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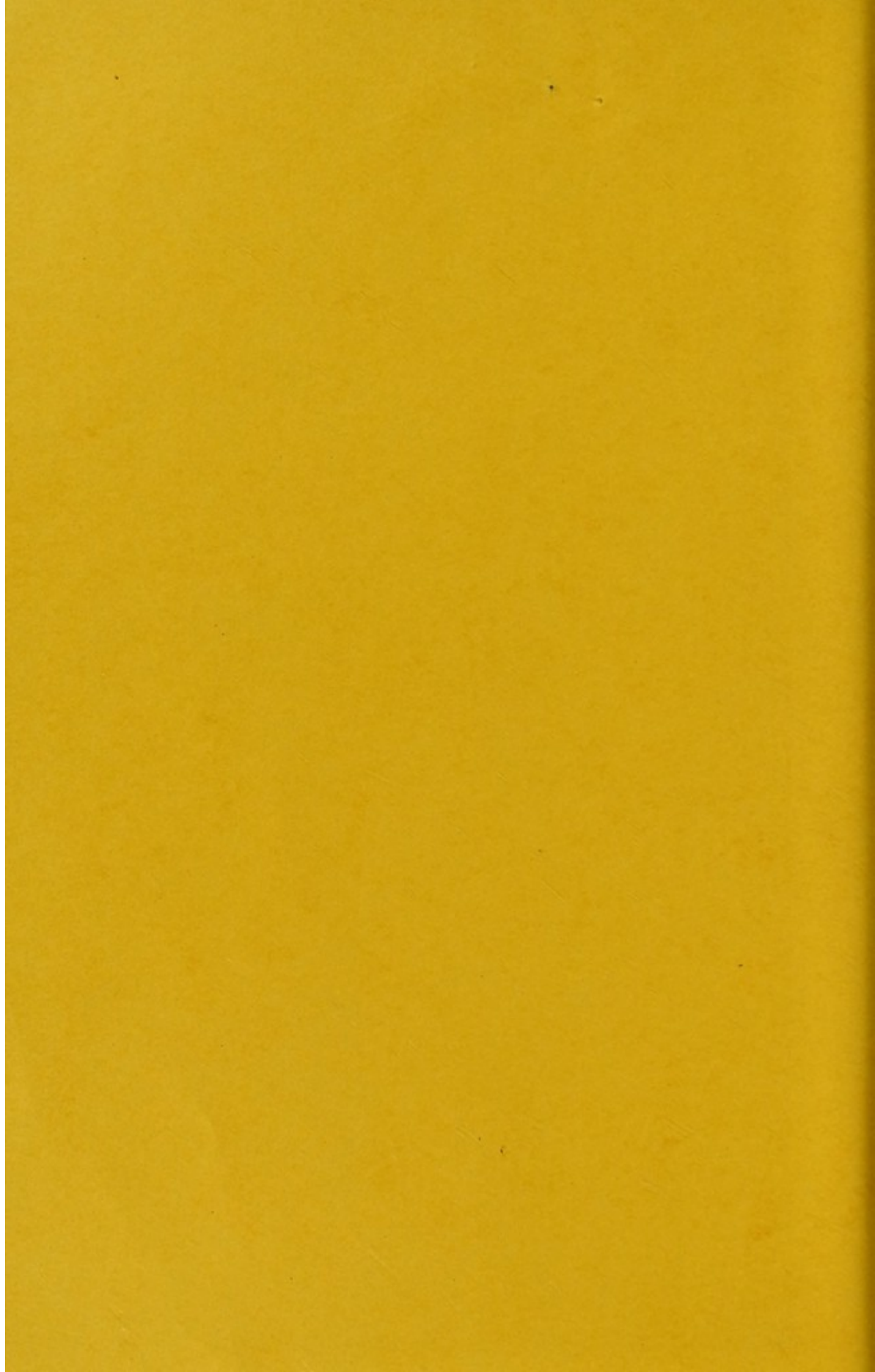
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BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1963

By

A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
'Dale Close,' 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Tel. Mansfield 811)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

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ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b) (c)

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- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Smoke Inspection.

PREFACE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Once more it is my privilege and pleasure to submit my Annual Report for your consideration. As always, I hope you will find the Report to be of interest.

The Birth Rate has risen a little this year and as mentioned in the Report the peri-natal mortality rate (a most important figure) is very satisfactory. The death rate has remained virtually the same as last year.

Each year I record my thanks to you as a committee for your help and encouragement throughout the year. In addition, I always thank Mr. Evans (Clerk of the Council), Mr. Williams (Engineer and Surveyor), and staff of Blackwell R.D.C. I do so again this year and I would like to emphasize that this is not just a formality. It is a sincere expression of my gratitude and my gratitude is in no way diminished by repetition.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

' Dale Close,'
100 Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

During 1963 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents.

Number notified 73.

Degree of Injury

Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
5	58	10	—

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	1	4	4	25—44	19
1	5	5—9	1	45—65	12
2	5	10—14	6	65 plus	6
3	1	15—24	12	Unknown	1

Cause of Accidents

Falls	27
Burns and scalds	22
Cuts	11
Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	6
Putting too severe a strain on muscles	2
Accidental poisoning (hypnotic)	1
Impacted earring	1
Trapping fingers	1
Ring stuck on finger	1
Playing with scissors	1

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1.	Falls	1
Age 1.	Burns and Scalds	2
	Falls	2
	Cuts	1
Age 2.	Falls	3
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	1
	Trapping fingers	1
Age 3.	Falls	1

Age 4.	Playing with scissors	.....	1
	Burns and scalds	.....	1
	Falls	.....	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	.....	1
Age 5—9.	Burns and scalds	.....	1
Age 10—14.	Cuts	.....	2
	Burns and scalds	.....	2
	Falls	.....	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	.....	1
Age 15---24.	Burns and scalds	.....	4
	Cuts	.....	3
	Falls	.....	2
	Dropping an object upon a person	.....	2
	Impacted earring	.....	1
Age 25—44.	Falls	.....	8
	Burns and scalds	.....	6
	Cuts	.....	2
	Accidental poisoning	.....	1
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	.....	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	.....	1
Age 45—65.	Falls	.....	4
	Burns and scalds	.....	4
	Cuts	.....	3
	Ring stuck on finger	.....	1
Age 65 plus.	Falls	.....	3
	Burns and scalds	.....	2
	Dropping an object upon a person	.....	1
Age unknown.	Falls	.....	1

Comments

1. There have been 13 more accidents notified this year than last. Unfortunately, this does not really mean anything because I have no idea as to how complete the notifications are. Many general practitioners have not notified any accidents to me. Of course the whole thing is voluntary and I am making no complaints about not receiving notifications. For myself I have no doubt that notification of home accidents should be a

statutory requirement and that the notifying doctor should be well paid for so doing. One must look at these accidents qualitatively and not quantitatively. What they do is to give a very good idea of the type of accidents that occur in the home.

2. For the third year running, most accidents have been due to falls and burns. Common things are common because they are common and I am willing to forecast that burns and falls will be the most common cause in succeeding years. Everyone should be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present in a house. Similarly everyone should dispose of any hazards which are likely to cause falls. It must be remembered that falls are most serious at the two extremes of age.
3. All these accidents resulted in a doctor being seen. 68 of the accidents caused moderate or severe injury. 5 of them caused trivial physical injury but they no doubt caused some worry and upset as well. In other words, home accidents are important as a cause of injury.
4. Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.
5. The third cause of home injuries was cuts. I have already said that one must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present. In the same way care must be taken when a naked cutting source is present.

PREJUDICE.

Prejudice is not something I had thought about very seriously. Perhaps that was due to two excerpts from books. The late James Bridie (pointing out a shortcoming of the Scots) told of a Polish officer speaking to two Glasgow men in a busy street of that town. One said to the other "Whit's he saying Mac?" and the reply was "I dinna ken, kick his feet away from him." Then, the late Brendan Behan tells how shocked he was to discover that one Irishman was not really as good as any ten Englishmen, a

prejudice which had been instilled into him until it was as self evident as the roundness of the world. These anecdotes are amusing at first reading and the seriousness is masked by the humour. However, the full tragedy of prejudice was shown in a paper given at a conference I attended. Dr. Rees (formerly Director of the World Federation for Mental Health) was the author. He pointed out that children had no prejudices and had no worries about race, colour, sex or religion. However, as they grew older they became infected by prejudice, somewhere between the age of three and six. This infection was picked up from what their parents said, or how their parents acted, or from their school fellows. Dr. Rees then stressed that prejudice is a **killing** disease. It killed six million people in Germany not so very long ago and nearly two million in India and Pakistan. Dr. Rees wished there were a vaccine which would make children resistant to infection by prejudicial concepts.

Recently, a little Nigerian boy has been attending my infant welfare clinic. He has demonstrated every point made by Dr. Rees. He and the other babies behave as though they were the same in every way. At present he is having his programme of immunisations and when I inject him, he cries as intensely and for just as long as the other children. His pain upsets me as much as any other child's pain. He and the other babies mingle socially (in as much as babies can) as though they were all siblings of the same parents. Similarly, the mothers treat the little lad as they treat the babies of the other mothers. In other words, amongst the babies there is no prejudice while the adults have suspended their prejudice. All this is done without any effort on anyone's part. The smile of one little boy can banish years of prejudice.

You will notice I used the verb 'suspend' and not 'abolish.' The prejudice is easily banished but like every other weed it is very tenacious and very often it soon flourishes again. What a pity this is. Life would be so much easier if we stopped prejudging any issue. Our health would be so much better, too. For example, we are told that the world is hungry and will become hungrier. Yet many people will not eat certain wholesome foods because of racial

or religious prejudice, or, even because they are too cheap. Similarly, modern methods of food cultivation can be choked by the roots of prejudice. As for mental and social health, one can hardly conceive the difference that would come about if prejudice were vanquished. If people were judged on their merits and not prejudged on their race, religion, colour, or habits, surely the benefit to our mental and social wellbeing would be boundless. As mentioned earlier, the Scots have their fair share of prejudice. I must confess to being a true Scot. However, I am resolved to try and fight. For a start I intend to desist from the phrase "All -- are --." It seems to me that a simple thing like this will make a difference. Big trees from little seeds grow. Perhaps if we all tried a little, we might get rid of prejudice.

Dr. Rees wished there was a vaccine against prejudice. As you can see, I agree wholeheartedly. Although I do many immunisations at my clinic I cannot offer any against prejudice. While those I can offer are not so dramatic, they are still of great importance and now seems as good as any time to list them :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Visit</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Injection</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1-6 mths.	1.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	1.	4-6 weeks
	2.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	2.	4-6 weeks
	3.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	3.	
6-11 mths.	4.	Poliomyelitis	Oral.	4-8 weeks
	5.	Poliomyelitis	Oral.	4-8 weeks
	6.	Poliomyelitis	Oral.	
18-21 mths.	7.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	4.	
1-2 yrs.	8.	Smallpox		

The above is the schedule for babies. At school entry, they should have a further injection against Diphtheria and Lockjaw and a further dose of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

IMPROVING HOUSES.

One of the most important aspects of public health is the provision and maintenance of good housing. Good housing is a basic tenet in public health lore. Therefore, I could be expected to be wildly enthusiastic over the Improvement Grant Schemes which have been in operation for some years now. Well, enthusiastic I am, but I do have reservations. Of course these are my personal views. Many will disagree, but, even so they might serve as a basis for discussion.

