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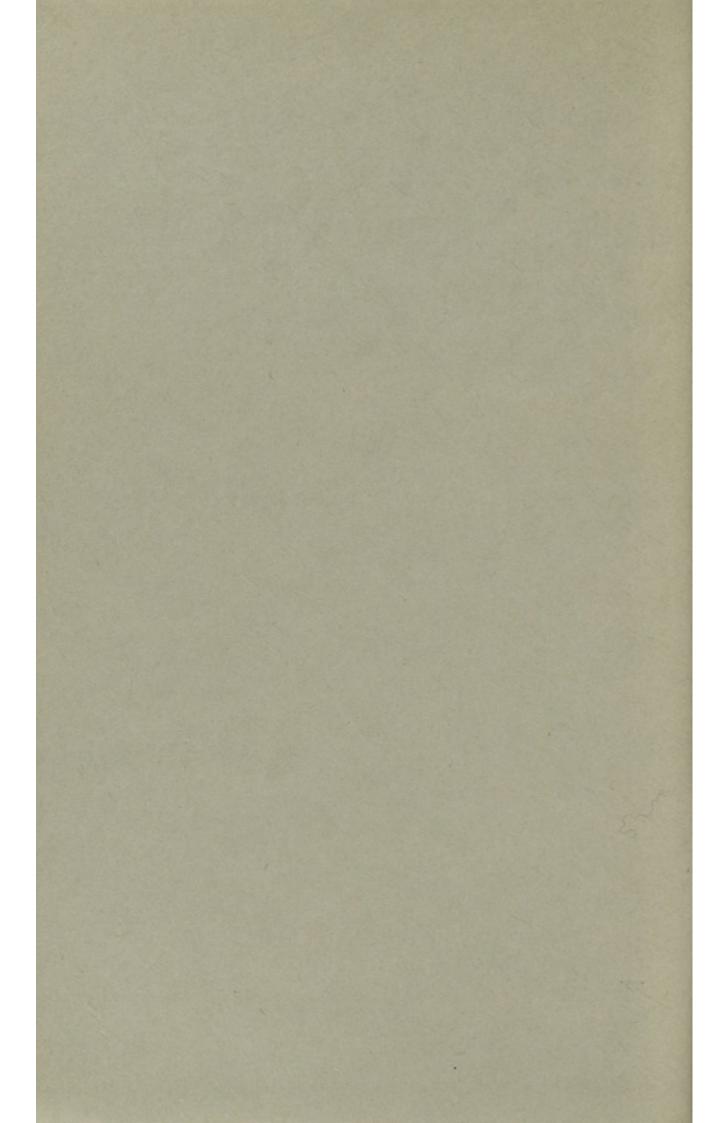
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# BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1965

By
A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

# BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor J. A. Rutland Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. James

Councillor J. L. Booth Councillor L. McCormack Councillor E. Brackenbury Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern Councillor A. Buck Councillor H. Scrimshaw Councillor G. Smith Councillor J. Collins Councillor D. W. Coulson Councillor H. Squires Councillor G. Dale Councillor J. W. Wass Councillor H. Hubbard Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft Councillor R. H. Lewis, M.P. Councillor J. H. Wilson

#### Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. 'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield. (Tel. Mansfield 7561)

# Chief Public Health Inspector: ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

# District Public Health Inspector: JAMES A. YOUNG (a) (b)

# Additional Public Health Inspectors:

GEOFFREY G. EITE (a)
ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b) (c)
STANLEY H. PRICE (a) (b)

- (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.

I am sorry to see that our number of births and birth rate have been less this year. However, those who have been born have survived well because our infant mortality figures are much better this year. It is very pleasing to see our figures so much better than the National ones. It is pleasing to see that our death rate is lower than last year although it is still slightly higher than the National death rate.

During 1965 I completed ten years of service in my present appointment. These have been interesting years and in this report I shall try to recall some of the things which have happened during them.

Once more I wish to record my thanks to you as a Committee for your help and encouragement throughout the year. In addition I wish to thank the staff of Blackwell R.D.C. for their help and consideration.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
A. R. ROBERTSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

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

# ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1965 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents.

# Number notified 88.

				Num	iber noti	ned 8	88.			
Degree of I	njur	y								
	Triv	vial		Mode	rate S	Sever	e i	Fatal		
	1	3		63	3	12		-		
Accidents in	Ag	e G	rou	IDS						
Under			3	P	4		1	25—	11	20
Officer					5-9		1			19
								45—		
	2				10—14		10	69 b	lus	4
	3		6		15—24		15			
Cause of A	ccide	nts								
Falls										25
Burns a	and S	Scale	ds							25
Cuts										12
Putting	too	sev	ere	a str	ain on m	nuscle	es			8
Trappir										5
Falls ar	_	-								2
Swallov	ving	pois	son	(incl	uding alo	cohol				2
Knocki		7			100					2
	_	_			ct and sp				Territoria	2
Foreign	_		-	-	or and of			200	The same of the	1
Foreign										1
Foreign										1
Improp								••••		1
										1
Dog bit	Le									1
Cause of Ac	cider	nts i	n A	ge G	roups					
Under 1.		Bu	irns	and	Scalds					2
		Sw	alle	owing	poison					1
Age 1.		Fa	11							1
		Bu	irns	and	scalds			****		1
		Kr	nocl	king a	against o	bject	t			1
				200	dy in mo					1

Age 2.	Falls					2
	Swallowing poison					1
	Burns and scalds					1
	Trapping fingers					1
Age 3.	Burns and scalds					1
	Falls					1
	Foreign body in nos	tril				1
	Cuts					1
	Trapping fingers					1
	Treading on sharp o	bject				1
Age 4.	Burns and scalds					1
Age 5—9.	Burns and scalds					1
Age 10—14.	Falls					4
STATE OF STA	Burns and scalds					2
	Fall and cut				****	1
	Treading on sharp o	bject			****	1
	Cut					1
	Too severe strain on	muscl	es			1
Age 15—24.	Burns and scalds					7
	Falls					3
	Cuts					2
	Too severe strain on	muscl	es			2
	Trapping fingers	****			****	1
Age 25—44.	Cuts				****	6
0	Falls					5
	Burns and scalds					4
	Too severe strain on	muscl	es			3
	Fall and cut					1
	Trapping fingers					1
Age 45—65.	Falls					6
	Burns and scalds					5
	Too severe strain on					2
	Improper use of too				****	1
	Trapping fingers					1
	Foreign body in eye		Section 1	100	1000	1
	C+			1000		1
	Knocking against of			-11-1		1
	9 29 200	,			****	-

	Dog bite	 	 	 1
Age 65 plus.	Falls	 	 	 3
	Cut	 	 	 1

#### Comments

- 1. This year there have been 42 less accidents notified to me. Unfortunately, this does not mean that there were less accidents in my districts. The scheme of notification is purely voluntary and is by no means complete. So the difference in numbers is relative rather than absolute. Again, I must repeat that I believe notifications of home accidents should be a statutory requirement and that the notifying doctor should be well paid for the notification. Apart from the number of accidents, the quality, as it were, is very important. These 88 accidents give a very good idea of the type and range of happenings which can cause accidents in the home.
- You will see that I have included alcohol as a poison. This may be surprising to some people but in fact alcohol has a poisonous effect on the central nervous system. This effect is only found when either impure alcohol is taken or when pure alcohol is taken to excess. But, of course, what is a reasonable amount for a seasoned drinker is a toxic amount for a young child. In the accident reported to me, a young child drank alcohol and became comatose. The moral is obvious; alcohol should be treated as a poison as far as young children are concerned.
- 3. For the fifth year running, most accidents have been due to falls and burns. I forecast that this would be the case last year and I feel sure that we shall have a similar position next year. Falls and burns are without doubt the most frequent and important cause of home accidents. Everyone must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present and where there is any hazard which could cause a fall. In particular, the older you are the more careful you should be about falling. As you can see, most of the accidents over 65 were due to falls and this result only confirms previous experience.

- 4. As you can see from the degree of injury table, 75 of these accidents were classed as moderate or severe. Thus 80% of the accidents notified to me caused at least moderate injury. Obviously, home accidents are important as a cause of injury.
- Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.
- 6. You will see that eight accidents were caused by putting too severe a strain on muscles. Seven of these eight occurred between the ages of 15 and 65. I find this happening regularly and although the numbers are small I believe them to indicate that the dangerous time for muscle injury is in between youth and old age. In other words, the muscles have begun to age a little but their owner may not have realised it as yet.

## TEN YEARS

As mentioned in the preface, I completed ten years of service in my present appointment during 1965. I said in my preface that I would like to highlight some of the things that have happened during those years and I now attempt to do this.

#### a. Clearance of Unfit Houses

In these ten years we have dealt with some 1,000 unfit houses. I think we should all be proud of this. Indeed, when I want to boost my morale I drive past some of the new houses which have arisen on sites previously occupied by unfit houses. Unfortunately, there is no sign of clearance of unfit houses coming to an end. Houses are like people; they grow older year by year. I am certain that we will need to deal with the same number of houses in the next ten years.

That is assuming that the present low standards are maintained. At present a house has to be really bad before it can be classed as, and dealt with as being unfit. However, many Public Health workers believe that higher standards should be introduced. To give simple examples, surely every house should have a bath and a hot water supply and an indoor w.c. Indeed, surely every house

should have the five amenities which can be obtained when a standard grant is given. I have said before that there will be a lot of houses to deal with in future and I must emphazise that this number will be greatly increased if our standards of fitness are made more realistic.

To sum up, we have done well and I hope we shall continue to do so. However, we must remember that this is a never ending job and we shall have to continue at it. I feel we should be proud of what we have done but at the same time we should resolve to do as well, or even better, in the future.

## b. Atmospheric Pollution

In 1958 and 1960 I dealt with atmospheric pollution in my Annual Reports. I said then that atmospheric pollution was the most pressing and urgent environmental problem of our time. I still believe this statement to be true. We have now had a Clean Air Act in force for several years and I think it is time for me to take stock of any progress which has been made in my area.

Atmospheric pollution in the form of smoke comes from two sources. The first source is industry and the second is domestic. The latest estimate I have seen is that 75% of air pollution is caused by domestic smoke while 25% is caused by industrial, We have made more progress on the industrial side than on the domestic in my area.

I am please to report that industrial pollution has been markedly reduced. When I first came here many pit chimneys churned out black smoke for much of the time. Then it was the exception rather than the rule to see a pit chimney which was not smoking badly. Now things have been reversed and the smoking chimney is the exception now. I must admit that many times I felt that we were hastening too slowly on the industrial front. However, slowly or not, progress has been made and there is much less industrial pollution now.

Unfortunately, I cannot report similarly about domestic pollution. Only one of my districts is classified as a black area. At one time we hoped to turn the whole district into a smoke control area inside some 15 years and we made a start by making a

first smoke control area within the district. Unfortunately, things have changed. After making the first order it was decided to try and revoke it. A Public Inquiry was held and, as a result of this, the order was suspended. Thus at the end of 1965 there was not one smoke control area in my districts. It would not be true to say that no progress has been made on the domestic side. A little has. Some people have converted to gas or electric fires and many others have installed more modern solid fuel appliances which do not throw out the same amount of smoke into the atmosphere. So, a little progress has been made. But not enough in my opinion. I know there are many difficulties, especially where miners' concessionary fuel is involved, but these difficulties can and should be overcome. As I said in 1960 the English Disease (i.e. chronic bronchitis) caused some 30,000 deaths per year. Everyone agrees that air pollution is one of the most serious factors in the cause of chronic bronchitis. Similarly, most people agree that air pollution plays some part in the causation of lung cancer. These two diseases confront us. We dare not run away just because there are difficulties, great and genuine as these difficulties may be.

Pertaining to atmospheric pollution another aspect has come to the fore increasingly in recent years. We must make our air clean but it also looks as though we must make our houses warm. To over simplify, it looks as though air pollution causes chronic bronchitis but the recovery rate of any particular case is affected by the warmth or lack of warmth in his home. For too long, cold and draughty halls and stairs have been a part of English dwellings. All round heating is much to be desired. So we now have two ways to attack chronic bronchitis, clean air and warm houses.

It is my earnest hope that the whole nation will attack the problem of clean air, with urgency. It is also my hope to live long enough to see a fall in the mortality and morbidity from chronic bronchitis.

#### c. Home Accidents

Since 1960 I have included a section upon home accidents in my Annual Reports. Home accidents are of great importance. Much more publicity is given to road accidents than to those in the home.

Yet the latter cause more deaths. Besides, home should be a place of safety, and it always seems to me the more tragic when an accidental death occurs at home. Since 1960 some doctors have very kindly notified home accidents to me. This notification is very useful. Notification of home accidents gives us the following information:

- 1. The cause of accidents.
- Where accidents occur.
- 3. When they occur.
- With what tool or utensil they are caused.
- Which age groups are involved and the commonest causes in any particular age group.

However, notification does not serve merely as a history of accidents which have occurred. It also points out things which can be done to try and prevent further accidents. For instance, in many of our new houses we have been most careful over the siting of the cooker and of electric power points. Again, if an accident has been caused by disrepair, that has been put right at once. Similarly, if the doctor notifying has desired it, a health visitor has visited and helped to instil safer methods into a household.

