvage					12
	Privies					2
HOUSING	Under Public Health Acts					
	No. of Houses inspected					71
	Additional visits to above houses					48
	Under Housing Acts					
	No. of Houses inspected					198
	Additional visits to above houses					116
FOOD INSPECTION	Improvement Grants					
	No. of visits made					172
	Bakehouses					2
	Provision Merchants					4
	Fried Fish Shops					2
	Ice Cream Premises					10
	Butchers.....					6
	Licensed Premises					2
	Sausage and Pork Products					4
	Unfit Food					5
	Mineral Water Manufacturers					1
	Greengrocers					2
	Canteens.....					2
	Street Traders					13
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Distribution of Milk					11
	Enquiries into Cases					7
	Disinfections					1
						1,156

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 ...	...	229	19	3	3	165	17	11
February ...	...	120	10	1	0	80	6	0
March ...	...	216	15	17	0	143	6	6
April ...	...	177	15	7	0	122	16	0
May ...	...	193	14	19	0	138	9	0
June ...	...	318	22	12	0	201	12	3
July ...	...	220	17	11	0	144	9	0
August ...	...	213	15	10	0	140	13	3
September ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	...	352	25	3	3	224	9	6
November ...	...	195	15	12	0	129	1	6
December ...	...	285	20	15	0	190	13	6
		2,518	192	11	2	1,681	14	5

The amount of waste paper sold this year is nearly 10 tons more than sold last year and the value is £138 16s. 6d., greater than in 1960. The variation from month to month is due to the irregularity of despatch to the Mills.

Waste paper is increasing in quantity but the outlet for the sale of this material is restricted by the capacity of the Mills to deal with it. It cannot, therefore, be assumed that with the availability of more waste paper there will be a corresponding increase in the income to the Council.

A new Salvage baling depot was constructed and came into use during the year. This is a much improved depot from the former wooden shed and gives the workmen much better working conditions.

Paper is collected on the normal refuse collection rounds and also by a special vehicle which collects from the bigger establishments.

Refuse Collection.

The outstanding feature of the year's working has been the introduction of the incentive bonus scheme. The scheme commenced in April and experience to the end of the year shows that it is working extremely well. The service to the public has considerably improved at no extra cost to the Council but the men are able to supplement their basic wage by bonus earnings. Undoubtedly this scheme is going to assist very considerably in maintaining a weekly collection to all premises.

Three vehicles are employed on refuse collection and each vehicle has an establishment of a driver and three collectors. With such a small number of workmen it very frequently happens that a crew is understaffed due to holidays, sickness or absenteeism but the effect of this is somewhat nullified by the incentive bonus scheme. The three vehicles are nearing the end of their useful lives and will have to be replaced during the next three or four years.

A rate of 11.16% of days were lost due to sickness and 1.98% of days were lost due to absenteeism.

A total of 290,765 dustbins were emptied during the year and 14,657 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal.

The work of refuse disposal has been considerably facilitated by the use of a Muledozer. This machine is carrying out the work far more efficiently than previously when refuse was attended by a man using a rake. Refuse disposal costs have not been increased by the use of this machine.

Land at Cemetery Lane is used for the tipping of refuse and has been in use for a considerable number of years. It is well situated being remote from any residential area, but this factor should not be used as an excuse for not carrying out the work in accordance with the Ministry recommendations. The refuse is not covered with clean materials at the end of each day as it should be and this is due to the lack of suitable covering material. The ash content of the refuse is, however, high and this tends to give a fair surface after the Muledozer has completed its levelling. On the other hand there is a substantial increase in the amount of packaging materials and other bulky materials which can be blown by the wind. The trend is for refuse to become greater in volume and less dense.

Fire is an increasing hazard due to the increase in combustible materials but this new machine is very useful for firefighting purposes.

The tipping space on this site is almost filled to capacity and consideration should be given to the future use of the land.

Salvage of Other Materials

No other materials are separated from the refuse. Some reclamation could be carried out if men were available and some suitable storage accommodation were provided. It would have to be done manually which would make it an arduous and unrewarding task. It is doubtful whether it could ever be made financially worth while by using this method, but there would be a decrease in the volume of refuse to be disposed.



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