There are two kinds of jungle. The first is where you meet lions and tigers, etc. The second has only human animals. During the depression in America there were countless hobos or tramps. In the day they would go their rounds oddjobbing and begging. At night they returned to their camp (on the wrong side of the tracks); these camps were called jungles. Around their fire, they would show each other what they had found or 'won' during the day. One night, one hobo showed the others a pair of blue trousers which he had picked up earlier. Unfortunately, there was a hole in a strategic position in the seat. The others jeered about this but he was confident he could do something about it. Next night he showed them the trousers, now with a bright red patch. Their opinion was that while the trousers had been repaired they had not been improved. Next night the trousers had a blue patch but the cloth used was pretty near threadbare. His companions now opined there had been improvement but not repair. Next night he got it right at last. The trousers wore a nice patch of blue material which matched the original exactly. Everyone was happy now because there had been repair and improvement. The same applies to houses. Under the improvement schemes the house has to be in good repair before a grant can be given for improvements. However, I do not feel it is as easy as that. As I go round inspecting houses I feel that the dividing line between repair and improvement is often just a blur and that there is no definite fixed boundary. Suppose something is of obsolete design but still working satisfactorily. Would its replacement be repair or improvement? As repair and improvement dovetail so closely together, is there a

case for giving a grant for repair and improvement? I am thinking particularly of someone buying a house in need of repair and improvement. If the main object of an improvement grant is to make a really good sound house, is it not necessary to encourage repairs to the highest possible standard? I feel a grant would gravitate against any cheeseparing on the repair side. Similarly, if a District Council buys houses to repair and improve, I suggest that a grant could be given for all the work necessary.

What about the amount given in grant? The Discretionary grant scheme started, to all intents and purposes, in 1954. The amount which could be given in grant was half the cost of improvement with a grant maximum of £400. The Standard grant scheme started in 1960. Here the maximum which could be given was £155, for the provision of all five standard amenities. Neither of these maxima has been altered. Yet any fool knows that £400 now goes nowhere near as far as it did in 1954. Nor, can I see £155 doing as much now as it did in 1960. This is not just my notion. In 1963 an answer was given in Parliament, indicating that if £1 in 1951 was taken as being worth 20/-, in 1963, £1 was worth 13/9d. Without going into any further calculations it is obvious that the £400 of 1954 is worth a lot less now. Should not these maxima be tied to the fluctuating value of the £1.? At least that way a grant in 1963 would have the same relative value as one given 9 years before. Once the principle of giving grants is established and accepted I believe equity demands that the amount of the grant be adjusted to allow for changes in the value of the pound.

How popular have the grants been? I can only speak for my three districts, where I have been disappointed. Many owner occupiers have taken advantage but it is a different story when it comes to tenanted houses. If the N.C.B. is excepted, not many private landlords have shown eagerness to improve their houses. There are very many streets of tenanted houses where no improvement has taken place. Perhaps this is the most important defect in the present schemes. I suggest that some way must be found to improve tenanted houses. Further, I would suggest that this is a matter of urgency and should be treated as such. I hold no

doctrinaire belief for this being done by encouragement or by compulsion. What I want is to see many more tenanted houses being improved and I want this increase to come about quickly.

How good is a house after it has had an improvement grant? After a discretionary grant, it must conform to a twelve point standard. After a standard grant it must have five basic amenities and they are basic. The twelve point standard was laid down in 1954. Since then there has been the Parker Morris Committee on housing standards. This committee recommended new and much higher standards for housing (their recommendations can be found in 'Homes for to-day and tomorrow' (published by H.M.S.O., 1961). Why can't we apply the Parker Morris standards to improvement grant houses? Of course I know I am asking for the moon here because I am willing to bet that very few new houses built in the two years since these standards were formulated, came up to Parker Morris. Just as I want to see fluidity in the amount of grant so do I wish to see an end to static standards at the end of improvement works. I feel that both should be reviewed regularly.

The above are some of my thoughts about improving houses. I have not mentioned finance. I know many people will say that my suggestions would cost too much. I can only counter by asking just how keen are we to improve as many houses in as short a time as possible? If we are really keen, we can find the money somehow. Myth has it that Scots are mean but we prefer to think that we merely desire value for money. From that point of view, I would prefer to see much more money spent on improving houses if by doing so we got many more houses improved to Parker Morris standards. I stress Parker Morris standards because I feel that if an improved house is not as good as a new house, in its standard of accommodation and equipment, the whole thing has been a waste of time and money. One last word, I have suggested Parker Morris standards for improved houses but I am prepared to listen to argument over this. However, I am adamant that they ought to apply to all new houses and that they should have been applied to these houses built since the report was issued in 1961.

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA.

Area (acres)	21,922
Population (Census) 1961	43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1963	44,280
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963)	13,634
Rateable value (end of 1963)	£994,709
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1963	£1,508/8/9d.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	802	424	378
Rate per 1,000 population 18.1 (corrected)			
Illegitimate Live Births	17	13	30
(per cent of total live births) 3.7			
Stillbirths	12	5	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 14.7			
Total Live and Still Births	814	429	385
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	24	14	10
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			29.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			28.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			66.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			11.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			8.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)			23.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			1.2

Comments

The total number of births is 10 higher than last year and the birth rate is also higher.

The number of illegitimate births is a lot less and the number of still births has also decreased.

Unfortunately, the infant mortality rate has risen. Last year it was 18.9 against this years figure of 29.9. The neo-natal mortality rate is slightly higher but the peri-natal mortality rate is lower. Many people feel that this is the most important single index of infant mortality. On the whole the figures are satisfactory and we must hope that they can be maintained in future.

Last year for the first time in some years we had a maternal death. I am sorry to report that there has been one such death again this year.

Comparing our figures with the national ones we have :—

	<i>Blackwell</i>	<i>England and Wales (Provisional)</i>
Infant Mortality Rate	29.9	21.1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	11.2	14.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	23.3	29.3

I consider our figures are very satisfactory compared with the national ones.

9 infants died under the age of four weeks. The causes of death were :—

Congenital lung disease	1
Birth injury	2
Prematurity	2
Birth injury and prematurity	1
Asphixia at birth	1
Bronchopneumonia and pneumonia	2

Prematurity, birth injury and pneumonia have been the chief causes of these deaths. Prematurity and birth injury often come together because, obviously, the smaller the baby the more likely is injury at birth. Similarly, pneumonia is a much more serious disease in a baby than in a healthy adult.

15 infants died between the age of 4 weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Bronchitis	5
Gastro enteritis	1
Bronchopneumonia	6
Brain tumour	1
Congenital heart disease	1
Intestinal obstruction	1

Bronchitis and bronchopneumonia have been far and away the chief causes of these deaths. This only emphasizes what I have said above. Respiratory illnesses are much more serious in babies than in adults and older children.

Having looked at all these figures, the best recommendation one can give is the seeking and accepting of ante-natal care. Every mother-to-be should seek Ante-natal care. It is valuable to every woman and it can be obtained through the National Health Services or through the Local Health Authority. Every Local Health Authority and every General Practitioner is only too keen to give Ante-natal care.

DEATHS	Total	Male	Female
	451	259	192

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 12.7 (corrected). The national death rate is 12.2 (provisional).

The total number of deaths were virtually the same as last year. Similarly the male and female distribution is virtually the same as last year.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Measles	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
Cancer, stomach	5	2
Cancer, lungs	12	1
Cancer, breast	—	6

Cancer, uterus	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	35
Coronary disease, angina	58	19
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
Other heart disease	28	35
Other circulatory disease	11	13
Influenza	2	—
Pneumonia	12	7
Bronchitis	26	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	28
Motor vehicle accidents	3	3
All other accidents	10	4
Suicide	3	—

Comments

I am sorry to see a large increase in the number of deaths from accidents and suicide. This year there have been 23 as against 11 in 1962. I always look upon these as being avoidable deaths and I am sorry to see such an increase.

There is a large increase in the number of male deaths from coronary disease but this increase is to a certain extent cancelled out by decreases in the deaths from other forms of heart disease.

There have been many more deaths this year from bronchitis than last year. I hope that this increase will not continue.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1954-63.

	'63	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	'57	'56	'55	'54
Tuberculosis										
respiratory	2	2	3	1	—	4	2	3	6	12
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer, stomach	7	12	11	12	12	13	9	12	15	16
Cancer, lung	13	13	19	14	9	5	8	12	6	12
Cancer, breast	6	6	9	9	5	8	4	5	6	3
Cancer, uterus	3	3	5	4	1	4	1	2	4	4
Cancer, other sites	35	36	31	36	30	35	49	44	33	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	—	2	2	2	—	3	1	1	1
Diabetes	2	4	2	5	4	3	6	1	7	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	57	78	43	65	65	64	70	49	82	60
Coronary disease, angina	77	58	49	58	54	47	50	42	48	34
Hypertension with heart disease	4	10	7	10	4	4	5	6	4	6
Other heart disease	63	73	58	75	65	72	62	85	55	54
Other circulatory disease	24	26	12	18	17	16	15	22	18	10
Influenza	2	8	10	—	2	8	6	1	—	1
Pneumonia	19	23	31	23	14	33	20	26	18	11
Bronchitis	29	20	34	28	33	37	24	25	23	37
Other respiratory diseases	12	7	9	7	4	4	9	7	6	2

Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	7	4	2	1	7	5	7	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3	4	3	1	3	2	—	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	4	4	2	6	6	5	3	8	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	2	1	5	2	4	3	6	1	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	3	2	6	3	10	5	5	7	3	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	1	5	2	7	4	2	7	4	3
defined diseases	48	44	56	60	62	44	48	54	58	47
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	1	5	2	7	4	2	7	4	3
Suicide	3	2	5	3	7	2	—	6	4	4
Homicide and operations of War	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics.

These are provided by the County Council.

Ambulance Service.

This is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical. This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Worksop Victoria Hospital and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

It will be noted from the following table that over 99% of the houses within the district are provided with a piped supply of district water. This is most satisfactory and at present only 10 houses are dependent on well supplies of water. These are all isolated properties where the possibility of private piped supplies of district water is remote. These well supplies are kept under continuous supervision and some are provided with equipment for chlorination of the water. The district supply of water has continued to be satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :—

	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District supplies	96 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	19 satisfactory
Other district supplies	13 satisfactory	
Well and spring supplies	23 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	1 satisfactory

No reason was found for the one unsatisfactory district supply. Samples taken at the same time from other houses, supplied from the same source, were satisfactory. In addition follow-up samples were all satisfactory.

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 13,770 houses (over 99%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 10 houses (.08%) have to rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,442	4,577	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,223	6,936	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,198	3,623	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,327	4,066	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,534	11,710	—	—	6	18
Scarliffe	2,158	6,837	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	516	1,746	—	—	—	—
Glapwell	543	1,751	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	829	2,788	—	—	4	11
	13,770	44,034	—	—	10	29

Water Analysis

Sample taken from the main at 40 Main Street, Scarcliffe (Central Notts. Water Board), taken on 26th November.

Appearance in 2 ft. tube	.....	Practically clear, practically colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	.....	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	.....	less than 2
pH. value	.....	7.90
		Parts per million
Total solid matter (Dried at 180° C)	.....	475
Free and Saline Ammonia	.....	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrites	.....	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.....	5
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	.....	108
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80 Fahr.		0.20
Temporary	.....	120
Hardness Permanent	.....	170
Total	.....	290
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	.....
Available Chlorine	.....	0.03
Metals. Lead	.....	0
Copper	.....	0
Zinc	.....	0
Iron	.....	less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and colourless.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

HOUSING.