So I hope you will agree with me that these notifications are a useful weapon in the attack upon the horrible and major problem of home accidents. I have said before, and I say again, that home accidents should be made a matter for statutory notification. I am sure that from them we would get a lot more value than we do from the statutory notification of some infectious disease. (e.g. measles and pneumonia).

# d. Disposable Syringes

The Local Health Authority for my areas is Derbyshire County Council. Derbyshire covers a very big area and many maternity and child welfare clinics have to be provided. When I first came many of these clinics were in unsatisfactory premises. I am very pleased to say that the County Council have built many outstanding clinics in the last ten years, so my statement that many

of the premises were unsatisfactory is no criticism of the County Council. In particular I am thinking of the difficulty there was in sterilising instruments at these outlying clinics. No matter how careful you were you could never be absolutely sure that syringes and needles were sterile. As a result of this I was not keen to immunise children in such surroundings. Then disposable syringes were introduced. These are absolutely sterile. They are used once only and are then thrown away. The result has been that many more children are immunised now, and, immunisation can be done safely, anywhere.

This may seem a little thing but little or not the results are very important. We hear a lot about the huge profits made by the drug industry, we do not always hear about the benefits they produce. This is one benefit for which I am very grateful. Also, I must thank the Derbyshire County Council for the speed with which they made these syringes available to their staff.

#### e. Deaths from Leukaemia

Year	'65	'64	'63	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	'57	'56	'55
Blackwell	2	5	3	-	2	2	2	-	3	1	1
Clowne	1	1	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	2
Bolsover	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-

The above table shows the number of deaths which have occurred from leukaemia in my three districts from 1955 to 1965. I think you will agree that there is nothing to cause alarm in these figures, yet in 1959 one of my districts made headline news in the national press. It was said then that there had been five deaths from leukaemia in one village in Clowne R.D. during two or three months of 1959. Indeed, there were only five deaths in all of my districts combined in 1959. Also, you will see that there has been no increase in leukaemia deaths before or since 1959. I was very disturbed by the attitude of the national press in this instance. As I pointed out at the time not one of them made any attempt to get in touch with me before they printed the story. Anyway, all that is in the past and the main thing is to produce these figures and thereby nail the lie that leukaemia is increasing in my districts.

## f. Poliomyelitis

This disease has been known for centuries. It can cause death and gross disability. In 1956 a vaccine was introduced against this illness. Unfortunately one of the first to be vaccinated in one of my districts developed what was thought to be polio. four to five days after his first injection of vaccine. This was another time when we were headline news but in this case all the papers acted very responsibly and checked with me before they published anything. As it turned out we discovered many months later that the illness was not in fact polio. But the interest shown by the newspapers does emphasise how important polio. was in 1956 and before.

This country never had as serious outbreaks as many other countries, but when we had an outbreak it was treated as a serious emergency. It is hard to remember what things were like before 1956. It must be even harder for young parents to remember because to them polio. is just a name. This happy state has come about from the introduction of polio vaccine in 1956. There is no doubt that it has made a tremendous difference to world health. In my own districts, we have not had any polio in Clowne or Bolsover since 1958 while the last case in Blackwell was in 1961.

Each year I advise everybody to be vaccinated against polio. It really is a blessing which has been vouchsafed to us, as anyone who can remember pre-vaccination days will agree. I hope this will show that my advice is not just routine but is well worth heeding. Three lumps of sugar containing three drops of vaccine can prevent an illness which has been a scourge for thousands of years. Surely everyone should take advantage of this most important advance in Public Health.

The above are some of the things which have happened during my first ten years of service. In many ways we have made good progress. I am sure you will join with me in hoping that we can do even better in my second ten. Whether we shall succeed or not remains to be seen but if we fail at least let it not be for the want of trying. Meantime, my sincere thanks to all my Councillors and to the District Council staffs for the help and encouragement they have afforded to myself and my department during those past years.

# TYPHOID, PINK ELEPHANTS AND PARATYPHOID

I am sure everyone has seen the type of questionnaire which has multiple answers. You are asked a question and you have to ring the answer which applies. If many were asked to ring the different one of the above three I am sure they would put a ring round Pink Elephants. They would be wrong because the question is a trick. In fact, all three are the same because they are all concerned with human intestinal illness in this country as I shall show.

In 1964 we had an outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen. Roughly 400 people were infected and became ill. This was held to be caused by imported corned beef which had been infected while being cooled in unsterilised water. This was treated very seriously. Among other things all tins with the same batch number as the indicted tin were withdrawn from sale and to the best of my knowledge they are still being withheld from the public. Altogether a full blaze of publicity was focussed upon this outbreak, and Medical Officers were kept informed as to the position. Also, our departments were used to withdraw questionable tins.

Pink Elephants were imported into this country from Hong Kong as novelties for Xmas 1965. They were little plastic elephants which contained water. The idea was that you popped them into the refrigerator where their water froze. Then you used them instead of ice in drinks. Of course they could be used over and over again. It was discovered that the water in these elephants was not sterile and that some at least contained coliform bacilli. These bacilli are indicators which show that water has been contaminated. Again, this was treated seriously even though no-one actually was made ill by them (so far as I know). For instance, questions were asked in Parliament about them and an M.P. suggested that thanks should be given to the M.O.H. who had brought the matter to light. The pink elephants were withdrawn from sale. So we certainly acted fiercely against this hazard to health even though it was potential rather than actual (in that no-one had been made ill) at the time of action.

Now we come to paratyphoid. In August 1965, a family from Clowne R.D. went to Blackpool for their summer holiday. On their

return I received notification from the Blackpool M.O.H. that they could have consumed unpasteurised milk which was associated with several cases of paratyphoid B. which had occurred in the Blackpool The next step was to send specimens from the family to the laboratory. They were all positive for paratyphoid B. This was the beginning of trial and tribulation for them. They had to receive treatment and the wage earner had to be excluded from work. In all he was excluded from work for four weeks. During this time Clowne R.D. made up his wages but the man would rather have been at work and he felt that his chief loss was of 'liberty'-a valid point. Bacteriologically, the other three took even longer to clear and the girl had to be excluded from school for several weeks. None of them was poorly but they were worried and anxious as who would not be. Apart from their upset this caused us a lot of work and expense (including the making up of wages) and it caused a lot of work for the Public Health Laboratory which had to deal with my cases and those from surrounding areas.

Obviously my four were just a little local difficulty. The chief problem arose at the source of infection. After correspondence with the Blackpool M.O.H. and the M.O.H. for Lancashire Divisional Health Committee No. 3. I discovered that the source of the trouble was a cow which had been infected by paratyphoid B. and which was excreting these bacilli straight into its milk. (It is thought most likely that the cow was infected by vegetable matter which had been imported from the East and compounded in this country into animal feeding stuff). This unpasteurised milk was consumed in holiday establishments in Blackpool with the result that many people became infected. I believe that over 800 were eventually infected. These people were infected by contaminated unpasteurised milk which I doubt was not drunk by them of their conscious choice. To put it another way, I would be very very surprised if more than a small minority of these 800 used unpasteurised milk in their own homes.

As the Medical Officers for the area concerned pointed out no-one could have prevented this outbreak. The cow was infected. The organisms were in her milk and her milk was consumed raw. Even if Public Health officers had been present at every milking and had sent a specimen to the laboratory there would still have been two or three days in which the milk was consumed before a result was obtainable from the lab. No, so long as raw milk can be retailed no-one can prevent this sort of outbreak and no-one can say that another such outbreak will not occur.

Therefore the responsibility for this outbreak lies with Parliament which in its wisdom allows unpasteurised milk to be retailed to the public at large. Accordingly I wrote to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture to find out why they allowed unpasteurised milk. At the second attempt I got a reply from a Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. I quote from his reply:

"So far as pasterurisation of milk is concerned this Department can only reiterate its belief that on health grounds milk should be heat-treated. This advice has been stated in the Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report regularly included in the health education material sent out from here to newspapers, family magazines, etc. and has been the subject of a broadcast "flash". Nevertheless we realise that the *compulsory* heat-treatment of all milk supplies is not practicable policy at the present time. "Untreated" milk is a special designation permitted by Regulations which could be altered only by fresh legislation. You will realise that—apart from the difficulty of supplying heat-treated milk to rural areas, to which our previous letter referred—there is a sizeable minority of people who prefer to drink their milk untreated."

Quite frankly this reply does not satisfy me. It seems that compulsory heat treatment is not practicable because of (1) the difficulty of supplying rural areas, and (2) the sizeable minority who prefer untreated milk. Surely these can be overcome. As it stands, the tail is wagging the dog and that is undemocratic. In this particular outbreak, no-one can describe Blackpool as a rural area and as I have said I doubt very much that the 800 cases chose untreated milk. Like the Ministry of Health I can only reiterate my belief that on health grounds milk should be heat-treated. If we must have exceptions then these could be specified in legislation. Similarly, those who wished could buy untreated, but, surely there is no excuse for untreated milk being served in holiday establishments in "the premier seaside resort of Britain." If any caterer

wishes to serve untreated milk then I think he should be forced to display a notice to that effect (there is precedent for this in that bakers display a notice when artificial cream is being used).

No amount of argument or discussion can alter the fact that over 800 people were made ill who need not have been. It would be interesting to know the financial cost of this outbreak; there was medical care and treatment, laboratory costs, costs of Public Health Departments and loss of earnings. As for the human cost, that is incalculable but it must have been very great.

So there we have it, typoid, pink elephants and paratyphoid are the same. There is just one more point I feel I must make. In my opinion, the most serious of the three was the paratyphoid. But it did not seem to me to be treated so seriously *nationally* as the other two. For example, I do not think intending holiday makers were advised to insist upon pasteurised milk and I do not know if any action was taken to see if any other feeding stuff was contaminated (unlike the typoid outbreak when Public Health Departments were used to isolate and withdraw suspected tins). Finally, I must pay tribute to the Lancashire Health Officers for the speed and efficiency which they showed in tracking the outbreak to its source.

P.S.—Always make sure your Pinta is pasteurised.

# STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

Area (acres)			 21,922
Population (Census) 1961			 43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar Ge	eneral) 19	965	 44,070
Number of inhabited houses (end	of 1965)		 14,042
Rateable value (end of 1965)		****	 £1,011,722
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	1965		 £4,012/16/5

## VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	788	416	372
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	17.6		
Illegitimate Live Births	40	21	19
(Per cent of total live births)	5.1		
Stillbirths	9	7	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.4		
Total Live and Still Births	797	423	374
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	12	8	4
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live	births		15.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 le	gitimate	live bir	ths 16.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 ille	egitimate	live bir	ths Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths un	der four	weeks	per
1,000 total live births			8.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deat per 1,000 total live births)	hs under		eek 6.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths			
one week per 1,000 total live and sti			17.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion	)		Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still birth	ıs	****	Nil

#### Comments

The total number of births is 22 less than last year and, similarly the birth rate is lower. The illegitimate birth rate has again risen but it is still below the National average. The still birth rate has fallen quite a bit.

I am pleased to report that the infant mortality rate has dropped considerably from 20.9 to 15.2. Also, the neo-natal mortality rate has dropped and so too has the peri-natal mortality rate.

Comparing our figures with the National ones we have :-

			England
		Blackwell	and Wales
Infant mortality rate	 	15.2	19
Neo-natal mortality rate	 	8.9	13
Peri-natal mortality rate		17.6	26.9

It is very pleasing to see that our figures are better than the National ones.

I am pleased to see that for the second year there has been no maternal death.

Seven infants died under the age of 4 weeks. The causes of death were :—

Prematurity and respiratory dis	stress	 	 3
Congenital abnormality		 	 2
Acute broncho-pneumonia		 	 1
Prematurity		 	 1

Prematurity has been the chief cause of these deaths. As I have pointed out previously, prematurity and respiratory illness are often the chief cause of young deaths. This has happened again because 5 of these deaths have been due to prematurity or respiratory illness.

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

Acute tracheo bronchitis	 	 	 3
Bronchopneumonia	 	 	 1
Pyloric stenosis	 	 	 1

Four of these five deaths have been due to respiratory illness. Nearly every year we find respiratory illness to be the chief cause of death in this age group. Respiratory illness is much more serious in babies than in adults and older children. Obviously, care should be taken when a baby has a respiratory illness.

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 women 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 432 231 201

The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 11.9 (corrected). The National death-rate is 11.5 (provisional).

Both the death rate and the total number of deaths are less than last year. There have been 20 less deaths this year. There have been 35 less male deaths but, unfortunately, there have been 15 more female deaths.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	_
Cancer, Stomach	13	14
Cancer, lungs	14	2
Cancer, breast	-	6
Cancer, uterus	_	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	39
Coronary disease, angina	44	24
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
Other heart disease	30	26
Other circulatory disease	6	10
Influenza	1	_
Pneumonia	14	7
Bronchitis	20	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	19 -
Congenital malformations	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	20
Motor vehicle accidents	12	4
All other accidents	9	9
Suicide	3	3
Homicide and operations of war	1	10 0-15

#### Comments

In 1964 there was an increase in the number of deaths from accident and suicide. Unfortunately, there has been a further increase in 1965. There have been 40 deaths this year against 28 in 1964. The biggest surprise is the increase in deaths from motor vehicle accidents. In 1965 there was 16 such deaths. Since 1955 we have never had more than 7 motor vehicle accident deaths in any one year. This is staggering and tragic increase. Accidental deaths and suicides always seem to me to be avoidable and to have 40 such deaths is a matter for sorrow.