In 1963, 77 houses were built by the Council and 59 by private individuals. This gives a total of 136 which is 16 less than in 1962. and 40 less than in 1961. And even 1961 was less than 1960. This is one set of figures that no one wishes to see decline as they have been doing. One would wish that these figures would increase greatly year by year. Further information in regard to Council houses will be found in the Engineer's report.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND CONVERSIONS

During the year the number of pail closets in use has been further reduced by 21. This includes 10 pail closets converted to the water carriage system and 11 cases where pail closets have been demolished as a result of housing or industrial action. The pail closets remaining are at isolated properties, not yet provided with adequate sewerage systems. Nevertheless, these are kept under constant review and every opportunity is being taken to secure improvements.

Since 1950—2,431 conversions have taken place and the number of pail closets remaining in use represents less than 1% of the houses in the district.

Details of the pail closets in use and conversions which have taken place during 1963 are set out below :—

Parish	Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1963	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/63
Ault Hucknall	4	52
Blackwell	—	18
Glapwell	—	—
Pleasley	2	11
Pinxton	—	7
Scarcliffe	—	6
Shirebrook	1	1
South Normanton	—	4
Tibshelf	3	6
	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 105 <hr/>

CLEANSING STATION

Blackwell Rural District Council maintain a Cleansing Station at South Normanton. It is a very useful facility. However, I am pleased to say that it has not been used full time. That would be a sorry state of affairs. The following are the details of the treatment given.

One mental defective has had 50 baths.

REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

Mr. Williams has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation throughout the year.

WORKS

Water Supply

The Central Nottinghamshire Water Board took over the responsibility of water supplies on 1st October, 1963.

From 1st January, 1963, to 30th September, 1963, 664,221,000 gallons of water were pumped from Budby of which 435,384,000 gallons were re-pumped from Stoney Houghton to Whiteborough Reservoirs.

Rainfall

The total rainfall over the period was 14.09 inches compared with an average over the previous ten years of 14.80 inches for the same period.

Examination of Water

During the period 17 bacteriological examinations and 3 chemical analyses were carried out by the Public Analyst with satisfactory results.

New Services

A total of 80 new services were installed.

Meters

An additional 3 new meters were fixed in the district, 25 defective meters replaced and 3 meters removed.

General Inspections

Water Inspectors made 26,484 inspections during the period.

Mining Subsidence Claims Act, 1957

Claims submitted under the above Act totalled 28 of which 23 were accepted by the National Coal Board.

Water Consumption

The average daily domestic consumption during the year was 24.3 and trade requirements were 8.3 gallons per head, giving a total of 32.6 gallons per head per day.

SEWERAGE

(a) **Langwith**

The scheme for relaying the 12" Outfall Sewer was completed.

(b) **South Normanton**

The scheme for relaying the 18" Outfall Sewer was completed.

(c) **Blackwell**

The scheme for relaying the 12" Outfall Sewer was completed.

(d) **Glapwell**

The 9" Outfall Sewer was found to be damaged by mining subsidence and a scheme for relaying was prepared.

(e) **General**

Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out during the year. $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewer have been flushed and cleansed and 760 manholes inspected for defects.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) **Blackwell**

The scheme for remedial work due to mining subsidence was commenced.

(b) **South Normanton**

A scheme was prepared for extensions to the works, due to increases in population and water consumption.

(c) **Pleasley**

Mining subsidence damage was observed and temporary remedial work carried out.

(d) **Langwith**

A Consultant's report was received on the extent of permanent remedial work required due to mining subsidence.

(e) **Stockley**

Further remedial work was carried out due to mining subsidence.

BUILDING AND PLANNING

(a) **Plans**

The total number of plans submitted to and accepted for scrutiny under Building Byelaws and Planning was 529.

(b) **Grants**

129 Standard Grants were made and 122 Discretionary Grants made for the improvement of houses.

(c) **Valuations**

44 valuations were made under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Act.

ROADS

Palterton

Roads and Sewers for the Council Housing Development at Main Street were completed.

Langwith

A scheme for making-up Moorfield Lane was prepared.

Pinxton

The scheme for constructing roads and sewers on the Kirkstead Site was commenced.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The programme to modernise 94 terrace type houses was continued and by the end of the year 16 had been bought by the Council and completely modernised. During the period 8 owner-occupiers applied for Improvement Grants.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1962 to DECEMBER 1963

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Contract Started	Percentage Progress Dec. 1963	Description
Glapwell The Green	20	16 Two bedroom Bungalows 4 One bedroom Bungalows	1962	100%	This quadrangle planned scheme for the Aged was started in March, 1962 but owing to the very bad winter, progress was severely affected. The whole scheme is now completed with paved areas and gardens. Inter-communication links every bungalow with a Warden and all bungalows are provided with T.V. point.
Newton Main Street/ New Street	16	4 Two Bedroom Flats 12 One Bedroom Flats	Sept. 1963	15%	A Clearance Area Scheme which is to be developed on similar lines as the now completed Staffa Street, Tibshelf Aged Persons Flats, Heating is by means of radiators fed from the No. 3 Brook Fire. T.V. points will be provided. A feature of the blocks is the Reformite stone facing contrasting with standard facing brickwork.
Palterton Main Street	18	6 Three Bedroom Houses 2 Two Bedroom Houses 4 One Bedroom Bungalows 6 Two Bedroom Bungalows	Feb. 1963	100%	Known as Pennine View the site is the Clearance Area of the old Scotland Yard and Ten Row.
Pinxton Town Street/ Sherwood Avenue	16	16 One Bedroom Flats	April 1963	75%	Known as Chestnut Court the development comprises two blocks of self contained flats. Built on the site of the old farm buildings and a frontage of the Glebe land.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1962 to DECEMBER 1963—*continued*

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Contract Started	Percentage Progress Dec. 1963	Description
Pinxton Allotments Site	74	*14 Two Bedroom Houses 44 Three Bedroom Houses 12 Two Bedroom Bungalows 4 Special Persons Bungalows	Start due June, 1964	—	The site is the old N.C.B. Allotment gardens situated between Pool Close and Church Lane. Start has been delayed due to lengthy negotiations for land purchase. Roadworks started in November, 1963.
Shirebrook Bassett House Site	27	4 Double Flats 22 Single Flats 1 Wardens Flat	1962	100%	Alder House was completed at the end of August, 1963. A composite unit of Double Flats, Single Bed/Sitting Room Flats, Wardens Flat, Communal Room, Laundry etc. is the first such scheme in the Blackwell Rural District.
Shirebrook Carter Lane	4	2 Special Persons Bungalows 2 Two Bedroom Bungalows	Nov. 1963	10%	An odd triangle of land which has been in the ownership of the Council for many years has, with the adjustment of adjacent garden boundaries, made possible a very useful scheme. The main rooms of both the Special Persons Bungalows and the two Bedroom ones face the Road and provide interest to the tenants.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1962 to DECEMBER 1963—continued

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Contract Started	Percentage Progress Dec. 1963	Description
Shirebrook Field Drive	23	Two Bedroom Bungalows	Sept. 1963	15%	Owing to deterioration of the material, the Aluminium Bungalows are being replaced with a bungalow specially designed to fit as near as possible on the concrete slab of the aluminium one. By using this method it has been only possible to replace 23 and leave 3 gaps for access to the back gardens for further development in order to get the density required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These will be the only detached Council dwellings apart from the Prefabs in the Blackwell District.
Shirebrook Thickley Bank	8	Three Bedroom Houses	Jan. 1963	75%	Thickley Bank is now almost completed leaving only sufficient land for a further 24 houses.
Tibshelf Staffa Street	16	12 One Bedroom Flats 4 Two Bedroom Flats	1962	75%	This site is known as Pennine Close and built in the form of an open fronted Close. When completed will have ample sitting out grass areas and paved area behind for clothes drying ground.

PREPARATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1963 FOR CONTRACTS LET AFTER DECEMBER 1963

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Estimate of Starting Date	Remarks
Blackwell Victoria Drive	10	6 Three Bedroom Houses 4 Two Bedroom Flats	Feb. 1964	This is a piece of land remaining to be filled up on the Gloves Lane Site.
Glapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase 1)	53	21 Three Bedroom Houses 32 Two Bedroom Flats	July, 1964	The 51 Aluminium Bungalows are to be replaced due to deterioration of material. Maximum density must be attained together with 100% garage accommodation to meet Ministry and Planning requirements.
Glapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase 2)	32	18 Two Bedroom Bungalows 6 One Bedroom Bungalows 4 Three Bedroom Houses 4 Two Bedroom Houses	Sept. 1964	It is hoped to run both this and the above concurrently and it should be noted that 85 dwellings have replaced 51.
New Houghton Meden Avenue	2	Three Bedroom Houses	April 1964	An infilling site making use of the very deep gardens.
New Houghton Rotherham Road	47	12 Two Bedroom Bungalows 15 Three Bedroom Houses 20 Two Bedroom Flats	July, 1964	The site is on land previously owned by the Parish Council.
Pinxton Woodfield Road (Phase 1)	50	48 Two Bedroom Flats 2 Three Bedroom Houses	Mar. 1964	A further Aluminium Bungalow replacement scheme. First Phase to cater for the displacement of the 50 Aluminium units. As with all such schemes the work has been programmed to cause as little disturbance as possible to the tenants. Ultimately the ground occupied by the 50 Aluminiums will accommodate 96 dwellings and 96 garages.

PREPARATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1963 FOR CONTRACTS LET AFTER DECEMBER 1963—continued

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Estimate of Starting Date	Remarks
Scarcliffe East Street	3	Three Bedroomed Houses	June, 1964	The site is at the rear of Nos. 36-38 utilising the long gardens. The Block of 3 Houses will face due South overlooking the old football pitch. Access will be by means of a driveway adjacent to No. 38.
Shirebrook Carter Lane/ Thickley Bank	24	10 Two Bedroom Houses 14 Three Bedroom Houses	Jan. 1964	Use has been made of the frontage land on Carter Lane. Previous development here was not considered due to the steep slope of the ground. However, due to the land shortage and especially in view of sites free from Mining Subsidence being at a premium, 10 houses are being built here. The 14 Houses will fill up the Thickley Bank Site.
Shirebrook Market Street (Phase 1)	49	23 Three Bedroom Houses 9 Two Bedroom Flats 17 One Bedroom Flats	1965	Much work and planning has gone into a scheme for the redevelopment of the Central Area of Shirebrook. The first phase will be Market Street Area including part of the old Greyhound Race Track. It is hoped a start will be made before the end of 1964.

PREPARATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1963 FOR CONTRACTS LET AFTER DECEMBER 1963—*continued*

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Estimate of Starting Date	Remarks
South Normanton Birchwood Lane/ Union Street	16	Three Bedroom Houses (Subject to variation)	—	This is a future demolition area and it can only be long term planning. However, it should be possible to erect a portion of the scheme where existing properties do not interfere.
South Normanton Gladstone Street/ Downing Street (Phase I)	57	31 Three Bedroom Houses 8 One Bedroom Flats 18 Two Bedroom Flats	—	As with Shirebrook Central Area, much effort has been made in re-planning this Area. Agreement has been reached on the layout with the Derbyshire Town Planning Dept.
Tibshelf Vicar Lane	22	18 Three Bedroom Houses 4 Two Bedroom Flats	May, 1964	Situated at the junction of Lincoln Street and Vicar Lane at the rear of the old properties on High Street, the site will make a very pleasant secluded development and still be within easy reach of the shopping, school etc. The site was originally to be private development but after negotiations, the developer is building the site as a Council project with Blackwell Council House Types.

HOUSES PROVIDED BY COUNCIL—DECEMBER, 1963

Erected Pre-War	1102	
Erected Post War	2909	
	<hr/>	
	4011	(Including 127 Aluminium Bungalows to be replaced and 100 Tarran Temporary Bungalows).
	<hr/>	

ADD HOUSES PURCHASE BY THE COUNCIL AND IMPROVED

Scarcliffe	8
Pinxton	16
Westhouses	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL TO DATE	4036
	<hr/>

EXTERNAL PAINTING PROGRAMME 1963

The above programme was put in hand for Council Housing Schemes at :—

Tibshelf, Blackwell, South Normanton, Newton, Glapwell, Hillstown, Langwith Junction, New Houghton and Shirebrook,

Total 852 Dwellings

SITES DEMOLITION

Terraced houses on Market Street, Shirebrook and Main Street, and Scotland Yard, Palterton, were demolished by Blackwell Council Staff.

The demolition of Aluminium Bungalows at Field Drive is being undertaken by the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

FIRE DAMAGE

Fire caused damage to 123 The Ridge, Blackwell on 24th August, 1963. Both the Alferton and Ripley Brigade were called.

INTERCOMMUNICATION

Where Aged Persons Dwellings are sufficiently well grouped a County Welfare Scheme exists to aid in the provision of either bell or speech intercom. with a Warden. This idea was approved in principle in November and it is hoped that 5 such schemes will be dealt with in 1964. Two examples of this are already in operation at Glapwell, The Green 20 Bungalows and Alder House.

The installation is for emergency use by the Old People and from experience it has been found that the use is confined to this very well.

HOUSING MAINTANANCE

Jobs completed during the year

	<i>Northern Area</i>	<i>Southern Area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bricklayers	1265	651	1916
Joiners	1125	443	1568
Plumbers	2611	1620	4231
Plasterers	72	31	103
Electrician	347	211	558
Miscellaneous	250	820	1070
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5670	3776	9446
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is to be noted that a large increase in plumbing repairs particularly was a result of the very severe and prolonged winter of 1963.

FACTORIES ACT

There are 88 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60	117	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	78	—
Total	79	148	3

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	—	1

3.—OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making.	21	—
Total	21	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report about this aspect of Public Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

No action was taken under this Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria

For the 14th successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in our district. During 1963, 504 primary immunisations were completed against diphtheria. While this figure is lower than in 1962 (598) I still consider it to be pretty good. It is by immunisation that we keep our district free from diphtheria. I hope we can maintain and even increase this level of immunity.

Scarlet fever

There were 28 cases which is a lot less than last year. Again, the disease continues to be mild in character. No serious complications came to my knowledge.

Poliomyelitis.

Once again there was no case of poliomyelitis notified during the year. Again, I advise all who are eligible to accept vaccination against poliomyelitis. Remember, this is done by mouth and a 'needle' is no longer needed.

Measles

This was the year of many measles. 716 cases of Measles were notified during the year. The amount of work involved by these notifications is considerable. Also, they cost some £90 in notification fees. Yet these figures are of no importance whatsoever. I have said before that I consider measles should be taken from the list of notifiable infectious diseases. I have no reason to change my mind on this.

Whooping cough

There were six cases of whooping cough this year.

Food Poisoning

There were three cases in one family. By the time they were notified the people were recovering and none of the suspected food was left. However, judging by the symptoms I believe these cases were due to staphylococcal toxin food poisoning. The offending food was pressed tongue.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	....	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	....	....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	....	....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	....	....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	....	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	....	....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards			—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals			8	7	—	1	1	1	—	—

This has been a very bad year for tuberculosis. Last year we had only seven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis but this year there have been 15. I sincerely hope that this increase is temporary and that we shall start decreasing in the immediate future.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis is exactly the same as last year.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1963.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified												Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At Ages—years												Shirebrook	S. Normanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	A. Hucknall			Glapwell		
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65												65 & upwards	
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	28	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" (Non ")	716	27	66	90	74	105	329	22	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	778	29	66	93	76	111	351	28	8	6	3	5	2	241	163	18	77	50	30	83	45	71	15	3	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

The past year has continued to be increasingly busy with much of your Inspectors time devoted to improving housing conditions, inspecting freshly killed meat, improving slaughterhouses and to a lesser degree improving the atmosphere.

Work on the removal of unfit properties has continued in accordance with approved programmes—mentioned in previous reports—and every effort has been made to secure improvements and repairs. Generally repair work is slow as a result of a shortage of the right type of builder and the full order books of the majority of Contractors.

The same position regarding the examination of freshly killed meat in relation to overtime continues and has been aggravated by the introduction of new Regulations. Working weekends and evenings on a rota basis appears to have become an accepted part of the life of an Inspector attached to this department—surely this is wrong in a modern age of a “five day working week.” The slaughterhouses within the district have now all been improved.

Whilst as a Committee you continue to be keenly interested in clean air, now that industrial pollution is well controlled, further progress appears likely to be slow. This arises from the coalmining character of the area and the undoubted difficulties which have arisen in supplying authorised fuel for domestic use, as and when required.

The most frustrating job the department continues to have to deal with is the gypsy type van dwellers who camp on road sides and on private land, without authority or regard to the availability of water supplies and means for the disposal of waste products. Whilst there is sympathy in some quarters for the difficulties of these people, the time must surely arrive when the present chaos must cease, and the van dwellers organise and use special licensed sites or cease to roam.

Comments arising from lectures on the work of the department given by public health inspectors indicate much satisfaction with the efficiency of the system for the collection and disposal of refuse. In this connection I appreciate the able manner in which the Cleansing Foremen and workmen have maintained this essential service.

As in past years I have had the full co-operation, and advice when required, of colleagues in other departments, for which I am grateful. The staff has remained unchanged and this in itself ensures better progress. All have worked well together and I appreciate their support and in particular the time spent by Inspectors giving evening lectures to increase public relations and knowledge of the service.

In conclusion my thanks to Dr. Robertson, and Councillor Collins (Chairman of the Health Committee) for their co-operation and encouragement throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKSON, F.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

General Sanitation :

Water Supplies	156
Drainage	1,254
Drains Tested	87
Stables and Piggeries	40
Accumulations	119
Colliery Spoilbanks	65
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	315
Re-inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	221
Fried Fish Shops	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds	291
Public Conveniences	8
Factories and Bakehouses	148
Refuse Collection	107
Refuse Disposal	88
Street Cleansing	7
Rats and Mice	1,256
Schools	48
Cinemas	4
River Pollution Prevention	3
Shops Acts	41
Petroleum Acts	161
Atmospheric Pollution	134
Smoke Observations	136
Noise Abatement	8
Inquiries re : cases of Infectious Disease	40
Interviews and Appointments	1,123
Miscellaneous Visits	988

Housing :

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	480
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	1,109
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	242
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Acts	1,050
Number of houses inspected re : overcrowding	10

Re-visits paid to houses re : overcrowding	10
Number of verminous houses inspected	85
Miscellaneous Housing enquiries	339

Meat and Food Inspection :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	2,768
Shops and Stalls (re : meat)	221
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	540
Other Food Premises	115
Milk Distribution	61
Ice Cream Premises	173
Canteens, Cafe's etc.	97

Miscellaneous :

Salvage	13
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SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

	Served during 1963	Complied with during 1963	Out- standing on 31/12/63
Informal Public Health Act Notices	599	548	318
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	26	21	10
Informal Housing Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices	—	5	8
	<u>625</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>336</u>

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Dwelling Houses :

Cleansed	9
Vermin Disinfestation	45
Ventilation Improved	5
Windows Repaired	103
Walls rendered free from dampness	71

Plasterwork repaired	82
Floors re-laid or repaired	31
Woodwork renewed or repaired	53
Fireplaces and grates repaired	39
Cooking Facilities improved	12
Kitchen boilers repaired or improved	126
Food stores improved	63
Coal stores improved	18
Washing accommodation provided or improved	3
Roofs repaired	99
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	54
Chimney stacks repaired	45
Damp proof course provided	2
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	53
Yards and passages paved or repaired	37
Yards cleansed	8
Living vans removed	46
Baths provided	114

Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	106
Drains cleansed	164
Gullies provided or repaired	26
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	35
Ventilators repaired	10
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	3
Cesspools repaired	2
Septic tank and filter provided	4

Sinks :

New sinks provided	7
New sink waste pipes provided	8
Sink waste pipes repaired	4

Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	38
Closets cleansed	4
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	26
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired	74
Water closet service pipes repaired	34

Miscellaneous :

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	4
Accumulations removed	19
Urinals provided, repaired and cleansed	1
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	9
Other nuisances abated	6

Legal Action :

During the year legal action has been taken in the following instances :—

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 45.

- (a) Water closet pedestal renewed at 31 York Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £6 10s. 6d.
- (b) Water closet pedestals renewed at Nos. 1 and 6 Widmerpool Street, Pinxton, at a cost of £9 1s. 0d.

Section 56—Rear yard surfaces relaid at Nos. 11 and 13 York Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £28 15s. 6d.

Public Health Act, 1961

Section 18—Drains cleansed and repaired at Nos. 16-25 Widmerpool Street, Pinxton, at a cost of £9 15s. 9d.

Section 27—Site cleared and debris removed from land formerly Nos. 70-78 Main Street, Newton.

All the above work was carried out in default and the costs recovered from the various owners.

HOUSING

A substantial amount of the time of the Department and Health Committee continues to be taken up in dealing with unsatisfactory housing conditions. In the last Annual Report detailed reference was made to special reports submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government regarding Slum Clearance and the Improvement of Houses and work has proceeded on the lines of these reports as set out below :—

Slum Clearance Programme

During the year four Clearance Areas have been represented affecting 73 houses and 8 individual houses have also been represented as being unfit. The Clearance Areas represented were :—

No. 69—33 houses—Avondale and Simpsondale Terraces, Shirebrook.

No. 70— 6 houses—Jessamine Terrace, Tibshelf.

No. 71— 3 houses—High Street, Tibshelf.

No. 72—12 houses—Prospect Terrace, Tibshelf.

No. 73—19 houses—Berrestow Place, South Normanton.

Improvement of Houses

The policy of systematically examining various parts of the district, as outlined in the report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, following the receipt of Circular 42/62 has continued with concentration on special areas. The position with regard to special areas is as follows :—

Shirebrook Model Village : The work of repair and improvement has been completed in respect of 160 houses and towards the end of the year similar work was almost completed in respect of another 108 houses and plans were being prepared for further work in respect of another 91 houses, which it is hoped will commence during 1964.

Palterton : The report approved by the Committee in 1957 for the improvement of housing conditions in this Hamlet has now been almost completed. The properties included in Clearance Areas have been demolished and the sites re-developed, and work on the improvement of other houses is complete except for a few houses in Thirteen Row where arrangements have already been made for repair and improvement. A total of 30 houses have been demolished and 35 have been repaired and improved. This represents over 50% of the houses in this Hamlet which are available for ordinary housing purposes.

Shirebrook Central Area : Work in this area is proceeding on the lines set out in the special report approved in January 1960

and the Engineer has spent a lot of time during the year in preparing and securing approval to a plan for the re-development of the area. At present the first Clearance Area (Market Street) has been cleared of houses and the land compulsorily acquired, and the second area (Avondale Terrace and Simpsondale Terrace) has been represented. At the end of the year the decision of the Ministry, following an Inquiry, was awaited. In order to secure improved conditions pending major re-development, the rear accommodation road serving houses in Morris Street and Ashbourne Street has been re-surfaced with the co-operation of the joint owners. This has considerably improved the approach to these houses and dealt with conditions, which during Winter months, gave rise to a serious nuisance.

Langwith Colliery Village : Negotiations have continued with the National Coal Board for the repair and improvement of houses in this village and after some delays grants were approved for 88 houses and an undertaking given to proceed with other houses on completion of this work. The repair of these properties commenced during the year, but as a result of delays and discussions with the Ministry, the work of improvement could not commence before 1964.