In 1963 there were a lot of male deaths from coronary thrombosis. Fortunately there was a decrease in 1964 and I am pleased to see a further slight decrease this year.

After two years in which there have been many deaths from bronchitis it is pleasing to see a reduction from such deaths this year.

As to cancer, there has been a big increase in the number of deaths from stomach cancer this year. There were 17 such deaths. This is the most we have had in any one year since 1955. On the other side it is pleasing to see that there has been no increase in the number of cancer deaths.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH 1955-65

CITCOLO OL DENTILL 1900 OC	,										
	'65	'64	63	62	61	60	'59	'58	57	'56	55
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	4	2	3	6
Tuberculosis, other	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and											
parasitic diseases	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
Cancer, stomach	17	6	7	12	11	12	12	13	9	12	15
Cancer, lung	16	17	13	13	19	14	9		8	12	6
Cancer, breast	6	1	6	6	9	9	5	8	4	5	6
Cancer, uterus	1	3	3	3	5	4	1	4	1	2	4
Cancer, other sites	32	53	35	36	31	36	30	35	49	44	33

Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	5	3	-	2	2	2	-	3	1	1
Diabetes	4	2	2	4	2	5	4	3	6	1	7
Vascular Lesions of											
Nervous System	54	61	57	78	43	65	65	64	70	49	82
Coronary disease, angina	68	66	77	58	49	58	64	47	50	42	48
Hypertension with heart											
disease	5	7	4	10	7	10	4	4	5	6	4
Other heart disease	56	56	63	73	58	75	65	72	62	85	55
Other circulatory disease	16	18	24	26	12	18	17	16	15	22	18
Influenza	1	4	2	8	10	-	2	8	6	1	1
Pneumonia	21	22	19	23	31	23	14	33	20	26	18
Bronchitis	33	42	29	20	34	28	33	37	24	25	23
Other respiratory diseases	11	9	12	7	9	7	4	4	9	7	6
Ulcer of stomach and											
duodenum	4	4	4	7	4	2	1	7	5	7	2
Gastritis, enteritis and											
diarrhoea	-	2	2	3	4	3	1	3	2	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	3	6	4	4	2	6	6	5	3	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	2	4	2	1	5	2	4	3	6	1
Other defined and											
ill-defined diseases	34	40	6	1	5	2	7	4	2	7	4
Pregnancy, childbirth											
abortion	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congential Malformation	5	-	3	2	6	3	10	5	5	7	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	7	6	1	5	2	7	4	2	7	4
All other Accidents	18	15	14	8	8	6	10	7	7	15	17
Suicide	6	6	3	2	5	3	7	2	-	6	4
Homicide and operations											
of War	1	-	-	-	-	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 King's 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

The supply of water is now under the supervision of the Central Notts. Water Board, except for 23 properties receiving water from the North East Derbyshire Water Board and the Mid Derbyshire Water Board and 10 houses without a piped supply. These latter houses rely on well supplies which are sufficient in quantity, but tend to be unreliable in purity. They serve isolated properties and are supervised by regular examination of samples.

The district supply of water continues to be of satisfactory quality, but pressure of water in parts of Pinxton has been somewhat irregular and at times very inadequate. The Water Board is being pressed to improve this as quickly as possible.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set

out below :—		
	Bacteriological	Chemical
	Examination	Analysis
District supplies (C.N.W.B.)	94 satisfactory	17 satisfactory
Other district supplies	6 satisfactory	
	1 unsatisfactory	
Well and spring supplies	11 satisfactory	2 satisfactory
	1 unsatisfactory	

I wish to thank Mr. Carr, the Engineer of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board, for his help in completing this part of the report. I am pleased to report that the water supply in our district has no plumbo-solvent action.

# Water Analysis

Sample taken from the main at 14 New Street, South Normanton (Central Notts. Water Board) taken on 22nd July, 1965.

Appearan	ce in 2-ft. Tube				clear, practically colourless
Colour /U	ozon Unite)				less than 5
Colour (H	azen Units)				less than 5
Turbidity	(p.p.m. Silica S	Scale)			less than 2
pH value					7.60
					Parts per million
Total Soli	d Matter (Dried	l at 180°	° C.)		455
Free and	Saline Ammonia	a			0.01
Albumino	id Ammonia				0.10
Nitrogen	as Nitrites				0
Nitrogen	as Nitrates				5
Chlorine (	present as Chlo	ride)			94
Oxygen a	bsorbed in four	hours a	t 80° F	ahr.	0.10
	Temporary				105
Hard:	Permanent				135
	Total				240
Oxygen in	Solution				
Oxygen a	bsorbed in 5 da	ys			_
Available	Chlorine				0
Metals:	Lead				0
	Copper				0
	Zinc				0
	Iron				0.06

This sample was of similar composition to earlier samples from this source.

There was no available chlorine present.

will be noted that 14,296 houses (over 99%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 10 A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it houses rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

# Water Supplies

190	No. of houses	Donulation	No. of houses	Domilation	No of house	Donnlation
Parish	district water	(estimated)	district water	(estimated)	using wells, etc.	(estimated)
Pinxton	1,518	4,581	1	1	1	1
South Normanton	2,286	966'9	1	1	1	1
Tibshelf	1,183	3,620	1	1	1	-
Blackwell	1,412	4,104	1	1	1	1
Shirebrook	3,649	11,717	1	1	9	18
Scarcliffe	2,251	6,837	1	1	1	1
Ault Hucknall	200	1,746	1	1	1	1
Glapwell	587	1,686	1	1	1	1
Pleasley	910	2,754	1	1	4	11
a rebi	14,296	44,041	I	1	10	29

#### HOUSING

In 1965, 281 houses were built by the Council and 35 by private individuals. These give a total of 316 which is 132 more than in 1964. I am very pleased to see this increase because in my opinion a new house is an immeasurable gain to the community. Further information in regard to Council houses will be found in the Engineer's report.

The following table shows the distribution throughout the district of new Council and private houses.

	Paris	sh		(	Council	Private	Total
Ault Huckn	all			 	_	1	1
Blackwell				 	6	7	13
Glapwell				 	23	1	24
Pinxton				 	107	3	110
Pleasley				 	41	1	42
Scarcliffe				 	3	8	11
South Norm	anton		****	 	_	9	9
Shirebrook				 	81	5	86
Tibshelf				 	20	_	20
				-	1		
					281	35	316

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND CONVERSIONS

The number of pail closets in use at the end of the year was 73, representing 0.05% of the sanitary conveniences within the area. Although this proportion is low, every opportunity is being taken to eliminate this out-dated and unsuitable type of convenience. Many are at isolated properties, but almost half of the remaining pail closets are in the Parish of Ault Hucknall. Here negotiations are proceeding to secure satisfactory sewerage for the hamlet of Rowthorne and progress in the hamlet of Stainsby has been delayed by disturbance arising from the construction of the M.1 motor road, which splits the properties into two small areas.

During the year 5 pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system, making a total of 2,443 conversions since 1950.

Details of the pail closets in use and conversions which have taken place during 1965 are set out in the following table.

Parish			Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1965	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/65
Ault Hucknall		 	2	37
Blackwell		 	1	11
Glapwell		 	and the same	10 - 1
Pleasley		 	_	11
Pinxton		 	1	4
Scarcliffe		 	name -	5
Shirebrook		 	_	_
South Normant	on	 	_	3
Tibshelf		 	1	2
			5	73

#### 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 47 baths. Scabies—5 cases necessitating 15 treatments.

# REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

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

#### Rainfall

The total rainfall over the period was 33.41 inches compared with an average over the previous ten years of 24.5 inches. The notable feature was an exceptionally wet December when 7.10 inches of rain fell which was the highest recorded for 25 years.

#### MINING SUBSIDENCE CLAIMS ACT 1957

## 1. Langwith Sewage Disposal Works

The contract to carry out remedial work was commenced during the year including a new settlement tank, new humus tank and new percolating filter together with other ancilliary works at a cost of £20,000.

## 2. Glapwell Outfall Sewer

Following further subsidence damage to the main outfall sewer from Glapwell to Stockley Sewage Disposal Works the National Coal Board has now agreed that this sewer be diverted around the colliery tips and re-layed to the Works—a distance of approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

#### 3. Palterton

Periodic cleansing is being carried out to the 6" and 9" sewer in Main Street, Palterton pending final ground settlement in the area, when this sewer will then be re-layed.

#### 4. Birchwood

Following damage to the old small stormwater tank and overflows a new tank has been built and the National Coal Board have contributed 50% of the cost.

# SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

#### South Normanton

A contract for extensions to these Works was carried out during the year including two new settlement tanks, two humus tanks, sludge digestion tank and many minor improvements, site works etc., at a total cost of £19,926.

These works are now producing a final effluent which is within the River Authorities standards.

#### Scarcliffe

A new twin humus tank was constructed which incorporated a gravel calorifier. This has been very successful in operations and the final effluent now produced is within the River Authorities standards.

#### Pinxton

Following an extensive housing and modernisation programme in this district a scheme for extensions to the Works has been designed and submitted to the Ministry and is now awaiting a formal Inquiry.

#### SEWERAGE

#### General

Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out during the year. A total of 22½ miles of sewers have been flushed and cleansed together with 482 manholes inspected for defects.

#### Pinxton

Part of the main outfall sewer at Canal Bank, Pinxton, has been relayed in 24" pipework at a cost of £2100.

#### M.1. MOTORWAY

Work has continued on the construction of the M.1. Motorway and the section up to Brookhill Lane at Pinxton together with the South Normanton flyover roundabout is now scheduled to open in Spring 1967.

#### South Normanton

A contract was carried out which has cut the existing 9" sewer at Carter Lane, and via a new pumping station and rising main now pumps the sewerage up to Ball Hill into the gravitational system. The total cost of this work including temporary diversions etc., was £7,200.

A further contract was also carried out off Mansfield Road at South Normanton where an ejector station has been constructed and 700 yards of diversionary sewer has been laid together with an access culvert under the eastern approach road to the M.1. The total cost involved was £9,245.

#### Doe Lea

The 9" sewer on the northern side of the new eastern approach

road was diverted at a cost of £3,660 and also the 12" outfall sewer from Doe Lea was scheduled to be relayed through an access culvert under this road.

# ROADS AND SEWERS FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT Pinxton

Stage II of the Roads and Sewers contract for the Kirkstead development was commenced following completion of part of the Housing contract.

# Shirebrook/Scarcliffe

Stage I of the Roads and Sewers contract for Recreation Road was completed.

#### South Normanton

Stage I of the Roads and Sewers contract for the Leamington Drive extension was completed.

# BUILDING AND PLANNING

#### Plans

The total number of plans submitted and accepted for scrutiny under Byelaws and Planning was 550.

#### Grants

92 Standard grants were made and 200 Discretionary grants made for the improvement of houses. This includes National Coal Board schemes of 122 at Langwith, 23 at Shirebrook and 32 at Pinxton.

# Housing Acts

45 House Valuations were made under the Housing Acts.

# Housing Improvement Schemes

The programme to modernise 94 terrace type houses at Park Lane, Pinxton, was continued and by the end of the year a further 18 houses were bought and improved by the Council. In the same period a further 5 owner-occupiers applied for improvement grants.