Hillstown : The policy of systematically examining all houses in this area with a view to securing repair and improved conditions continues, although progress has been delayed as a result of the necessity to concentrate on other work and areas. Generally the owners in this area are beginning to realise the need for repair and improvement and slightly better progress is being made in this direction.

York Road and Central Drive, Shirebrook : Whilst some houses in this area have been repaired and improved many are in a defective condition and in need of improvement. Towards the end of the year investigations were in hand to ascertain to what extent the owner of the majority of the properties could be persuaded to carry out the necessary works or alternatively as to whether the District Council should purchase the property and themselves carry out repairs and improvements.

Park Lane, Pinxton : The agreed policy for the purchase by the Council of houses in this area to secure repair and improvement has continued. Altogether there are 100 houses in the area and by the end of the year work had been completed, or was in progress, in respect of two thirds of these properties and work was proceeding with a view to dealing with the remaining houses during 1964.

Improvement Grants. These are dealt with by the Engineer's Department following consultation with the Health Department.

	<i>No. of Grants</i>	<i>No. of Houses affected</i>
Discretionary Grants	27	30
Standard Grants	91	128
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	118	158
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This compares with 118 Grants approved in 1962 affecting 274 houses.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair :

Number issued during 1963	—
Total issued since operation of Act	163
Number revoked during 1963	1
Number revoked since operation of Act	147

There are 16 Certificates still operative, some of which were issued in 1954.

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair :

Number of applications received during 1963	—
Number of applications received since operation of Act	73
Number of Certificates issued during 1963	—
Number of Certificates issued since operation of Act	27
Number of Certificates cancelled during 1963	—

Statistical Summaries of Housing work are set out below :

A. Inspection of Dwellinghouses :

1. (a) No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts) 722
- (b) No. of inspections made for this purpose 2,159

2.	(a) No. of dwellinghouses (included under 1a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	81
	(b) No. of inspections made for this purpose	1,050
3.	No. of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation	81

B. Remedy of Defective Dwellinghouses :

1.	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal actions by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	159
2.	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice :	
	(a) By owners	11
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
3.	Housing Act, 1957—Action after service of formal notice (Sections 9 ; 10 ; 11 and 16) :	
	(a) By owners	2
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C. Overcrowding

Parish	No. of Houses Overcrowded on 31/12/63	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1963	No. of Persons affected by abatement
Ault Hucknall	2	—	—
Blackwell	3	—	—
Glapwell	—	—	—
Pleasley	—	—	—
Pinxton	4	—	—
Scarcliffe	2	1	9
Shirebrook	1	—	—
South Normanton	5	—	—
Tibshelf	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	1	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

D. Houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders :

Parish	Still occupied	Vacant and awaiting Demolition	Total
Ault Hucknall	—	1	1
Blackwell	8	1	9
Glapwell	1	—	1
Pleasley	2	—	2
Pinxton	7	3	10
Scarcliffe	1	3	4
Shirebrook	33	2	35
South Normanton	37	15	52
Tibshelf	24	4	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	113	29	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Details of the various works carried out for the destruction of vermin are set out below. Whilst these are generally on a somewhat similar pattern as previous years, it should be noted that it has been necessary to deal with 21 cases involving bed bugs. This is an increase over the previous 2 years, but it is still substantially better than the period prior to 1961. All cases have been of a very minor character and it is now a long time since a serious case of bed bug infestation arose. The work has necessitated 136 visits by members of your staff in investigation and arranging for suitable treatment of premises.

Bed Bugs

No. of houses disinfested—Private	15
—Council	6

Cockroaches

No. of houses disinfested—Private	9
—Council	2

Woodworm

No. of houses disinfested—Private	.....	.....	.....	3
—Council	.....	.....	.....	6

Ants

No. of houses dealt with—Private	3
—Council	7

Crickets

No. of Council premises dealt with	1
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Wasps

No. of private premises dealt with	2
No. of Council premises dealt with	1

Ermine Moth Grubs

Hedges sprayed for destruction of grubs	2
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Other Work

No. of premises sprayed as a precautionary measure	4
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 61

The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff, the following methods being used :—

Cockroaches—Floor boards removed near fireplaces, skirtings etc., eased and sprayed with Gammexane Powder (D.034) using a pump, or by use of Gamodex, containing Dieldrin.

Ants and Crickets—Spraying with Gamodex containing Dieldrin and D.P. Dieldrin.

Bed Bugs and Other Vermin—Spraying with Gammexane Liquid (L.044), or Gamodex containing Dieldrin.

Moth Grubs—Hawthorn hedges of a Council housing estate in Pinxton were found to be affected with the grubs of the Ermine moth and were sprayed with Arkotine. This infestation was slight compared with the position in an adjoining district.

Wasps—Spraying with Gamodex and use of Cymag.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

As in previous years meat inspection has continued to receive priority and all animals slaughtered have been examined.

The most important development during the year was the introduction of THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963, which became operative from 1st October, 1963. These provided for a statutory and more detailed system of meat inspection, together with the marking of carcasses satisfactory for sale and provided for charges to be made for meat inspection. After some discussion, the Committee applied the maximum charges with a slight discount in respect of two large private slaughterhouses, but this only applies where animals are slaughtered from Monday to Friday and those slaughtered at the weekend are charged for the full rate.

Without doubt the new system has increased the amount of time Inspectors devoted to this work, and where it is reasonable an Inspector is present at the time of slaughter. From an administrative point of view it is still unfortunate that slaughtering continues after normal office hours and regularly takes place on Saturdays and Sundays, so that to achieve full meat inspection the working of overtime has become a regular feature of the Inspector's life. In order to meet the needs of the new Regulations there has been some re-organisation of staff and an effort has been made to reduce the clerical duties of Inspectors so that more time can be devoted to actual inspection work. This has necessitated an increase in the clerical staff, but is also bound up with other legislation which has affected the working of the Department.

As in past years the number of animals slaughtered continues to be far in excess of the needs of this area and consignments are regularly despatched to distant wholesale markets and to retail butchers in a number of adjoining districts.

The routine meat inspection work is now carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in the new Regulations and has resulted in the rejection of $29\frac{1}{2}$ tons of meat and offal. During the year it has been necessary for Inspectors to carry out meat inspection on every Saturday and Sunday, on 107 week-day evenings and this has necessitated a total of 501 hours being worked in excess of the normal 5 day week.

The income from fees arising from meat inspection during the quarter October to December, 1963 amounted to £570 8s. 5d.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Examined :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Tibshelf	1980	1065	101	6132	3788	—	13066
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Pleasley	3672	595	16	8768	12435	—	25486
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North)	245	8	2	383	859	—	1497
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South)	313	261	2	1251	1365	—	3192
	6210	1929	121	16534	18447	—	43241

Condemnation of Carcasses and Offal :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	3	13	5	71	32	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1192	790	2	491	1792	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	19.24	41.65	5.79	3.39	9.89	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	4	—	—	119	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.03	.26	—	—	.65	—
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 29 tons 8 cwts. 25 lbs. and included the whole of the carcase and offal of 16 beasts, 29 pigs, 68 sheep and 4 calves. This amount is rather higher than that dealt with in 1962. It was also necessary to deal with 1,742 tins of unsound food.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the substantial decrease in the incidence of Tuberculosis in beasts, following the scheme carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and it is interesting to note that the low incident rate has been maintained during the present year.

Details of beef carcasses affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* are set out below :—

1 heifer—The carcase and all offal was condemned in consequence of Generalised *Cysticercus Bovis*.

11 other beasts—Detained for cold storage in consequence of Localised *Cysticercus Bovis*.

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* has continued at approximately the same level for the past 7 years—during 1962, 9 localised cases were dealt with.

All condemned meat and offal is stained green and transferred to a factory in an adjoining district for manufacture into fertilisers. At the 2 large wholesale slaughterhouses unsound meat is removed daily and the butchers credited with the salvage value. The disposal of unsound meat from the private slaughterhouses no longer presents a problem, but when the need does arise special arrangements are made for colouring the unsound meat and offal, and for its collection and delivery to the processing plant referred to above.

A summary of food condemned is set out below :—

Condemnations for Tuberculosis :

Beef	434 lbs.	Veal	—
Beef Offal	233 lbs.	Veal Offal	—
Pork	1,757 lbs.	Mutton	52 lbs.
Pork Offal	13 lbs.	Mutton Offal	12 lbs.

Condemnations for *Cysticercus Bovis* :

Beef	673 lbs.	Beef Offal	960 lbs.
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Condemnations for diseases other than Tuberculosis and *Cysticercus Bovis* :

Beef	9,825 lbs.	Mutton	3,368 lbs.
Beef Offal	31,814 lbs.	Mutton Offal	2,436 lbs.
Pork	8,128 lbs.	Veal	209 lbs.
Pork Offal	3,368 lbs.	Veal Offal	43 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958 :

Although the new construction Regulations became operative from 1st October, 1961 when the last Annual Report was prepared only 1 slaughterhouse had been completely modernised and work at the remaining slaughterhouses was still in progress. During the present year all outstanding repairs and improvements have been completed and from the 1st October, 1963 it was possible to grant 12 month licences in all cases.

The licensed slaughterhouses now in use number 10 compared with 25 in 1954.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958 :

Number of licences issued (including 3 to new applicants to work under the supervision of an experienced licensed man) 48

FOOD PREMISES :

There are 453 food premises within the district. A classified schedule of these is set out below :—

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	6	7	32
Meals Served	2	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Bakehouses	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	11
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms	4	5	7	2	—	—	1	4	12	35
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	3	11	23
Fish Friers	2	4	5	1	2	—	—	2	5	21
Grocers	5	8	12	5	1	1	4	10	22	68
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	3	8	19
Mixed Business	11	21	23	14	10	6	9	22	24	140
Licensed Premises	8	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	82
Corn Merchants	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL	39	63	83	40	19	10	22	64	114	453

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.**

The ice cream retailed in the district still continues to be mainly pre-packed but there continues to be a steady increase in the amount of soft ice cream being sold. The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream has increased to 179 and 2 premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

The ice cream made within the district is sampled regularly, and as many as possible of other makes retailed in the district are also sampled. Details of the samples submitted for examination are set out below from which it will be noted that 6 were placed in Grade 4 and 2 in Grade 3. Almost all these samples were from the only large manufacturer of ice cream within the district and were due to faulty plant and improper use of the machines used for the manufacture of soft ice cream.

Premises Registered :

(a)	Manufacture and sale of ice cream	.....	.....	2
(b)	Sale of ice-cream	.....	.....	2
(c)	Sale of pre-packed ice-cream	.....	.....	177
				<hr/> 181 <hr/>

Results of Ice Cream Samples :

Ice Cream	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Complete Cold Mix	1	—	—	—	1
Pasteurised	14	2	1	3	20
Pasteurised Soft	11	6	1	3	21
Pre-packed	11	1	—	—	12
Ice Lollies	3	—	—	—	3
	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 57 <hr/>

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOOD, Etc. :

There are 22 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 :

In my last two Reports reference has been made to the use of sawdust on bakehouse and butchers shop floors and to consultations with the Ministry's Food Hygiene Advisory Officer. This question has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Although only very few premises are involved, I still feel that there is a real need for strengthening the Regulations to deal with such problems.

During the year 876 inspections were made of food premises, 4 informal notices served and 16 complied with. Details of improvements secured as a result of these notices are set out below :—

Hot water supplies provided	2
New sinks provided	2
New wash basins provided	2
Premises cleansed and re-decorated	2
Drainage improved	2
Floors, walls, ceilings etc. repaired or renewed	4
Fixtures provided or improved	3
Increased protection for open food	1
Lighting and ventilation improved	2
Rodent and insect proofing carried out	1
Sanitary accommodation improved	8

There continues to be a substantial improvement in the type and fitting out of vans used for retail food distribution, and it is noted that some of the new mobile shops are being fitted with refrigeration facilities. It is still the policy to press for washing facilities on all classes of food distribution vans.

MILK DISTRIBUTION :

The sale of loose and raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955.

There are 54 registered distributors of milk in the area and 61 inspections have been made during the year. Whilst the majority of the milk is pasteurised outside the district, there is one pasteurising plant within the district but now under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council. This is the Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Dairy. There are also within the district, three farmers who retail their own T.T. milk.

A system of sampling milk as a check on distribution and to ensure the District Council that this important food is receiving adequate supervision has continued and resulted in 48 samples being examined and found satisfactory.

A summary of the milk samples examined is given below :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Methylene Blue Test	.....	3 satisfactory.
Biological Test	.....	3 satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk

Methylene Blue Test	.....	17 satisfactory.
Phosphatase Test	17 satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test	8 satisfactory.
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

The Derbyshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and the work is done under the supervision of the County Analyst (Mr. R. W. Sutton) who has very kindly supplied the following report of work carried out during the year :—

“ A total of 160 samples, including 46 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell Rural District Council during the year 1963.

The milk samples were all classed as satisfactory.

Of the samples other than milk, six informal samples of canned meats of different brands, and variously described as Beef Steak with Gravy, Stewed Steak with Gravy, and Casserole Steak, were reported as deficient in meat content. In the absence of official standards no further action was taken. The standards adopted in the classification of these samples were those recommended in the report of the Food Standards Committee.

An informal sample of Canned Prunes in Syrup had a high tin content. Three further cans from the same stock also contained excessive amounts of tin. The remaining cans were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Aneurine Hydrochloride Tablets (Vitamin B1) (an informal sample followed by a formal sample) were seriously deficient in Aneurine Hydrochloride. Investigation showed this to be very old stock and the remainder was destroyed.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 :

The number of complaints in respect of rodent infestation totalled 94 compared with 84 in the previous year. Practically the whole of these complaints referred to infestations of a very minor character and quite a proportion arose as a result of drainage and sewer defects, and the carelessness of Contractors engaged on new housing sites.

Having regard to the importance sewers and drains play in the incidence of infestation, increased attention has been given to the baiting of sewer manholes and after consultation with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food it was decided to undertake a quarterly treatment (over a period of 12 months) using Fluoracetamide in lieu of other poisons. This treatment was commenced in June and at the end of the year a total of 256 sewer manholes had been baited with this poison.

The Council's refuse tips and sewage works have caused little difficulty in this direction, chiefly due to the system which has been followed for a long time of regular inspection and treatment as the need arises.

Farm premises continue to be examined periodically and where the need arises treatments are carried out on behalf of the farmers. Many farmers now appreciate the value of Warfarin and regularly carry out their own treatments.

Summary of Work Done :

Council premises

No. of premises examined	136
No. of premises treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats and mice	13
No. of Council houses treated with Warfarin for the destruction of rats and mice	32

Private Premises and Business Premises

No. treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats and mice	55
No. treated with Cymag for destruction of rats	1

Farm Premises

No. examined	14
No. treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats	1

Sewer Manholes

No. test baited	126
No. baited with Fluoracetamide	256

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 :

Number of premises licensed	1
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CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 :

Individual caravans occupying licensed sites have caused no difficulty during the year. Five licences were in operation as against 8 during 1962. Two sites are licensed for limited periods, by arrangement with the Caravan Club Limited and these provide for 10 caravans. There has only been very limited use of these sites and no difficulties have arisen.

The only real difficulty which arises from the use of caravans is that caused by gypsy and similar type families who continue to move around the districts and camp in various parts without the permission of the owner of the land and without regard to the facilities available. During the year it has been necessary to deal with 46 vans of this type and, whilst this is a reduction in the number dealt with during the previous year (66), it has still taken up a lot of the Inspectors time and frequently there is a good deal of unpleasantness arising from requests to move the vans. It is the Council's policy that this type of van should be moved as quickly as possible and whilst, in some quarters, there may be some sympathy for the people involved, it must be remembered that they have no regard to the amenities of the district, they frequently cause a nuisance and damage and if allowed to remain the size of such camps would quickly grow and become a serious problem in the area.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-36 :

No. of licensed premises—49. (including a bulk storage depot with accommodation for 594,033 gallons of petrol and 494,824 gallons of fuel oil).

During the year 161 inspections have been made of these premises and improvements and amendments carried out at 11. Tank tests, according to the age of the tanks, continue and 3 have been dealt with during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 :

The administration of this Act continues to receive a good measure of priority. Industrial smoke is now well controlled, with the exception of Brookhill Colliery. For some years the position at this colliery has caused the Committee a lot of anxiety and various promises of remedial works have been made but not fully implemented. From time to time nuisances arose and in April the National Coal Board officials were invited to a Meeting of the Health Committee, when the failure of the Board to comply with

the various provisions of the Act in respect of this colliery were stressed. Promises were made to proceed, as quickly as possible, with modernisation of the boiler plant and whilst the improvements had not been completed at the end of the year, work had actually commenced. It is hoped that by the time the next Annual Report is submitted the difficulties at this colliery, which have been long standing, will have been removed.

The regular examination of colliery spoilbanks continues and these have been well maintained and caused no nuisance, with the exception of two collieries. The spoilbank in use at the Shirebrook Colliery continues to need close supervision and the methods of disposal are not yet of the highest standard. Small isolated fires arise from time to time and frequent inspection is necessary to ensure that a serious nuisance does not occur. The last Report referred to the fire which had broken out in the original spoilbank at the Langwith Colliery. At the beginning of this year this continued to give rise to a lot of anxiety and the danger of a serious nuisance, particularly having regard to the proximity of the colliery sidings, the River Poulter and the Main Street in the village. It was necessary to make frequent inspections and representations to the National Boal Coard and, whilst the co-operation of the Board was good, there were varying views as to the best methods of dealing with the nuisance arising. Various works were carried out and towards the end of the year a substantial improvement had been obtained and the nuisance reduced to a low level. The department is continuing to keep this spoilbank under very close supervision.

The previous Annual Report referred to an application made to the Ministry in October, 1962 regarding a proposed Smoke Control Area in Shirebrook and by March 1963 the Minister stated that he was prepared to consider proposals for the establishment of such an area. By the time this permission was received it was obvious that Smoke Control Areas were running into difficulties, particularly having regard to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of solid smokeless fuels suitable for burning on open grates. In general the enthusiasm for proceeding with Smoke Control within the area has been somewhat damped by these difficulties and at present no further steps have been taken.

During the year the Committee visited the National Coal Board Avenue Plant at Wingerworth to examine solid smokeless fuel burning appliances, and also had the opportunity of seeing the film "Spotlight on Smoking."

Section 3 (2)—Approval of Furnaces :

Two applications were approved during the year.

North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee :

The Council has continued its representation on this Committee, which is valuable in keeping authorities in close touch with progress in adjoining districts and difficulties being encountered. Meetings are held quarterly and subjects dealt with have included Air Pollution statistics, smoke from diesel engined vehicles, authorised fuels, British standards for solid smokeless fuel, Smoke Control Orders, new furnaces and chimney heights.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 :

Half-hourly observations have been made as follows :—

Year	No. of observations	No. of offences		
		Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke
1960	73	13	9	1
1961	146	18	17	3
1962	177	—	4	11
1963	133	—	6	8
Total	529	31	36	23

Three half-hourly observations have also been made on diesel traffic, but no offences were recorded.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION :

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have continued to operate, each with a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.

The monthly averages of these instruments are set out below :

Deposit Gauge Lead Peroxide
(*Tons per sq. (Mg. SO₃ per sq.*
mile) c.m. per day)

Hamlet Lane, South Normanton

1957	.....	10.1	1.55
1958	.....	10.1	1.7
1959	.....	9.9	1.44
1960	.....	9.4	1.72
1961	.....	9.6	1.63
1962	.....	11.1	1.59
1963	.....	11.2	1.55

Langwith Junction

1960 (from June)	.....	12.3	1.4
1961	.....	11.7	1.5
1962	.....	10.6	1.5
1963	.....	13.6	1.56

Glapwell Hill

1957	.....	15.3	1.3
1958	.....	21.2	1.0
1959	.....	16.1	0.9
1960	.....	14.6	0.9
1961	.....	13.6	1.0
1962	.....	12.3	0.9
1963	.....	13.5	0.9

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES :

These record the solid matter deposited in the area around the instrument, giving readings in TONS per SQUARE MILE per month.

Month	Deposited Matter - Tons per square mile		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	12.25	10.71	11.12
February	8.26	9.31	5.71
March	18.82	25.48	36.70
April	15.00	15.58	15.68
May	11.51	15.84	20.41
June	13.36	16.31	10.59
July	8.89	13.71	12.97
August	12.28	14.48	10.81
September	6.31	9.77	5.24
October	8.76	8.44	8.75
November	14.30	18.28	20.61
December	4.83	6.03	3.95
Monthly Average	11.21	13.62	13.55

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS :

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources, i.e., the open fires of private householders.

Month	SO ₃ - Mgms. per 100 sq. cm. per day		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	2.99	2.47	1.31
February	2.53	2.66	1.66
March	1.83	2.22	1.27
April	1.41	1.49	0.86
May	1.13	1.14	0.64
June	0.93	0.75	0.41
July	0.70	0.69	0.53
August	0.77	0.64	0.44
September	1.16	0.91	0.58
October	1.29	1.48	0.93
November	1.56	1.85	1.05
December	2.26	2.36	1.29
Monthly Average	1.55	1.56	0.91

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER :

During the year this instrument has been in operation at "Beech House," Stubbin Wood, Langwith Junction and the co-operation of Councillor and Mrs. G. Smith has been greatly appreciated in this respect. Useful checks have been made on potential pollution from a proposed Smoke Control Area, the following results being obtained :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Average Concentration in Mgmms./cu. m/day</i>
January	175.2
February	243.9
March	141.9
April	85.9
December	198.4

SHOPS ACTS :

A total of 41 inspections have been made during the year.

LICENSED PREMISES :

Work on the modernisation of these premises, including new bar and storage facilities and improved washing facilities and sanitary accommodation, continues at a steady rate and work at 5 premises has been completed during the year.

SHIREBROOK MARKET :

This privately owned open air market continues to be held each Friday. Whilst there has been no incident to justify mention, the continuance of this type of open air stall for the retail sale of food is most unsatisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 :

Six complaints have been dealt with compared with five in 1962. These have all been of a minor character and have included barking dogs and ice cream van chimes.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 :

It was necessary to arrange, in accordance with the provisions of Section 50, for the cremation of the body of an old man killed in a road accident.

COMPLAINTS :

A total of 647 complaints were received and investigated (335 at the South Normanton Office and 312 at the Shirebrook Office).

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified—a summary is set out below :—

Housing Defects	.....	128
Drainage Defects	.....	199
Sanitary Conveniences	.....	104
Dirty and Verminous Premises	.....	34
Refuse Collection	.....	10
Rats and Mice	.....	94
Keeping of Animals	.....	10
Smoke Nuisances	.....	11
Noise Nuisances	.....	6
Accumulations	.....	24
Other Matters	.....	27

EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY :

A limited amount of this work has been undertaken, as in the previous year, and has included 18 lectures, with the aid of film strips, to schools, adult organisations and the No. 4 Area Home Safety Committee. Of these 11 have taken place outside normal office hours. The lectures have been dealt with by Additional Public Health Inspectors (Messrs. Eite, Singleton and Price) and I appreciate the ready manner in which they have co-operated in this respect.