# Moorfield Lane, Langwith

A contract to modernise 12 Council bungalows was commenced. On completion all will have a hot water system with some central heating, a bathroom and internal W.C. and external coalhouse. The complete scheme of improvement and repair will cost £5,300 which includes the Ministry grants.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1964 to DECEMBER 1965

Site Location  Blackwell Victoria Drive  Clapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase 1)  Num Rotherham Road Rotherham Road Pool Close Site (Phase 1)  7	Number of Accommodation  10 6 three bedroom houses 4 two bedroom flats 32 two bedroom flats 10 two bedroom flats 10 two bedroom bungalows 2 S.P. Bungalows 4 three bedroom houses 4 three bedroom houses 12 two bedroom houses 4 three bedroom houses 4 three bedroom bungalows 4 S.P. Bungalows 4 S.P. Bungalows	Contract Started Feb. 1964 Oct. 1964 June 1964	Percentage Progress Dec. 1965 100% 42% 94%	This scheme which was mentioned in the last report was wholly completed during this period.  Satisfactory progress was made during the year and to date 24 of the dwellings have been handed over. At the present rate the dwellings should be completed well within the Contract period which was 91 weeks from date of commencement.  This development had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year and out of a total of 49 units, 41 had been handed over. The overall scheme is quite pleasant in character and is very much in keeping with the modern trend.  Although this was a difficult site to develop, now that the first stage is nearing completion it looks most attractive with the various changes in level giving it a certain character. By the end of the year 60 dwellings had been handed over and although the main Contractor had gone into voluntary liquidation the remainder were being completed by our own
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HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1964 to DECEMBER 1965—continued

Remarks	This Contract has been taken over by H. Mekin & Co., Ltd., due to the original Contractor going into voluntary liquidation. Although none of the dwellings is completed, satisfactory progress is now being made and the first houses should be handed over in the Spring, 1966.	The whole of this development was completed during the year and the feature of this scheme was to try and give the minimum amount of disturbance to the tenants whilst the flats and houses were being built. This was achieved quite successfully and the arrangements for re-housing whilst others were being built was a huge success.	Development was completed by early summer, and the scheme although only small looks most attractive. This back land of existing gardens to houses fronting East Street has provided the land necessary to meet the housing needs of Scarcliffe at the present time.
Percentage Progress Dec. 1965	28%	%001	100%
Contract	April 1965	March 1964	Sept. 1964
Type of Accommodation	6 two bedroom bungalows 15 three bedroom houses 4 two bedroom houses 16 two bedroom flats	48 two bedroom flats 2 three bedroom houses	3 three bedroom houses
Number of Dwellings	41	20	6
Site Location	Pinxton Pool Close Site (Phase II)	Pinxton Woodfield Road (Phase I)	Scarcliffe

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1964 to DECEMBER 1965—continued

Remarks	Completion of this development took place by July, 1965. By careful re-letting of the dwellings as they became completed a minimum amount of disturbance was given to the occupiers of the aluminium bungalows. They were decanted on site so that eventually they took possession of a new bungalow on what had been their own plot.	This Contract was on two sites, the one at Springfield Avenue consisting of 14 three bedroom houses and the other at Carter Lane consisting of 10 two bedroom houses. Development on the Springfield Avenue site was completed by early summer but the one on Carter Lane which was very difficult land to develop was not eventually completed until October 1965. The open space area in front of these houses has been left until the Spring for seeding down purposes.	Satisfactory progress has been made on this "Radburn" type scheme and although it is only 50% complete it is developing into a most attractive and unusual form of development. 100% garage accommodation is being provided by the Council and to prevent the scheme being spoilt by an assortment of types only one design is being used.
Percentage Progress Dec. 1965	%001	100%	%09%
Contract	Sept. 1963	Jan. 1964	March, 1965
Type of Accommodation	25 two bedroom bungalows	14 three bedroom houses 10 two bedroom houses	25 three bedroom houses
Number of Dwellings	25	24	25
Site Location	Shirebrook Field Drive	Shirebrook Springfield Ave./ Carter Lane	Shirebrook Recreation Road

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1964 to DECEMBER 1965—continued

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1964 to DECEMBER 1965—continued

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	. Type of Accommodation	Contract	Percentage Progress Dec. 1965	Remarks
South Normanton Leamington Drive	62	12 one bedroom bungalows 26 two bedroom bungalows 24 three bedroom houses	April 1965	35%	Further development has now been started again on this land after a long period of waiting for the site to become stable of mining subsidence. This varied scheme should provide for the immediate housing requirements of the area and with a Public House and Shop to be built in the vicinity the daily needs should be catered for.
Tibshelf Lincoln Close	22	18 three bedroom houses two bedroom flats	April, 1964	100%	Final completion of this development was made by April, 1965. This scheme, although rather small, makes a useful addition to the Council houses in the village and also develops a somewhat awkward piece of land.

# PREPARATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1965 FOR CONTRACTS LET AFTER DECEMBER 1965

Estimate of Starting Date	Undetermined Suitable alternative allotment site, this being a condition of the Planning Approval. The layout has been tentatively agreed with the Planning Authority and this scheme could quickly be put in hand.	ws May, 1966 This second phase of the Aluminium Bungalow replacements will commence sometime during the early summer. Layout and detailed plans of the types have been approved.	Undetermined The layout for this development has been agreed with the Planning Authority and it will be based on the "Radburn" principle, this being a segregation of the vehicular from the pedestrian traffic. Numbers and types have to be agreed by the Council and once the land has been acquired development can then proceed.	ys Jan. 1966 It is hoped that work will commence on this bungalow development early in the new year. By careful Planning it has been possible to make use of the rather long back garden which the aluminium bungalows had thereby increasing the density by at least a 100% over the original.	Undetermined The second phase of the redevelopment scheme for the Central Area of South Normanton it is hoped will be started sometime during the year 1966. This infilling of waste land and cleared sites will help to keep a balance of development within the village and also keep the population around the shopping area of High Street.
Type of Accommodation	Undetermined	22 two bedroom bungalows 6 one bedroom bungalows 4 two bedroom flats	Undetermined	22 one bedroom bungalows	18 three bedroom houses 9 two bedroom flats
Number of Dwellings	70—80 approx.	32	To be decided	50	27
Site Location	Blackwell Allotments	Glapwell Lime Tree Ave. (Phase II)	Shirebrook Pear Tree Drive	Shirebrook Field Drive Back Land.	South Normanton High Street/ Albert Street (Phase II).

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	Number	Type of	Estimate of Starting	
Site Location	Dwellings	Accommodation	Date	Kemarks
South Normanton Carr Lane	To be decided	Undetermined	Undetermined	Land acquisition is proving a little difficult due to the area of land being in three ownerships. It is hoped that once this has been satisfactorily concluded a start can be made on the layout and also the Council will then decide into which year's housing programme it shall be included.
South Normanton Leamington Drive	9	6 two bedroom bungalows	June, 1966	This will complete an infilling of development between the existing bungalows and what is to be the new "Blue Bell" Public House site. Plans have already been prepared and submitted to the Planning Authority for their approval.
Tibshelf St. Thomas Row Redevelopment	40—50	Mixed	Undetermined	St. Thomas's Rows have now become obsolete and the only answer is to clear this development and rebuild on the site. The layout has now reached the stage when it can be finalised and the only hold up here appears to be land acquisition. It would appear that further land will be required to the north-east of Sunny Bank if all the residents of the existing properties are to be rehoused.
Pinxton Town Street— Brookhill Avenue	18	16 two bedroom bungalows 2 one bedroom bungalows	Undetermined	A useful piece of land for housing development has been made available at Brookhill Avenue and Town Street by an exchange and purchase of land from the Brewery Co., which owns the "Sun Inn". The layout for this development has been agreed with the Planning Authority and it is hoped development will start on this site during the current year.

HOUSING PROVIDEI	BY	COUNCIL-	-DECEMBER,	1965
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Erected Pre-War	 	 	 	1,102
Erected Post War	 	 	 	3,240

The above includes 100 Tarran Temporary Bungalows and 127 Aluminium Bungalows which are being removed and replaced.

# ADD HOUSES PURCHASED BY THE COUNCIL AND IMPROVED

Scarcliffe	 	 	 	 8
Pinxton	 	 	 	 52
Westhouses	 	 	 	 1
				4,403

# **EXTERNAL PAINTING PROGRAMME 1965**

## SITES DEMOLITION

**Pinxton—Kirkstead Rows.** Demolition of the whole of this property was almost completed by the end of the year.

Shirebrook—Market Street. 33 properties were demolished on the east side of Market Street, starting at Sookholme Lane.

Glapwell—Lime Tree Avenue. Demolition of the Aluminium bungalows was started and out of the 51 existing 29 had been taken down by the end of the year.

# HOUSING MAINTENANCE

# Jobs completed during the year

Total L				Northern Area	Southern Area	Total
Bricklayers				1,409	1,135	2,544
Joiners		 		1,218	746	1,964
Plumbers		 		2,847	1,423	4,270
Plasterers		 		103	67	170
Electrician		 		595	283	878
Miscellaneou	us	 		726	537	1,263
		Totals	3	6,898	4,191	11,089

# **FACTORIES ACT**

There are 79 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	
(i)	Factories in which Sections			
	1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be			
	enforced by local Authorities	1	2	_
(ii)	Factories not included in (1)			
	in which Section 7 is enforced			
	by the local Authority	60	49	1
(iii)	Other Premises in which			
	Section 7 is enforced by the			
	Local Authority (excluding			
	out-workers' premises)	18	16	1
	Totals	79	67	2

# 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars				Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness			-	-	-	-
Overcrowding			_	_	_	_
Unreasonable temperat	ure		_	_	- 10	-1/1
Inadequate ventilation			-	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	100-00	
Ineffective drainage of	floors		_	_	-	
Sanitary Conveniences-	_					
(a) Insufficient			3	3	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or	defect	ive	_	_	_	-
(c) Not separate	for sex	es	_	_	_	-
Other offences against	t the	Act				
(not including offences	relating	g to				
Outwork)			_	_	_	_
Totals	S		3	3	510 to	1

# 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.

# PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

# Diphtheria

For the sixteenth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in the Blackwell Rural District. During 1965, 563 primary immunisations were completed against diphtheria. I am very sorry to report that this is 70 less than the total for 1964. It is by immunisation that we keep diphtheria away from our children and community. That is why I am sorry to report the decrease in primary immunisations and I hope we will do better in future years.

# Scarlet fever

This year we had a lot less cases of scarlet fever. There were 21 cases which is 24 less than in 1964. 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 when very many measles cases were expected. Going on past experience, I would have forecast somewhere around 600 to 700 cases. In the event there were only 326. It looks as though we are no longer going to have one year with a lot of measles followed by one year with only a few cases. Instead it looks as

though they are going to average out. In previous Annual Reports I have expressed the opinion that measles could be taken from the list of notifiable infectious diseases and something of more topical importance inserted in its place. I still hold this belief.

# Whooping Cough

I am very pleased to report that no cases of this distressing disease were notified to me in 1965.

# Food Poisoning

I am pleased to report that no case of food poisoning came to my notice in 1965.

# **Tuberculosis**

The following table gives particulars :-

	Age			NEW	CASES			DEA	THS	
	years		Pulm	onary	No Pulm	on- onary	Pulm	onary	No Pulm	onary
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0			_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-
1				-	_	-	_	_	-	-
5			-	-	-		_	-	-	-
10	****		_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
15			_	2	-	_	-	-		-
20			_	-	-		-	_	_	-
25			1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	****	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
45		****	_	1	-	-	_	_	_	_
55	****		3	-		-	_	_	_	_
65 ar	nd upwa	ards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Tota	ls	5	5	-	-	1	_	_	-

I am very sorry to see an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis this year. There have been 10 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and this is exactly double the number in 1964. Fortunately, it is not all black because we have no case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis this year while last year we had 3. There has been one death from pulmonary tuberculosis this year and that is the same as in 1964. It is very sad to see an increase in the number of cases this year and I hope that this increase is only temporary.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1965.

		42	
sų	Total Deat		1
Jou	Total Cases ren	11011111111111111	8
	Glapwell	2   2    2	14
t	A. Hucknall	-	48
istric	Scarcliffe	4           -         -	9
	Pleasley	-   0     0	8
h of t	Blackwell	1111-1-1-11511111	18
Paris	Tibshelf		17
ach	Pinxton	-	06
	S. Normanton		82
	Shirebrook	0  4	82
	65 & upwards	11111-1-111111111	2
	45 to 65	0   4 - -	8
	35 to 45		3
	20 to 35		3
	12 to 20	-	3
ears	IO to 15		5
ss—y	5 to 10	11=111111111111111111111111111111111111	140
t Ag	8 of 4	4	57 140
A	\$ to 4	101	48
	2 to 3		50
	I to 2	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	34
7 15	Under 1		12
	At all Ages	1421   10   8   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	365
	Notifiable Disease	Diphtheria Erysipelas Scarlet Fever Encephalitis Lethargica Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis Pneumonia Cerebral-spinal fever Dysentery Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non ") Measles Whooping Cough Para-Typhoid Fever Gastro-Enteritis Food Poisoning Meningococcal Meningitis	TOTALS 3
	I.s.	At Ages Under I 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 65 & upwards Shirebrook Shirebrook Shirebrook Shirebrook Shirebrook Shirebrook Shirebrook A5 to 65 65 & upwards Shirebrook Shirebrook A5 to 65 A5 to 45 A5 to 65 A5 to 10 Pleasley Pleasley Pleasley Scarcliffe Scarcliffe A. Hucknall	Disease  At Ages—years  Lettargica

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Chairman and Members of the District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report of the work undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors, details of which are set out on the following pages under appropriate headings.

The work has followed the same pattern as recent years, with a substantial amount of time being devoted to Slum Clearance and Meat Inspection. Whilst the Committee continues to support all organisations interested in reducing air pollution, and industrial pollution has been reduced to a low level, there is still no progress with zones to control domestic smoke. Although some of the younger miners are showing a preference for smokeless fuels (including gas and electricity) there is still a very large section insisting on the retention of the present concessionary coal system, and not prepared to accept the alternatives offered by the National Coal Board. To many these alternatives seem reasonable.

The report also deals with the Cleansing Service (collection and disposal of refuse and the recovery and sale of salvage), and the service for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles (all departments). Except for Bank holiday periods all premises have had a weekly collection of refuse and the sale of salvage has realized £8,612 16s. 2d.—a record income for this material.