Since this scheme commenced in 1962—31 lectures have been given on various aspects of Public Health work and it is considered that this has been well worth while. It has done much to improve the general knowledge as to the functions of the Department. Film strips presented during the year have included the following :

The Public Health Inspector	The Housefly
Air Pollution	Rat Control
Clean Air	Insect Pests
Food Hygiene.	

ASHBINS—SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF :

The Scheme adopted as from the 1st April, 1951, for the renewal of defective ashbins as a general rate charge, continues to work smoothly and details of the bins provided are set out below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ashbins Provided</i>
1951-52	1,061
1952-53	993
1953-54	946
1954-55	1,525
1955-56	1,713
1956-57	1,495
1957-58	1,206
1958-59	1,241
1959-60	818
1960-61	713
1961-62	691
1962-63	702
1963-64	692

The number of new bins issued during the past 5 years continues to be low in relation to the number of occupied houses in the area and represents a " Bin Life " in the region of 20 years. This is quite good having regard to the amount of concessionary coal used within the district and is partly due to two factors—the purchase of good quality bins and the system for recovering compensation where misuse or neglect takes place in bins not having lasted a 10 year life. The number of cases of neglect or misuse during the year was three, compared with 49 in 1962. Under this heading it was only necessary to recover assessed compensation from occupiers to the extent of £2 2s. 9d.

In rate poundage the cost of this service is now less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

LITTER ACT, 1958 :

Whilst litter has not been a particularly serious problem during the year there is no general improvement and to a large extent the provisions of this Act continue to be ignored and it would seem that the Police are normally far too busy to concentrate on its enforcement. There are 136 litter bins in use, and whilst the agreement of the Derbyshire County Council has been secured with a view to increasing this number by limited use of litter bins containing prestige advertisements, the arrangements for fixing the additional bins are proceeding very slowly.

In general the position regarding litter and cleansing of streets is the same as set out in the Annual Reports for 1960 and 1961.

PUBLIC CLEANSING :

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

Cleansing Costs :

The figures set out below have been extracted, for general information and comparison, from the Public Cleansing Costs Return published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is regretted that these are not more up-to-date, but this is unavoidable without considerable delay in publishing this Report.

Costs of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse per 1,000 population :—

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	£	£	£
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000-50,000	678	732	798
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District	1,054	1,101	1,217
(c) Lowest cost for a Rural District	258	268	296
Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell Rural District (these figures also include for cost of cleansing cesspools and closet pails)	648	605	614

Collection and Disposal :

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below) has resulted in the removal of 5,514 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 43,062 miles :—

851 KRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied June, 1959—Diesel engine.

502 FRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied January, 1958—Diesel engine.

XRA 56—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1955—Diesel engine.

6935 NU—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied March, 1964—Diesel engine.

TNU 478—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1953.

RNU 378—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied September, 1951.

RRB 300—S. & D. Freighter (9 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1952.

459 YRB—S. & D. Cesspool Emptier (1,100 gallons) supplied November, 1962.

No. of premises served :

Ashbins	.....	14,852 (cleansed weekly).
Ashplaces, etc.	.....	4 (cleansed monthly).
Closet pails	.....	99 (cleansed weekly).
Cesspools	.....	128 (cleansed quarterly).
Septic tanks	.....	24 (as required).

The cleansing service continues to allow for the weekly collection of household refuse and with very few exceptions this rate of collection has been maintained. Pail closets are cleansed weekly, at nights, and cesspools are cleansed free on a quarterly basis. The chief difficulty in maintaining a regular service is the amount

of time lost as a result of sickness, accidents and absenteeism without reasonable cause, the period most seriously affected being from January to April. Whilst there has been a slight improvement on the three preceding years, the number of man/hours lost is still high. It was 8,149 hours and is equivalent to 122 weeks work.

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control possible. Fordson Muledozers continue in use for trimming and consolidating the tips and in trained hands do a good job.

The only alteration in equipment was the purchase in March of a new S. and D. Fore and Aft Freighter with diesel engine. This replaced a S. & D. side loader.

During the year refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook—2,050 loads.
2. Disused Railway Cutting Rowthorne—649 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957—2,786 loads).
3. Hillstown Tip—1 load.
4. Wharf Road, Pinxton—696 loads.
5. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton—554 loads.
6. Newton Wood (Ball)—949 loads.

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey jackets every 2-4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

CLEANSING VEHICLES :

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of other journeys
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S. & D. Freighter (1952) RRB 300	3,716	775	4,491	314	3	—	141
S. & D. Freighter (1951) RNU 378	5,132	1,075	6,207	667	17	—	285
S. & D. Freighter (1953) TNU 478	6,645	48	6,693	914	—	—	11
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	7,084	85	7,169	919	—	—	107
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	6,998	327	7,325	884	1	—	81
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,029	376	5,405	1,085	—	—	41
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1964) 6935 NU	495	—	495	71	—	—	—
S.&D.Cesspool Emptier Diesel (1962) 459 YRB	5,277	—	5,277	—	53	586	—
	40,376	2,686	43,062	4,854	74	586	666

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres Oils & Labour			Licences and Insurances			Petrol/Diesel and Bulk Oils			Total			Cost per mile
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
RRB 300 (S. & D.)	125	5	3	79	12	8	145	16	6	350	14	5	1/6.74
RNU 378 (S. & D.)	122	6	0	79	12	8	245	1	8	447	0	4	1/4.90
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	248	11	1	79	12	8	273	18	7	602	2	4	1/9.56
XRA 56 (S. & D.) Diesel	159	0	10	120	14	0	164	1	8	443	16	6	1/2.52
502 FRA (S. & D.) Diesel	221	17	10	116	15	9	176	14	8	515	8	3	1/4.58
851 KRA (S. & D.) Diesel	152	10	10	117	16	0	154	11	0	397	17	10	1/5.67
6935 NU (S. & D.) Diesel	3	8	6	10	1	4	11	11	0	25	0	10	1/0.14
459 YRB (S. & D.) Cesspool Emptier	18	0	1	52	10	0	89	2	0	159	12	1	-/7.26
	1,024	0	5	656	15	1	1260	17	1	2941	12	7	1/4.22

MULEDOZERS :

Two Fordson Muledozers are now in use. Both have diesel engines, rear loading equipment, and power operated dozer blades.

Details of the work done by the machines are set out below :—

Refuse Tips	Hours operated	
	712 PRB (Diesel)	44 CNU (Diesel)
B. Winning Playing Fields	—	87
Wharf Road, Pinxton	—	201
Bateman, South Normanton	10	524
Newton Wood, Newton	—	65
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	783	20
Hillstown	—	3
Rowthorne	243	5
Warren Terrace, Shirebrook	104	—

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :—

712 PRB	—	£584 10s. 7d., or 10/3d. per hour.
44 CNU	.....	£395 16s. 7d., or 8/9d. per hour.

SALVAGE :

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past 5 years are shown below :

1963-64 :	916 tons 19 cwts. 67 lbs.	£7,143 10s. 0d.
1962-63 :	902 tons 0 cwts. 99 lbs.	£7,157 3s. 3d.
1961-62 :	992 tons 8 cwts. 91 lbs.	£8,194 8s. 10d.
1960-61 :	963 tons 6 cwts. 87 lbs.	£7,782 7s. 6d.
1959-60 :	893 tons 4 cwts. 49 lbs.	£6,569 1s. 10d.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :—

	T.	C.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	624	12	56	5078	2	4
Baled Destructor Scrap	203	19	0	1260	18	5
Ferrous Metal	55	11	0	229	4	0
Non-Ferrous Metal	2	8	91	212	13	10
Textiles	30	8	32	357	12	2
Miscellaneous				4	19	3
	916	19	67	£7143	10	0

Throughout the year the Thames Board Mills have operated quotas on the sale of the various grades of waste paper and this has resulted in a slightly reduced income compared with 1962/63. Nevertheless the overall picture is still very satisfactory.

Workmen have continued to receive a bonus of 15% of the gross sales of salvage and thus their interest in salvage recovery is maintained.

The N.E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet quarterly. The facilities these meetings provide for the exchange of information and discussion of problems are appreciated by all members of the Committee.

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE :

This section has continued to work on the lines as explained in previous reports.

Mr. T. Truswell, who has been the Council's mechanic since this section was commenced in 1952, has continued to carry out his work in a most able manner. I very much appreciate Mr. Truswell's work in this direction. It has materially assisted in the smooth operation of this essential service.

Details of vehicles serviced, costs, etc., are set out in the following pages :—

**SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED
WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1963/64**

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired.</i>
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT		
Refuse Lorries	7	137
Cesspool Emptier	1	12
Vans	2	30
Tractors	2	19
Paper and Metal Presses	3	13
Other Equipment :		
Bin Trolleys	8	40
Trailers	7	
Acto Mowers	1	
Night Soil Tanks	1	
	17	

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Lorries	4	56
Vans	4	53
Compressors	2	12
Tractors	2	16
Other Equipment :		
Allen Scythes	3	15
Portable Pumps	4	
Cesspool Pumps	2	
Green Road Roller	1	
	10	

MEDEN VALLEY WATERWORKS

Vans	1	11
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STANDARD OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WATER
WITH NOTES ON ANALYSIS DURING 1910

ANALYSIS		EXPLANATION	
1	100	100	100
2	100	100	100
3	100	100	100
4	100	100	100
5	100	100	100
6	100	100	100
7	100	100	100
8	100	100	100
9	100	100	100
10	100	100	100
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100	100	100	100

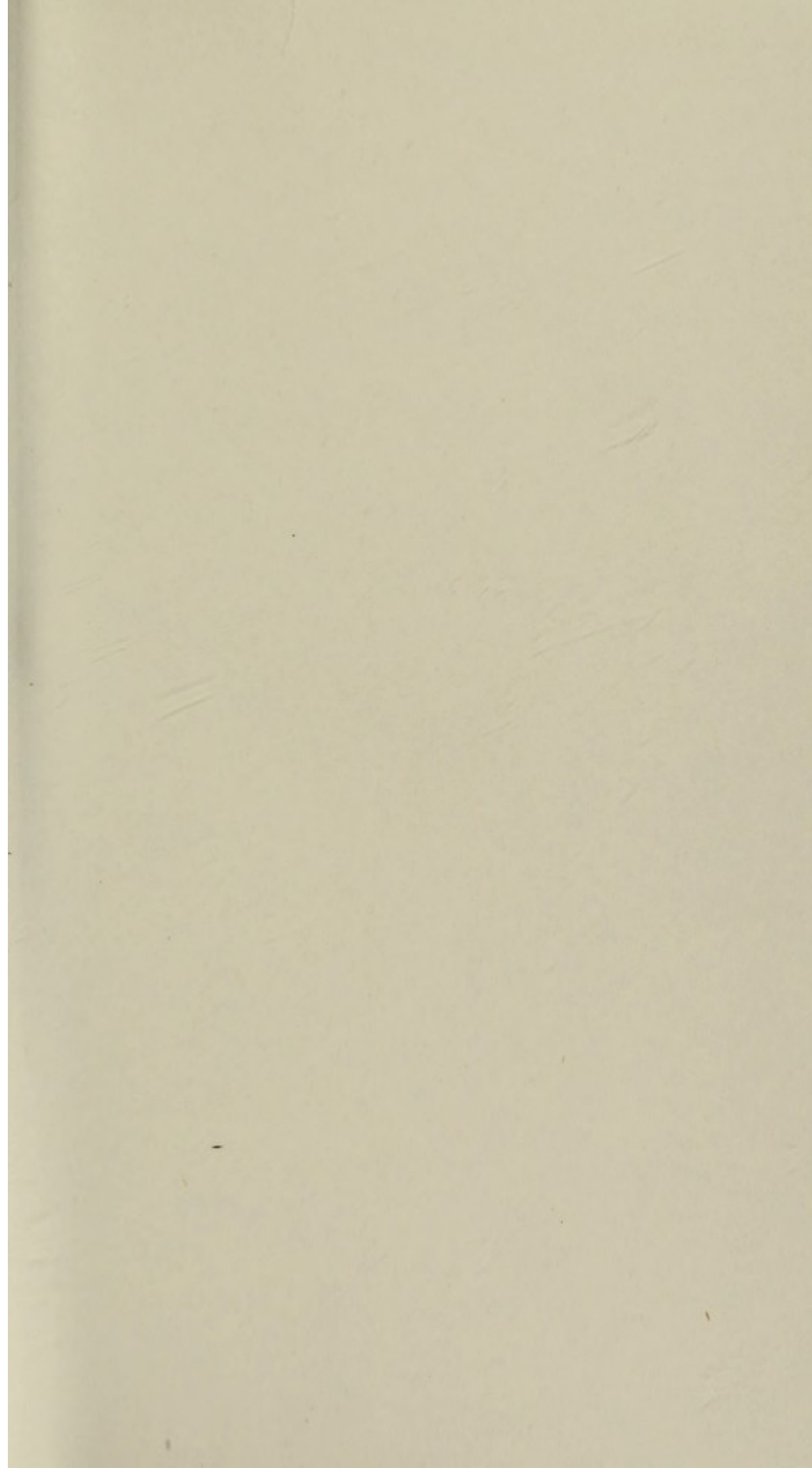
ANALYSIS		EXPLANATION	
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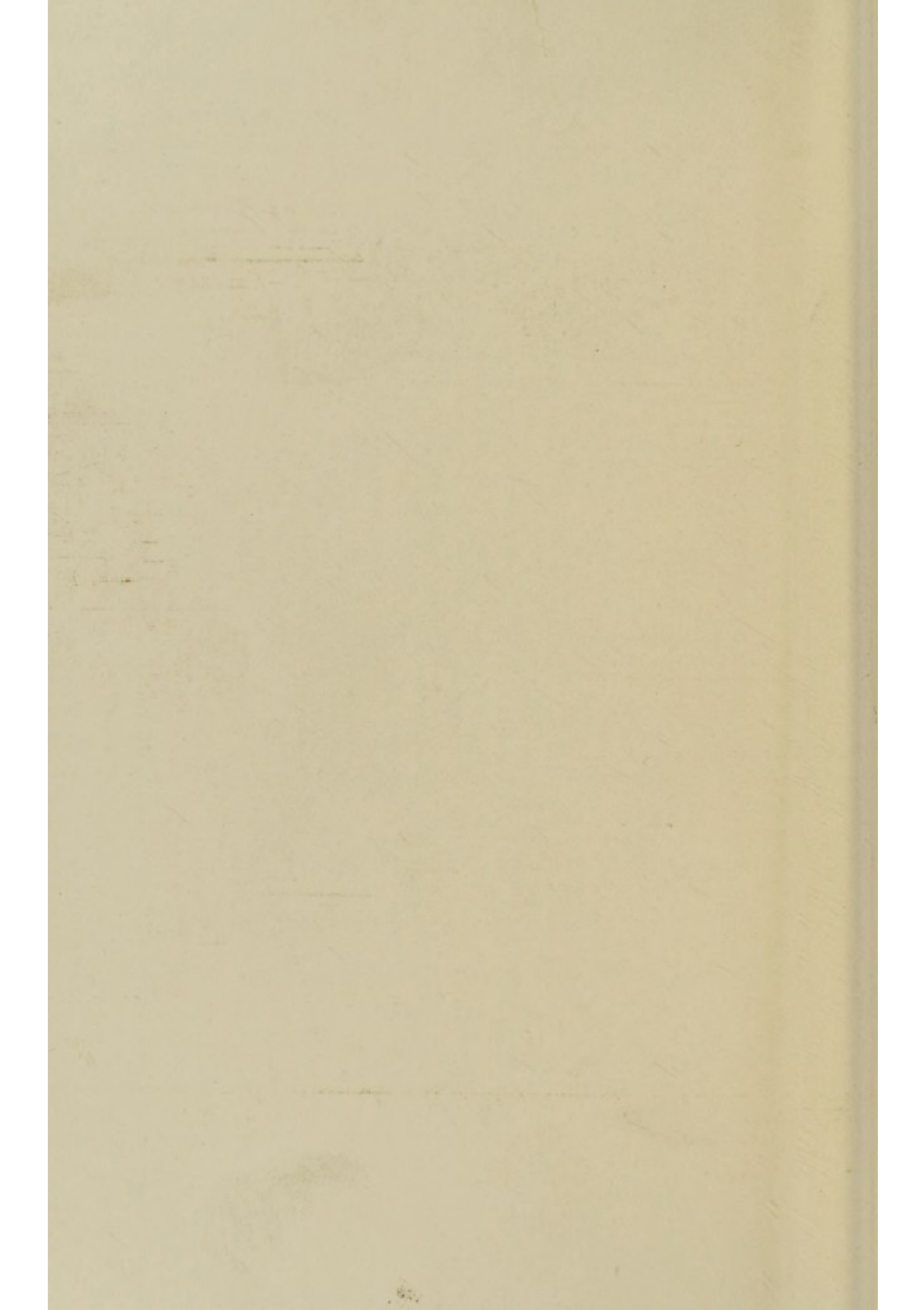
WATER VALLEY WATERWORKS
1910

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE.

Allocation of Costs to Departments and Vehicles—1963/64.
(other than labour, equipment and other costs which cannot be directly charged to jobs).

Department and Vehicle	Year Purchased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oil etc.	Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs, etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage	Cost per Mile		Remarks
									1963/64	1962/63	
CLEANSING											
NRA 730 S. & D. Freighter	1949	£ s. d. 55 15 6	£ s. d. 2 11 4	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 8 14 4	£ s. d. 24 3 10	£ s. d. 91 5 0	2,096	10.40d.	6.28d.	Engine re-rung New exhaust system
RRB 300 S. & D. Freighter	1952	60 8 10	1 10 2	29 5 2	—	34 1 1	125 5 3	4,491	6.70d.	5.95d.	New petrol tank. S/E steering box and silencer
RNU 378 S. & D. Freighter	1951	56 13 8	1 14 8	27 11 9	—	36 5 11	122 6 0	6,353	4.62d.	6.55d.	Bottom take off tank. New mudguards
TNU 478 S. & D. Freighter	1953	110 15 1	7 7 1	79 9 9	—	50 19 2	248 11 1	6,704	8.90d.	4.97d.	Brake shoes – rear springs – clutch facings – second gear shaft
XRA 56 S. & D. Fore and Aft	1955	57 9 2	4 3 7	40 15 11	17 8 4	39 3 10	159 0 10	7,331	5.21d.	2.92d.	Exhauster and pump coupling – King pins
502 FRA S. & D. Fore & Aft	1958	64 2 0	5 18 3	127 4 3	—	24 13 4	221 17 10	7,460	7.14d.	2.90d.	Front spring – rear main leaves – brake shoes
851 KRA S. & D. Fore and Aft	1959	88 12 6	5 10 5	—	—	31 7 11	125 10 10	5,405	5.57d.	7.82d.	S/E flywheel and ring gear – brake shoes
6935 NU S. & D. Fore and Aft	1964	1 1 0	—	—	—	2 7 6	3 8 6	495	1.66d.	—	—
459 YRB S. & D. Cesspool Emptier	1962	1 0 6	2 6 5	—	—	14 13 2	18 0 1	5,277	0.82d.	2.65d.	—
44 CNU Ford Diesel Tractor	1956	62 1 7	5 11 1	14 18 0	—	22 1 9	104 12 5	—	—	—	S/E injector pump and new stub axles
712 PRB Ford Diesel Tractor	1960	8 12 7	—	83 12 9	—	11 18 8	104 4 0	—	—	—	—
Other Equipment	—	10 9 2	2 19 6	10 3 5	—	13 13 11	37 6 0	—	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	62 13 10	—	—	—	62 13 10	—	—	—	—
SALVAGE											
Trailers—presses etc.	—	22 3 8	—	6 11 8	—	86 2 11	114 18 3	—	—	—	Sold Nov. 63
260 ARR Morris Minor Van	1958	1 8 9	17 8	—	—	5 1 8	7 8 1	—	—	—	—
534 URR Morris Minor Van	1963	2 5 3	15 1	—	—	1 9 2	4 9 6	4,642	0.23d.	—	—
487 DVO Morris Minor Van	1959	18 0 6	1 16 0	11 19 0	—	19 6 8	51 2 2	11,022	1.11d.	1.05d.	Engine re-rung – Brake shoes
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ENGINEERS											
239 RRA Morris Minor Van	1960	26 3 4	3 3 1	13 14 7	6 1 0	17 2 1	66 4 1	14,010	1.13d.	1.47d.	S/E gear box
240 RRA Morris Minor Van	1960	34 9 6	2 17 11	20 10 5	6 1 0	23 9 9	87 8 7	15,302	1.37d.	1.33d.	S/E gear box
VAL 37 Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1956	3 13 2	3 11	13 4 9	—	9 13 6	26 15 4	—	—	—	Transferred to Water Board Oct. 63
229 BNN Bedford 30 cwt. Van	1959	19 0 11	1 8	—	—	5 19 4	25 1 11	—	—	—	Transferred to Water Board Oct. 63
547 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. diesel	1962	5 7 2	5 4 11	—	—	14 17 4	25 9 5	17,202	0.36d.	0.53d.	—
548 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. diesel	1962	5 0 1	3 10 8	28 8 0	—	13 1 9	48 0 6	14,102	0.82d.	0.42d.	—
274 AVO Bedford 3 ton	1958	95 12 0	4 7 2	47 1 11	—	30 8 2	177 9 3	11,577	3.68d.	1.48d.	S/E engine Hardy Spicer bearing
861 EAL Bedford 3 ton diesel	1959	7 5 7	3 9 3	46 4 1	—	15 19 7	72 18 6	10,301	1.70d.	0.69d.	—
WVO 347 Ferguson T.V.O. Tractor	1957	43 17 4	16 12 10	6 17 9	—	17 3 5	84 11 4	—	—	—	Clutch parts bucket teeth trailer sideboards
542 AVO Ferguson Diesel tractor	1958	27 17 1	4 7 7	6 17 8	—	20 15 2	59 17 6	—	—	—	Engine re-rung – Voltage Regulator
Broom & Wade Compressor (S.A.)	1957	2 16 8	1 16 10	—	2 15 7	2 9 9	9 18 10	—	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (N.A.)	—	1 5 11	—	—	—	3 5 5	4 11 4	—	—	—	Transferred to Water Board Oct. 63
Other Equipment	—	4 16 11	17 6	—	—	17 6 4	23 0 9	—	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	49 0 0	—	—	—	49 0 0	—	—	—	—
MEDEN VALLEY WATERWORKS											
340 LRR Bedford 12 cwt. van	1961	6 15 1	12 6	—	—	7 15 0	15 2 7	—	—	—	Transferred to Water Board Oct. 63
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	2 2 1	—	—	—	2 2 1	—	—	—	—
GENERAL JOBS	—	8 6 8	10 0 10	—	—	107 9 5	125 16 11	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS 1963/64	—	913 7 2	214 3 10	612 10 10	41 0 3	724 6 6	2505 8 7	—	—	—	—
COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1962/63	—	686 15 3	168 0 0	708 15 10	53 0 5	658 18 0	2255 9 6	—	—	—	—







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