The work of the department has been, at times, seriously disorganised during the year by prolonged periods of illness of some members of the staff. Whilst this has not seriously affected inspections, there has been some delay, particularly in compiling records. In spite of these difficulties the staff of the department has worked well as a unit, and I appreciate their efforts and response when difficulties arise.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

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

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Meadow Lane, South Normanton.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS General Sanitation: Water Supplies 48 .... Drainage 674 Drains tested 68 Stables and Piggeries 32 Accumulations 106 .... Keeping of animals 17 Sanitary conveniences and ashbins 257.... .... Tents, vans and sheds 122 .... .... Public conveniences 5 Bakehouses 13 .... Factories and outworkers 67 Refuse collection 38 Refuse disposal .... 17 Street cleansing and litter 24 Salvage 18 Rats and mice 1389 Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act. 1956 28.... Schools 11 19 River pollution prevention Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 150 .... Petroleum Acts .... 181 Scrap Metal Dealers 7 Noise Abatement Act 46 77 Infectious diseases .... .... 1142 Interviews and appointments Miscellaneous Visits 860 5416

### 

147

Housing:						
Number of houses inspecte	d under I	Public I	Health A	Acts	232	
Re-visits to houses inspecte					942	
Number of houses inspected	ed under	Housin	g Acts	****	206	
Re-visits to houses inspect	ed under	Housin	g Acts		1158	
Number of houses inspected	ed re: ove	rcrowd	ing		9	
Re-visits paid to houses re	: overcro	wding			16	
Number of verminous hou	ses inspec	ted			109	
Number of revisits re: ver	min				98	
Miscellaneous housing enq	uiries				397	
				-		3167
Most Food and Food Dr	omicos :					
Meat, Food and Food Pr					2347	
Visits to slaughterhouses					114	
Shops and stalls (re: meat)	)					
Fried Fish Shops	,				48	
Street vendors and hawker	rs carts				12	
Market Stalls					343	
Other Food premises					348	
Milk distribution					7	
Ice cream premises					47	
Canteens, cafes etc					16	
Licensed premises					70	
				-		3352
			-		-	
		Tota	al			12082
					-	

# SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

The state of the s	Served during 1965	Complied with during 1965	Out- standing on 31/12/65
Informal Public Health Act Notices	 539	547	298
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	 32	29	10
Statutory Housing Act Notices	 1-1-	2	2
		-	_
	571	578	310

# SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

Dwelling Houses: Cleansed .... 16 Vermin Disinfestation 64 Ventilation Improved 7 Windows Repaired 178 .... .... Walls rendered free from dampness 81 Plasterwork repaired 111 .... Floors re-laid or repaired 59 Woodwork renewed or repaired 36 Fireplaces and grates repaired 36 Cooking Facilities improved .... 21 Kitchen boilers repaired or improved .... 120 Food stores improved .... .... 113 Coal stores improved 107 Washing accommodation provided or improved 1 Roofs repaired .... .... 73 Walls pointed and brickwork repaired 88 Chimney Stacks repaired 61 Damp proof course provided 12 Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired 50 Yards and passages paved or repaired 30 Yards cleansed .... 4 .... Living vans removed 25 Baths provided .... 170 Drainage: 82 Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired 167 Drains cleansed Gullies provided or repaired 10 .... 24 Inspection chambers provided or repaired Ventilators repaired 7 - .... .... Cesspools and septic tanks repaired 1 2 Septic tank and filter provided

1

Drains connected to sewer ....

Sinks:				
New sinks provided				96
New sink waste pipes provided				94
Sink waste pipes repaired				5
Company of the second state of the second stat				
Closet Accommodation :				
Buildings repaired				39
Closets cleansed				2
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired				37
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired				27
Water closet service pipes repaired				33
Miscellaneous :				
Dangerous, defective and dilapidated build	ings d	emolish	ned	11
Accumulations removed				25
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals				10
Other nuisances abated				7
Statutory Action :				
The following action has been taken d	uring	the yea	r:	
Public Health Act, 1961—Section 18				
(a) Drain serving Nos 32—12 Morris Str	+ 01		1-	aima d
1/1 Urain ceruing Noc 37-47 Worrie Str.	DOT TO	1110001010	W TOTAL	21100

- (a) Drain serving Nos. 32—42 Morris Street, Shirebrook, repaired at a cost of £49 18s. 0d.—recovered from the owners.
- (b) Drain serving Nos. 1—25 Haddon Street, Tibshelf repaired at a cost of £12 13s. 1d.—cost recovered from the owners.

# Public Health Act, 1936

- (a) Nos. 57, 59, 61, Main Street, Palterton—Nuisance Order secured for a nuisance to be abated within two months, along with 30/- Court costs and £5 5s. 0d. Advocates fee.
- (b) Nos. 12 and 14, Haddon Street, Tibshelf—Case entered in Court with a view to securing a Nuisance Order and withdrawn on an undertaking from the owner to carry out the necessary work and pay all Legal Costs.

# HOUSING

This work has continued in accordance with approved policies. Substantial progress is being made in the removal of unfit properties, and during the year under review it has accounted for approximately 25% of the departments work. A summary of progress in various parts of the district is set out below:—

# Slum Clearance Programme:

Confirmation of two Clearance Areas, without modification, was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:—

No. 76-Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Bamford Street, Newton.

No. 77-Nos. 66 and 68, Main Street, Newton.

In May a Public Enquiry was held in respect of Clearance Area No. 78—Nos. 4-36 Clumber Street, 1-35, Portland Road, 94-156 Station Road and 1-14, Welbeck Terrace, Shirebrook (80 houses including 4 houses and shops). In due course a Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed but the Minister transferred 20 houses from "Pink" to "Grey" and awarded 45 well maintained payments. This is regarded as a "Key" area in the Committee's efforts to deal with unsatisfactory housing features in the centre of Shirebrook, and eventually to secure substantial improvements in this area. It is regretted that the Ministry's Inspector took such a lenient view in dealing with this area and in a number of cases it was most difficult to understand the upgrading of the property and the award of a well maintained payment. Similar decisions in respect of the remaining unsatisfactory properties in this area could seriously retard the Committee's efforts.

In March, the Committee considered reports on the revision of the Slum Clearance Programme for the Shirebrook Parish and decided to add the under-mentioned areas to this Programme:—

Nos. 33-35 Vernon Street and Nos. 1-29 Merchant Street—28 houses.

Nos. 1-47 Clumber Street, 2-42 Morris Street, 37-69 Portland Road (68 houses and 2 lock-up shops) Nos. 3-37 Sookholme Road, 1-65 Market Street, 27-73 Market Street (75 houses).

Nos. 2-64 Thickley Bank, Nos. 2-82 and 1-87 Cavendish Street, Nos. 2-76 and 1-75 Devonshire Street, Nos. 119-137, 143-157 and 167-191 Station Road (221 houses).

It was intended that all these houses should be represented by the end of 1969, but having regard to difficulties which have arisen, it is probable that there will have to be an extension of this period.

Individual unfit houses have been dealt with as follows :-

Closing Order in respect of No. 76, High Street, South Normanton.

Demolition Orders in respect of 40, Albert Street, South Normanton.

Nos. 74/76, Main Street, Shirebrook.

Nos. 34-40, West End, Pinxton.

Negotiations are still proceeding regarding an undertaking with a view to making Nos. 28 and 30, King Street, South Normanton, satisfactory.

# Improvement of Houses:

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

Shirebrook Model Village: The repair and improvement of these houses commenced in 1961 and has proceeded steadily since this date. At the end of the year 325 houses had been dealt with including 67 completed during the year under review. At the end of the year, work was in progress on a further 31 houses and negotiations were proceeding with a view to additional blocks of property being dealt with.

Shirebrook Central Area: There has been little response by owners to the appeal for the repair and improvement of houses in this part of the district, and at present, work is chiefly aimed at clearing properties as outlined in the report approved in January, 1960, so as to enable the Engineer to proceed with plans for the redevelopment of Shirebrook.

York Road/Central Drive, Shirebrook: There are 46 houses in this area, of which 30 have now been repaired and/or improved and are in a satisfactory condition, and during the year there has been a steady increase in the number of these becoming owner/occupied. Sixteen houses are still owned by one person, who has been most difficult to deal with, and although making promises to repair and improve has persistently failed to carry them out. In the circumstances, by the end of the year it has been decided to serve Notices with a view to making good all housing defects in default and recovering the cost from the owner. This work will proceed during 1966.

Hillstown: All the houses in the older part of Hillstown (total 224) have now been inspected. This area comprises Nesbit Street, Selwyn Street, Wells Street, Middle Street, Cross Street, Victoria Street and part of Mansfield Road and part of Langwith Road. Of these, 12 houses have been included in a Clearance Area and Demolition Orders served in respect of 2 others. In the remaining cases where houses are tenanted properties (a total of 86) letters have been forwarded drawing attention to defects and recommending improvements. Whilst progress in some cases is slow, a reasonable degree of progress is being achieved. The remaining houses are owner/occupied and generally well maintained, and in many cases the owners have had the advantage of Improvement Grants.

Langwith Colliery Village: The policy of repairing and improving these houses has been agreed and reasonable progress is being made. At present work has been completed as follows:—

1964—26 houses Bathurst Terrace.

1965—24 houses Scarcliffe Terrace.

11 houses Kitchener Terrace.

29 houses George Street.

It is intended to continue with this work until all houses in this village have received attention.

**Doe Lea**: Discussions have taken place with the National Coal Board with a view to securing the repair and improvement of the houses in this area, and promises have been made that the work will be proceeded with, but no definite date for commencement had been agreed by the end of the year.

Pinxton—Park Lane: The policy of purchasing these houses (a total of 100) so that the Council can carry out repairs and improvements is proceeding. The first repairs and improvements were carried out in 1960, and whilst work is taking rather longer than anticipated it is continuing steadily.

**Pool Close**: There are 26 houses in this area and all have now been repaired and improved, except No. 56, and steps are being taken with a view to dealing with the outstanding property.

York Terrace and Alexander Terrace: Negotiations have commenced with the National Coal Board with a view to the repair and improvement of these houses. It is hoped to make substantial progress during 1966.

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

	No. of Grants	No. of Houses affected
Discretionary Grants	 23	197
Standard Grants	 86	86
		2010/19/20
	109	283

This compares with 113 Grants approved in 1964 affecting 226 houses.

Ho	using Repairs and Rent Act, 1954-Certificates of Disrepair :	Dou
Nu	mber issued during 1965	_
Tot	tal issued since operation of Act	161
Nu	mber revoked during 1965	
Nu	mber revoked since operation of Act	146
	There are 15 Certificates still operative, some of which	were
issu	ued in 1954.	
Rei	nt Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair :	
	mber of applications received during 1965	MAL
	mber of applications received since operation of Act	74
	mber of Certificates issued during 1965	_
	imber of Certificates issued since operation of Act	27
	imber of Certificates cancelled during 1965	
7000		
	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)	438
	(b) No. of inspections made for this purpose	2100
2.	(a) No. of dwellinghouses (included under 1a) which	
	were inspected and recorded under the Housing	
	Regulations	206
	(b) No. of inspections made for this purpose	206
3.	No. of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human	
	habitation	206
D	Parady of Defective Dwellinghouses	
В.	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	170
	Public Health Acts	172
2.	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice :	
	(a) By owners	12
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	-

3.	Housing Act, 1957-Action after service of formal notice	e
	(Sections 9 and 16):	

(a)	By owners					 	3
(b)	By local auth	ority in	defau	lt of o	wners	 	-

C. Overcrowdin	g	 No. of Houses evercrowded on 31/12/65	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1965	No. of Persons affected by abatement
Ault Hucknall	2008	 _	2	23
Blackwell		 _		
Glapwell		 _	_	Part de
Pleasley		 1	1	9
Pinxton		 John Mary	2	16
Scarcliffe		 2	2	22
Shirebrook		 -	1	13
South Normant	on	 3	1	8
Tibshelf		 -	1	9
		6	10	100

# D. Houses subject to Clearance, Demolition and Closing Orders:

Parish		Still occupied	Vacant and awaiting Demolition	Total
Ault Hucknall		 -	1	1
Blackwell		 8	3	11
Glapwell		 111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1	1
Pleasley		 _	3	3
Pinxton		 3	28	31
Scarcliffe		 4	10	14
Shirebrook		 75	38	113
South Normant	on	 29	4	33
Tibshelf		 _	2	2
		Desired to	de de la companya de	
		119	90	209
		-		

# ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Whilst cases of vermin infestation continue to be of a minor character there has been an increase in the number of complaints received and cases dealt with—73 compared with 41 in the previous year. This largely arises from Clover Mite infestation of new Council property erected on sites which were previously fields normally used for grazing purposes.

The investigation of these complaints and the supervision of destruction required 207 visits by Inspectors. Details of the workdone are set out below:

Bed Bugs				
No. of houses disinfested—Private				11
—Council				1
Cockroaches				
No. of houses disinfested—Private				10
—Council				11
Ants				
No. of houses disinfested—Private				2
—Council				6
Clover Mite				
No. of houses disinfested—Council				20
Crickets				
No. of houses disinfested—Council				2
Refuse tips dealt with				1
Wasps				
No. of houses disinfested—Council				2
Ermine Moth Grubs				
No. of hawthorne hedges sprayed				5
No. of premises treated as a precautiona	ry me	easure		1
			-	-
				72
			10000	

Disinfestation work has been done largely by spraying suitable liquid vermicides. Cooper's Multispray has been used on bed bugs, cockroaches, clover mite, wasps and ants. Some ants have been dealt with by spraying a 5% dieldrin solution, and treatment of the hedgerows was with Arkotine, and the refuse tip with Cooper's tip dressing.

# SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

The inspection of animals slaughtered for food continues to take up a substantial proportion of your Inspectors' time. All animals slaughtered are examined, but this is only achieved by Inspectors working on a rota system on evenings after office hours and at week ends. Although the number of animals slaughtered is slightly less than the previous year—41,739 compared with 44,895 in 1964—there has been more week end and evening work—viz.

No. of eve	nings n	neat in	spectio	n done	after n	ormal o	ffice	
hours								101
No. of Sat	urdays	involv	ing me	at insp	ection			51
No. of Sur	days in	nvolvin	g meat	inspec	tion			46
Total no.						al time		468

This duty is now carried out under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and all carcases passed as fit for human consumption are stamped by the Inspector. The income from fees charged for this work amounted to £1,782 2s. 4d.

# No. of Animals Slaughtered and Examined:

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(A)	1951	261	7	6533	4347	-	13099
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(B)	2693	648	10	7885	12277	-	23513
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North)	253	1	_	513	1022	_	1789
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South)	269	182	4	1610	1246	_	3338
	5193	1092	21	16541	18892	-	41739

# Condemnation of Carcases and Offal:

			1			1
	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	2	14	5	36	20	
Carcases of which some part or organ was	-	14		30	20	
condemned	921	488	1	615	1801	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	17.77	45.97	28.57	3.94	9.64	100
and Cysticerci	17.77	45.97	26.57	3.94	9.04	
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	1	-	_	_	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1		- N	_	227	_
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.038	- I	-1	_	1.21	-8
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9		_		_	_
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	100	_		-
Generalised and totally condemned	_	_	2	_	_	_

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 23 tons 3 cwt. 20 lbs. and included the whole carcase and offal of 16 beasts, 20 pigs, 35 sheep, and 5 calves. It was also necessary to deal with 2091 tins of unsound food and some 550 lbs. of assorted meats and frozen foodstuffs.

There has been no significant change in the incidence of disease in the food animals slaughtered during the year. Since 1963 the Department has co-operated with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the effort to eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis, and in this connection two cases of Bovine Tuberculosis were referred to the Division. In September, 1965, arrangements were made through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to co-operate with Professor Jarrett of the Glasgow University in connection with a tumour survey in food animals and by the end of the year one specimen had been forwarded for examination.

The arrangement to stain green all condemned meat and offal still continues, after which it is transferred to a processing plant in an adjoining district for conversion and use as a fertilizer.

A summary of food condemned is set out below :-

# Condemnations for Tuberculosis:

Beef Offal	 143 lbs.	Pork Offal	 105 lbs.
Pork	 2.970 lbs.		

# Condemnations for Cysticercus Bovis:

Beef	 44 lbs.	Beef Offal	521 lbs.

# Condemnations for Diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis:

Beef	9,390 lbs.	Mutton	1,957 lbs.
Beef Offal	21,738 lbs.	Mutton Offal	2,254 lbs.
Pork	4,127 lbs.	Veal	441 lbs.
Pork Offal	7,871 lbs.	Veal Offal	63 lbs.

# **SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958**

There are 10 private slaughterhouses in use and subject to annual licensing. These now comply with the construction regulations and, except for minor items, have been maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. At one large wholesale private slaughterhouse, office and changing accommodation has now been provided for the use of the Inspectors.

# SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of licences issued .... 40

# FOOD PREMISES

There are 452 food premises within the district. A classified schedule of these is set out below:—

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarcliffe	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	_	-	1	1		_	_	_		2
Canteens, Cafes and			Market Market	Trans.						
Restaurants	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	6	7	31
Meals Served	2	3	3	2	_	_	_	-	-	10
Bakehouses	1	2	4	1	-	_	1	-	1	10
Butchers Shops and										
Making Up Rooms	4	4	7	2	-	_	1	4	12	34
Confectionery, Bread and										
Cakes	3	4	2	-	1	-	_	3	10	23
Fish Friers	2	7	4	1	2	-	-	2	5	20
Grocers	4	7	12	5	1	1	4	10	22	66
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	3	8	19
Mixed Business	11	21	24	16	10	5	10	23	24	144
Licensed Premises	9	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	83
Corn Merchants	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Market Stalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
TOTAL	39	60	82	42	19	9	23	65	113	452

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

# Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

Whilst the majority of ice cream retailed in the district is pre-packed, there has been, during recent years, a steady increase in the quantity of soft ice cream being retailed from mobile vans.

Details are set out below showing premises registered and samples submitted for examination. It will be noted that 5 samples were placed in Grades III/1V. These were from the same manufacturer and were mainly due to faulty plant.

# Premises Registered:

(a)	Manufacture and sa	le of ice	cream	 	 2
(b)	Sale of ice cream			 	 2
(c)	Sale of pre-packed i	ce crear	n	 	 182
					186

# Results of Ice Cream Samples:

Ice Cream		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Complete Cold	Mix	 1	_	_	_	1
Pasteurised		 16	1	2	2	21
Pasteurised So	oft	 1	_	_	_	1
Pre-packed		 9	-	1	_	10
Ice Lollies		 4	-	-	-	4
		31	1	3	2	37

# THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

These regulations, which have been operative from 1st January, 1964, require that liquid egg shall be pasteurised and satisfy the requirements of the alpha-amylase test. Only 3 bakers in this area use a small quantity of liquid egg. Four samples were examined during 1964, no samples have been submitted for examination during the present year, but it is intended to submit further samples for examination during 1966.

# REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOODS, ETC.

There are 26 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:

Special attention continues to be directed to the preparation and storage of food under the most hygienic conditions possible, and for this purpose 1,005 inspections were made during the year. It was not necessary to take legal action in respect of any contravention but 15 informal notices were served. A summary of improvements secured during the year is set out below:—

Improved hot water suppl	ies			 	3
New wash basin provided				 	1
Premises cleansed				 	4
Floors, walls, ceilings etc.	repair	ed		 	8
Sinks renewed				 130.0	2
Equipment renewed or imp	prove	d		 	5
Premises made rodent pro-	of		****	 	4
Improved storage for wast	e			 	23
Sanitary accommodation i	mprov	red		 	4
Drainage improved				 	3
Ventilation improved				 	4
Notices re: hand washing				 	1

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year complaints regarding food supplies have been received and dealt with as follows:—

- (a) Mouldy wrapped beef pie—the suppliers of this were warned, and the question of date stamping such products was raised. Immediately following the complaint, the pie manufacturers prepared and issued an improved leaflet to all retailers stressing the important points in connection with the appropriate storage and handling of such pies, but no satisfactory progress was made with the suggestion that the wrappers of such pies should be suitably date stamped. I know there are many objections by the manufacturers to date stamping, but it is considered that a date on the wrapper which everyone could read and understand would be of great value and would substantially reduce the sale of such goods which are not reasonably fresh. The question of date stamping has been referred by the District Council to the Rural District Councils Association.
- (b) An apple and bilberry pie containing an unidentifiable dead insect—so far as could be ascertained this had arisen from the

use of tinned bilberries, and the Committee decided to deal with the matter by issuing a strong warning to the baker and wholesaler involved.

- (c) Contaminated rice—on examination it was found that the contamination arose from small weed seeds and small pieces of soil which had not been eliminated in the sieving process. The rice in question had been supplied for use at school canteens, and the County Council was asked to improve the quality of rice purchased for this purpose.
- (d) Small piece of string in 6 lb. tin of corned beef—this was of Australian origin, and the attention of the packers was drawn to this incident.
- (e) Small tin of corned beef discoloured on inside of tin—analysis showed the presence of 250 parts per million of tin and 5 parts per million of lead, which are regarded as the accepted limit. Further samples from this source were examined and found to be satisfactory, as a result of which the whole consignment was released and no further action taken.
- (f) Cigarette end in bag of potato crisps—this complaint was passed to the County Council for action as Food and Drugs authority, and at the end of the year legal proceedings were pending.

The Food and Drugs authority for this area is the Derbyshire County Council, and sampling is done under the supervision of the County Analyst, who has very kindly supplied the following details of work carried out within the district:—

"55 samples of milk were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell R.D.C. during the year 1965.

One sample of Milk was deficient in fat and the supplier was cautioned.

Imitation Cream was found in two samples of Cakes sold as containing "real cream". The retailers were cautioned.

Halibut Oil was deficient in Vitamin A. In a further sample of the same brand the Vitamin A content was satisfactory but Vitamins were not declared on the label as required by The Labelling of Food Order. The manufacturers agreed to amend the label.

Samples received from your Authority following comsumer complaints included Canned Corned Beef examined for the presence of metals, a Beef Pie contaminated with mould, and Rice containing dark specks identified as small weed seeds and a number of small pieces of soil."

# POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no premises within the district engaged on killing and dressing table poultry, so that it has not been necessary to put into practice the recommendations set out in Circular 22/61, and no complaints have been received regarding poultry retailed within the district.

# MILK DISTRIBUTION:

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

There are 56 registered distributors of milk in the area and 20 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. This is the Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Dairy and it is supervised by the Derbyshire County Council. 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 satisfy the District Council that this important food is receiving adequate supervision has continued—23 samples being examined as follows :-

# Tuberculin Tested Milk

Methylene Blue Test				3 satisfactory
Biological examination	for Tul	perculos	sis	1 satisfactory
Compositional quality				1 genuine
asteurised Milk				

Methylene Blue Test	 	 7 satisfactory
Phosphatase Test	 	 7 satisfactory
Compositional quality	 	 1 genuine

# Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test .... 3 satisfactory

Arising from complaints made regarding a deficiency of cream, 4 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis and reported to be genuine.

# Milk Supplies-Brucella Abortus

There is only a very small quantity of untreated Tuberculin Tested milk retailed in the area. No samples were examined for Brucella Abortus during the year, but arrangements were made for Ring Tests to be done during 1966.

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

The number of complaints in respect of rodent infestation has again risen—154 being dealt with, compared with 137 in 1964 and 94 in 1963. Almost the whole of these complaints were in respect of minor infestations and many arise as a result of defective drainage systems and neglect on the part of building contractors during the construction of new houses. Whilst the number of complaints has increased, the position regarding rat infestation within the area is not serious and it is considered that occupiers of houses now more readily report these conditions, than in the past. This is most probably due to the increased number of lectures which Public Health Inspectors have given to various bodies and organisations within the district, some of which have dealt exclusively with rodent infestation and control.

The system arranged in conjunction with the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the treatment of sewer manholes with Sodium Fluoracetamide has continued, as a result of which 96 manholes were test baited and 68 were treated with Sodium Fluoracetamide baits. The scheme arranged will be completed in March, 1966, when it is intended to make a complete review of the position so far as it affects sewer manholes. Present indications are that this treatment of sewer manholes has been most effective.

The arrangements for the regular examination of Council refuse tips and sewage works has continued, and these have caused little trouble. By these methods, infestations are dealt with before they can become serious and established. Farm premises are examined periodically, but staff difficulties during the present year have somewhat restricted this work. Most farmers in the district are now well aware of the value of Warfarin, and tend to use it as infestation arises, rather than report the infestations or make complaints.

Summary of Work Done:		
Council Premises		
No. of premises examined		70
No. of premises treated with Warfarin for the destru	action	
of rats and mice		38
No. of premises where drainage defects were remed	died	23
No. of houses where structural defects were remed	ied	7
No. of Council houses treated with Warfarin for	r the	
destruction of rats and mice		45
Private Premises and Business Premises		
No. treated with Warfarin for destruction of rat	s and	
mice		114
No. where drainage defects were remedied		46
No. where structural defects were remedied		7
Survey		
Premises test baited for survey purposes		96
Farm Premises		
No. examined		22
Sewer Manholes		
No. test baited		96
No. baited with Fluoracetamide		68
No. baited with Phoracetainide		00
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951		
Number of licensed premises		1
Number of inspections		3
and the second s		

# 

# CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

There are two sites within the district licensed for occasional use by Caravans—one for the Caravan Club Limited, and one for winter quarters of Showman Guild Members. There has been only little and occasional use of these sites. There are six site licences in respect of individual caravans and these have caused no difficulty.

The troubles arising from unauthorised camping by gypsy and similar type families has not been as serious as in previous years. Only 4 sites have been used for this purpose involving 27 vans, and the camping periods have varied from 2—21 days. Much of this improvement arises from the fact that farmers and owners of land have improved fencing, and fenced and gated farm accommodation roads. The Committee's instruction that this type of caravan should be moved as quickly as possible still continues.

# PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928—36

No. of licensed premises — 48 (including a bulk storage depot with accommodation for 594,033 gallons of petrol and 494,824 gallons of fuel oil).

No. of inspections of premises .... .... 181

The supervision of these premises continues, with the cooperation of the Derbyshire Fire Service, and electrical certificates are obtained before licences are renewed. All tanks which have been in position over 20 years are subject to regular testing, and on this basis six tanks were pressure tested during the year.

# CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

There has been little change in the position within the district during the year, the present position being :—

Industrial smoke and pollution is now well controlled and very little nuisance arises. During the year 47 timed smoke observations have been made and no offence reported. Colliery spoilbanks continue to receive regular inspections, and there has been no serious difficulty, except at Langwith Colliery.

At this colliery, the nuisance arising from the old spoilbank which has been on fire for the past two years, has now been reduced to a minimum. It will be necessary to keep this spoilbank under close observation for a substantial period.

There has been no progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas with a view to the elimination of domestic smoke. This is largely due to the area not being included in the "Black Areas", difficulties which have arisen in surrounding districts in securing and maintaining appropriate smokeless fuel, but mainly due to the fact that this is largely a coal mining area and the mining population are most reluctant to accept the alternatives offered by the National Coal Board in lieu of the present concessionary coal.

# Section 3(2)—Approval of Furnaces:

Co-operating Bodies:

No applications were received during the year.

North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee : Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution—Standing Conference of

National Society for Clean Air—National Conference and East Midlands Division:

The Council continues to be represented at meetings of these bodies, and Councillor J. W. Wass has been elected a Member of the Divisional Council of the East Midlands Division of the National Society for Clean Air.

The meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee have dealt largely with difficulties arising in the administration of Smoke Control Areas within the area of the Committee, and with difficulties arising in connection with the supply of solid smokeless fuel. Arrangements were also made with the County Police and Ministry of Transport, to investigate complaints of the emission of excessive fumes from road diesel engine vehicles, and one case within this district was referred to the County Police and satisfactorily dealt with.

# Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958:

Half-hourly observations have been made as follows :-

	14	No. of offences						
Year	No. of observations	Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke				
1960	73	13	9	1				
1961	146	18	17	3				
1962	177	11	4	_				
1963	133	8	6	-				
1964	70	_	_	_				
1965	47	_	-	-				
Total	646	50	36	4				

# 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:

THE MOREIL	ly aver	ages		Deposit Gauge	Lead Peroxide
				1	(Mg. SO <sub>3</sub> per sq.
				mile)	cm. per day)
Hamlet Lane, S	outh N	orma	inton		
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
1964				11.0	1.51
1965				11.3	1.54
Langwith Junct	ion				
1960	(from	June	)	12.3	1.4
1961				11.7	1.5
1962				10.6	1.5
1963				13.6	1.56

1964				11.3	1.4
1965	(to C	ctober	)	12.7	1.2
Tibshelf Road, I	Heath				
1965 (November and					
	Dece	ember o	only)	12.15	1.74
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
1964				10.9	0.9
1965				13.1	0.8

# 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	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Tibshelf Road, Heath	Glapwell Hill		
January	9.93	7.04	_	8.68		
February	9.36	8.80	-	7.23		
March	12.42	14.70	_	11.18		
April	13.59	23.38	-	7.43		
May	12.52	14.01		38.93		
June	11.65	15.34	_	18.82		
July	1 + 1	13.37	_	9.60		
August	10.64	8.00	_	9.43		
September	14.83	10.74	-	9.66		
October	7.58	11.20	_	11.25		
November	13.69	_	14.44	11.76		
December	8.42	-	9.87			
Monthly						
Average	11.33	12.66	12.15	13.09		

<sup>†</sup> Gauge interfered with.

<sup>\*</sup> Gauge damaged by severe frost.

It became necessary to remove the Langwith Junction instruments due to work in the area and the opportunity was taken to station them temporarily at Heath, where they acted as monitor to an alleged nuisance from colliery tipping.

# 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.

	Hamlet Lane,			
	South	Langwith	Tibshelf Road,	Glapwell
Month	Normanton	Junction	Heath	Ĥill
January	2.12	1.98	_	1.19
February	2.07	1.82	-	0.92
March	2.08	1.90	_	1.28
April	1.54	†	_	0.83
May	1.04	0.92	_	0.67
June		0.92	_	*
July	0.75	0.67	_	0.38
August	0.73	0.66		0.45
September	1.84	0.88		0.58
October	0.84	1.30	_	0.76
November	1.88	_	1.90	†
December	2.00	-	1.58	1.18
Monthly		77110	National Property of the Parket	
Average	1.54	1.23	1.74	0.82

<sup>†</sup> Cylinder damaged.

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

Since this Act became operative and up to the end of 1965, 156 registrations have been received and general inspections have been made in 114 cases. This leaves 42 premises still in need of an initial

<sup>\*</sup> Lost at laboratory.

survey. Progress on this work has been severely hampered by sickness within the department. It is hoped to complete outstanding initial inspections early in 1966.

A summary of work carried out during the year is set out be	elow:
No. of premises receiving general inspection	52
No. of premises found to be satisfactory	17
No. of premises where contraventions were noted and notices served	41
No. of premises now satisfactory as a result of compliance with informal notices	42

A summary of the contraventions found and dealt with is set out below :—

Details and Section	No. of contraventions noted	No. of contraventions remedied
Cleanliness (Section 4)	16	10
Overcrowding (Section 5)	1	2
Inadequate heating and temperature (Section 6)	7	5
Insufficient ventilation (Section 7)		2
Insufficient lighting (Section 8)	_	3
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences (Section 9)	7	3
Insufficient washing facilities (Section 10)	10	3 5
Insufficient supply of drinking water (Section 11)	-	1
Insufficient accommodation for clothing (Section 12)	4	3
Insufficient seating (Sections 13 and 14)	10	11
Inadequate facilities for eating (Section 15) Defective or obstructed floors, passages	2	_
and staircases (Section 16)	20	15
Dangerous machinery (Sections 17 and 22) Provision of first-aid boxes	3	-
(Sections 24, 25 and 26)	15	32

Details of registrations, inspections and persons employed in registered premises are set out below :

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year	No. of Registered Premises at the end of the year	No. of Regist- ered Premises receiving a gen- eral inspection during the year
Offices	 6	20	3
Retail shops	 4	120	49
Food sale shops and warehouses	 - 10	1	A SASTER
Catering establishments open to the public		managette 1	on east of
and canteens	 _	15	111 11 4 2 3
Fuel storage depot	 -	and the same of	_
TOTAL	 10	156	52

# Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplaces:

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	247
Retail Shops	520
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	28
Catering establishments open to the public	91
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	and the state of
A Charles of the Control of the Cont	Males 402
	Females 492
4 (19) (20)	894

#### SHIREBROOK MARKET

This privately owned open-air market continues to be held each Friday. There are now only 9 stalls retailing food, and the amount of open food exposed for sale has substantially been reduced, so that on most occasions only fish is involved. A very large proportion of the food retailed in this market is now pre-packed. Stall holders are provided with hot and cold water supplies, washing and toilet facilities, and electric light for use on the stalls. Bins are provided for the storage of refuse and the market area is cleansed on completion of trading by the District Council, at the cost of the owners.

# NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

Seven complaints were made during the year and on investigation found to be of a minor character, arising from the use of compressors, machinery for repair work, barking dogs and noise from an upper flat. In all cases an improvement was secured by informal action.

# NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948:

It has not been necessary to take action under the provisions of Section 50.

#### COMPLAINTS:

A total of 692 complaints were received and investigated (307 at the South Normanton Office and 385 at the Shirebrook Office).

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

Housing Defects			 		 129
Drainage Defects			 		 207
Sanitary Convenie	nces		 		 55
Dirty and Vermino	ous Pr	remises	 		 73
Refuse collection			 		 5
Rats and Mice			 		 154
Keeping of Animal	ls		 	è	 9
Smoke Nuisances			 		 3
Noise Nuisances			 		 9
Accumulations			 		 20
Other Matters			 		 28

### EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY:

This work has continued on the same pattern as the last few years by lectures with the aid of film strips to adult organisations and to schools. A good proportion of this has been dealt with outside normal office hours, and in this respect I appreciate the very ready manner in which Public Health Inspectors, Messrs. Eite, Singleton and Price have co-operated.

During the year 13 lectures were given compared with 5 in 1964, and since the commencement of the scheme 49 lectures have now been given on various aspects of public health work.

Film strips presented during the year have included :—
Public Health Inspector. The House Fly.
Rodent Control. Insect Pests.
Food Hygiene.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964:

No. of scrap metal dealers registered .... 22

#### ASHBINS-SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF:

The scheme for the renewal of defective bins as a rate charge was adopted as from 1st April, 1951. It continues to work smoothly and ensures the renewal of ashbins at the earliest opportunity and saves many needless visits by Inspectors. Details of the bins renewed since this scheme was adopted are set out below:—

Year			Ashbins Provided
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
1964-65	 	 	 953
1965-66	 	 	 1,070

It will be noted that there has been a steady increase in the number of bins issued since 1959/60 which is due to the replacement of bins issued at a time when it was not possible to obtain galvanised iron dustbins, and to an increase in the number of bins issued for new properties. The rate of issue represents a bin life of over 14 years and is most reasonable having regard to the heavy character of the refuse. The bins issued continue to be 3½ cubic foot type of

BSS quality, and the system of checking all cases of neglect or misuse continues. As a result of this check, 10 cases of neglect or misuse have been noted and £5 1s. 5d. recovered from occupiers as assessed compensation.

# LITTER ACT, 1955:

There are now 185 litter bins in use in various parts of the district, of which 153 are provided and maintained by the District Council and 32 carry advertisement plates and are provided and maintained by the Company dealing with the advertisements. All these bins are cleansed at least twice per week and are reasonably well used. Generally there has been only a slight improvement in connection with litter, and the position regarding cleansing of streets is similar to that set out in the Annual Reports of 1960 and 1961.

During the year police took proceedings in respect of willful damage of a litter bin as a result of which two persons were fined £5 each with costs of £2 5s.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. and compensation amounting to £1 17s. 6d.

#### DISPOSAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES:

Following the receipt of Circular 8/65, the position was considered and it was noted that the difficulties within this area were not serious. This is most probably due to the number of car dismantlers within or near the district. Some of the car dismantlers have been approached and indicated their willingness to collect old cars free of charge—within a radius of 15 miles. Where this arrangement cannot be made, the District Council has undertaken to remove and dispose of old vehicles at a charge of 50/- per vehicle. Details of these arrangements have been circulated within the district, particularly to Parish Councils, Police, Garage Owners, Schools etc.

#### 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.

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

1,000 population .	1962/63 £	1963/64 £	1964/65 £	1965/66 £
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000—50,000	848	899	100000	nistry
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District (c) Lowest cost for a Rural	1,302	1,370		yet nilable.
District (d) Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell	345	364		
Rural District (these figures also include for				
cost of cleansing cess- pools and closet pails)	710	779	730	794

These costs exclude administration and office expenses, as required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government when compiling statistics for the Annual Costing Returns. Some variation in the costs for this area is due to the practice of charging the cost of new vehicles and equipment direct to the accounts for the year of purchase.

## Collection:

Details of the vehicles in service are set out below :-

6935 NU —Supplied March, 1964	All these are S. & D. Fore/
851 KRA —Supplied June, 1959	Aft tippers of 16 cub. yards,
502 FRA —Supplied January, 1958	and powered by Perkins
XRA 56 —Supplied April, 1955	diesel engines.

ERB 316C—Supplied April, 1965 —S. & D. '25' Pakamatic with diesel engine.

\*TNU 478—Supplied April, 1953—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yards) with petrol engine.

\*This vehicle is partly used on refuse collection, special salvage collection and for other miscellaneous work.

†459 YRB—Supplied November, 1962—S. & D. Cesspool Emptier (1,100 gals.)

†This vehicle is on loan one day per week to the Engineer's Department to assist with sewage sludge removal, and during the year has done 507 cleansings of cesspools and setpic tanks. A sum of £424 1s. 4d. has been recovered for work done outside the area of the authority and for other departments.

A weekly service is provided for the cleansing of ashbins and closet pails. Cesspools are cleansed on a quarterly basis and where desirable shop and trade premises receive a separate weekly collection for the removal of salvage. This work, undertaken by the above vehicles, has required journeys totalling 46,760 miles and 5,900 loads of refuse have been dealt with. Unfortunately it is not possible to express the quantity of refuse dealt with in tons. Weighing facilities are not available, and to use outside weighing machines takes up far too much time. Whilst the nature of the refuse tends to change, as in other parts of the Country, it is still heavier than average as a result of the extensive use of miners concessionary coal and the absence of Smoke Control Areas.

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. The number of man/hours lost amounted to 7,757—equivalent to 194 weeks. Whilst this is high, it is very much better than the previous year.

Dustbins of 3½ cubic ft. capacity are in general use, and whilst there are some unsatisfactory features, they are the most suitable for this area. Two small trials of paper sacks have taken place—

(a) All district Councillors were supplied with stand and paper sacks to gain first hand information on their use. In a very short time half of these stands had been withdrawn

- and the galvanised iron bin returned. The remaining Councillors are still using paper sacks and are very happy with the arrangements.
- (b) A small block of flats (16 units) were provided with stands and paper sacks. After several complaints and objections (chiefly from pensioners) the paper sacks were withdrawn and replaced with standard bins.

A difficulty being experienced in the collection of refuse, and one I believe which is common to many other districts, is the length of travel arising with new properties, particularly council houses and flats. In the design and planning of these, very little thought, if any, is given to the arrangements for the removal of refuse. These difficulties will, in due course, add to the cost of the service.

## No. of premises served:

Ashbins	 	 15,165 (cleansed weekly).
Closet pails	 	 73 (cleansed weekly).
Cesspools	 	 135 (cleansed quarterly).
Septic tanks	 	 25 (as required).

# Disposal

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control possible. Fordson Muledozers are used on the tip for trimming and consolidating the refuse and, whilst it is frequently difficult to obtain as much covering material as desired, it is found that these machines in trained hands do an exceptionally good job and that, with the material available, the tips are maintained in quite a good condition.

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

- 1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook-2,156 loads.
- 2. Disused Railway Cutting, Rowthorne—570 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957—3,775 loads).
- 3. Wharf Road, Pinxton—809 loads.
- 4. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton-428 loads.
- 5. Newton Wood (Ball)—197 loads.
- 6. Playing Field, Tibshelf-602 loads.

# Protective Clothing:

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:—

Lоггу		MILEAGE			Night	Cesspoo1	No. of other
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Soil	contents	journeys
S. & D. Freighter							
(1953) TNU 478	2,114	697	2,811	191	_	_	120
S. & D. Fore and Aft							
Diesel (1955) XRA 56	7,139	1.072	8,166	863	5	_	64
S. & D. Fore and Aft							
Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	6,226	1.254	7.480	821	2	-	68
S. & D. Fore and Aft	-,	-,	.,		70		-
Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,036	364	5,400	1,020			31
S & D. Fore and Aft	0,000	00.	0,100	1,020			0.
Diesel (1964) 6935 NU	5,721	33	5,754	857		The state of	8
S. & D. Pakamatic	0,,21	00	0,701	1.07			
Diesel (1956)							
ERB 316C	6,394	1.856	8,250	930	5		294
S.&D.Cesspool Empties		1,000	0,200	330	9		234
			0 000		==	1 151	
Diesel (1962) 459 YRB	0,899	-	8,899	_	55	1,151	-
Service of the service of the	41,529	5.231	46,760	4.682	67	1,151	585
And you want to be a facility	41,020	0.201	40,700	7,002	07	1,101	000

# Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries:

Lorry	Maint Tyr Dils &	res	ce	Lice: an Insur	d	5	Petrol an Bulk	d		То	tal		Cost per mile
	£	S.	d.		S.	d.	£	S.	d.	£	S.	d.	
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	68	18	0	122	0	4	114	0	3	304	18	7	2/2.03
XRA 56 (S. & D.)													
Diesel	158	8	9	173	15	4	191	15	0	523	19	1	1/2.98
502 FRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	153	10	8	177	8	1	190	10	10	521	9	7	1/4.25
851 KRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	110	5	5	178	4	1	170	9	1	458	18	7	1/8.40
6935 NU (S. & D.)													
Diesel	143	0	3	182	9	10	169	9	0	494	19	1	1/8.76
ERB 316C (S. & D.)													
Diesel Pakamatic		7	7	204	8	0	132	4	10	395	0	5	-/11.27
459 YRB (S. & D.)													
Cesspool Emptier	132	11	9	17	13	9	158	7	6	308	13	0	-/8.33
_						-							
	825	2	5	1055	19	5	1126	16	6	3007	18	4	1/3.25
The second second second	7000000	_			_	_			_		-	-	-

#### 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 o	perated
	712 PRB	44 CNU
	(Diesel)	(Diesel)
B. Winning Playing Fields .		13
Wharf Road, Pinxton	 and the same	163
Bateman, South Normanton .	 and— sett 1	308
Newton Wood, Newton	 and the sand	84
Playing Fields, Tibshelf	 -	75
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	 964	
Rowthorne	 313	-

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

712 PRB — £549 2s. 2d., or 8/7d. per hour.

44 CNU — £259 2s. 5d., or 6/6d. per hour.

## SALVAGE:

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

1965-66:	1,012 tons	7 cwts. 22 lbs.	 £8,612	16	2
1964-65:	954 tons	18 cwts. 86 lbs.	 £7,672	16	4
1963-64:	916 tons	18 cwts. 67 lbs.	 £7,143	10	0
1962-63:	902 tons	0 cwts. 99 lbs.	 £7,157	3	3
1961-62:	992 tons	8 cwts. 91 lbs.	 £8,194	8	10
TI .		1 1/ 1/1	 11 1		

The various ma	iteriais	dealt	with ar	e sum	marise	d below :-		
			Tons.	Cwts	. lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper			728	1	56	6,642	15	1
Baled Destruct	or Scra	ър	194	13	0	1,119	4	9
Ferrous Metal			52	14	0	229	17	0
Non-Ferrous M	etal		2	17	57	300	6	10
Textiles			34	1	21	308	5	0
Miscellaneous			0.00	-	_	12	7	6
			1.019	7	99	9 619	16	0

As a result of the economic situation, it became desirable to increase the recovery of waste paper and with the co-operation of the Thames Board Mills, posters were distributed, leaflets issued to all houses and special letters addressed to shops, business premises, and schools. In addition, the arrangements for the collection of waste paper were revised and improved where possible. Much of the waste paper is collected from domestic premises at the same time as refuse—this being kept separate and placed in special trailers at the rear of the refuse collection vehicle. In addition, special weekly collections are made at shop and business premises where the quantity of salvage justifies such an arrangement. Towards the end of the year indications were that these efforts were being successful, the amount of waste paper being dealt with during the year totalling 728 tons, compared with 659 tons during the preceding year.

#### MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section is responsible for the purchase, servicing, repair and maintenance of all the Council vehicles, and the year under review has seen the renewal of 4 Engineers vehicles, the new vehicles purchased being—6/8 cwt. Bedford vans, 1—15/17 cwt. Bedford van and 1—3 ton LWB Bedford Lorry fitted with a diesel engine. The servicing and repair work has been carried out by Mr. T. Truswell at the South Normanton depot since its inception in 1952. The scheme continues to work smoothly and it has ensured the economic repair and maintenance of the Council's fleet of motor vehicles. One of the biggest advantages of this scheme is the quick completion of repairs and the minimum loss of operating time. The success of this section is without doubt due to the competent way in which Mr. Truswell carries out his work.

# SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1965/66 :

Class	of Vehic	le		No. of Vehicles, etc.	No. of occasions  Examined,  Serviced,  or Repaired.
CLEANSING DE	PARTM	ENT			
RefuseLorrie	s			8	128
Cesspool Em	ptier			1	16
Vans				3	26
Tractors				2	26
Paper and M	letal Pr	esses		3	15
Other Equip	ment:				
Bin Trolleys			8)		
Trailers			7	17	40
Acto Mo	ower		1		
Night S	oil Tan	ks	1)		
ENGINEER'S DE	EPART	MENT			
Lorries				5	78
Vans				5	36
Compressor				1	2
Tractors				2	17
Other Equip	ment:				
Allen So	ythes		2)		
Portable	Pump	S	4	9	25
Cesspool	l Pump	S	2		
Green R	load Ro	oller	1)		
MOTOR VEHICL	E MAI	INTEN	ANCE		
Vans				1	11

.





#### MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Allocation of Costs to Departments and Vehicles 1965/66.

(Other than labour, equipment and other costs which cannot be directly charged to jobs).

								WW		
				Tyres, Tubes,					C	
	Year Pur-	Parts Renewals	Oil	Tyre Repairs				_	Cost per Mile	
Department and Vehicle	chased	etc.	etc.	etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage 19	965/66 1964/65	Remarks
CLEANSING NRA 730 S. & D. Freighter RRB 300 S. & D. Freighter	1949 1952	£ s. d. 2 2 9 — —	£ s. d. 3 18 7 1 1 5	£ s. d. 14 6 7 — —	£ s. d.  	£ s. d. 23 15 11 4 8 11	£ s. d. 44 3 10 5 10 4	1,308 536	d. d. 8.11 25.44 2.47 6.63	
RNU 378 S. & D. Freighter	1951 1953	 21 14 5	7 7 11			4 0 7 39 15 8	4 0 7 68 18 0	3,689	4.48 3.68	Sold 2.6.65
TNU 478 S. & D. Freighter XRA 56 S. & D. Fore & Aft	1955	63 4 4	4 19 0	46 3 0		44 2 5	158 8 9	8,389	4.53 16.68	Rear Spring Brake Shoes Front Spring
851 KRA S. & D. Fore & Aft.	1959	36 14 0	7 9 7	14 4 4		51 17 6	110 5 5	5,400	4.90 14.31	Front Spring Piston Rings
502 FRA S. & D. Fore & Aft	1958 1964	54 1 4 9 18 3	4 17 6 7 4 4	71 11 6 107 17 10		23 0 4 17 19 10	153 10 8 143 0 3	7,702 5,754	4.78 0.24 5.96 0.97	Steering Parts
ERB 316C S. & D. Pakamatic 459 YRB S. & D. Cesspool Emptier	1965 1962	5 17 4 27 3 0	4 15 3 3 17 6	30 12 0 81 16 5		17 3 0 19 14 10	58 7 7 132 11 9	6,412	2.19 —	Quick release valve
44 CNU Ford Diesel Tractor	1956 1960	13 13 0 25 8 10	2 15 8 2 10 3	1 4 9 89 17 4	 19 19 10	22 9 11 25 15 7	40 3 4 163 11 10	-	=   =	Starter Motor Clutch parts
Other equipment Bulk Oil Supplied	_	13 6 10 — — —	9 13 4 38 3 2	7 15 9 — — —	===	15 9 7 — — —	46 5 6 38 3 2	_	=   =	
SALVAGE Trailers, Presses etc	-	9 15 10		7 8 2		58 17 2	76 1 2	-		
PUBLIC HEALTH VANS 534 URR Morris Minor Van	1963	6 16 7	1 18 6	4 15 7	6 17 0	18 18 10	39 6 6	12,407	0.76 0.60	
GRA 334C Morris Minor Van 487 DVO Morris Minor Van		7 19 4 36 16 3	1 2 8 12 0	4 10 9		7 8 7 6 10 6	16 10 7 48 9 6	7,084 3,931	0.56 — 2.96 0.11	Transferred to Motor Vehicle Maintenance 1.8.65 Engine Unit.
MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE 487 DVO Morris Minor Van	1959	9 7 4	5 6			11 5 8	20 18 6	2,092	2.40 —	Ome.
ENGINEERS 240 RRA Morris Minor Van GNU 867C Bedford 8 cwt. Van GNU 868C Bedford 8 cwt. Van CRA 541B Bedford 15/17 cwt. Van FRA 749C Bedford 15/17 cwt. Van	1960 1965 1965 1964 1965	7 11 1 17 1 12 13 2 4 18 5 10 2 11	5 10 12 0 16 2 1 5 2 2 1 2	9 3 9 19 16 0		2 13 8 5 1 11 9 12 10 7 8 5 15 4 10	3 7 5 7 11 0 32 5 11 33 8 0 27 8 11	6,805 10,766 13,350 13,587	0.27 - 0.72 - 0.60 1.68 0.48 - 0.22	Sold July, 1965
547 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel 548 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	20 9 11 19 4 0	2 2 2 2 2 1 1	38 7 6 51 18 8	12 18 1 12 18 1	21 2 6 17 10 1	95 0 2 103 11 11	17,530 14,123	1.30 0.62 1.76 0.25	
274 AVO Bedford 3 ton	1958	5 9 7	1 7 10			11 9 6	18 6 11	-		Sold Nov- ember, 1965
861 EAL Bedford 3 ton diesel HRB 316C Bedford 3 ton diesel	1959 1965	17 16 2 5 15 0	3 14 1 1 16 3	54 6 4 39 4 0	12 11 6	29 14 2 21 14 1	118 2 3 68 9 4	9,745 4,646	2.91 2.08 3.54 —	
WVO 347 Ferguson T.V.O. Tractor . 542 AVO Ferguson Diesel Tractor .		6 9 4 69 10 3	1 11 11 3 19 8	65 9 6	8 0 1	9 14 5 33 8 6	17 15 8 180 8 0	_	=   =	Starter Motor Clutch, Piston Rings, Load- ing Bucket
Broom and Wade Compressor Other equipment	1957	103 19 4	1 11 0	===	===	3 10 45 17 8	3 10 151 8 0	_	= =	Villiers Engine, Briggs & Stratton Engine.
Bulk Oil Supplied			18 3 9				18 3 9	-		Engine.
GENERAL JOBS		4 2 11				132 19 2	137 2 1	-		
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS	–	626 15 5	144 0 3	760 9 9	73 4 7	776 10 5	2381 0 5	_	-   -	
								-		

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