

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Bolsover U.D.C.

Contributors

Bolsover (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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URBAN DISTRICT
OF BOLSOVER

DERBYSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

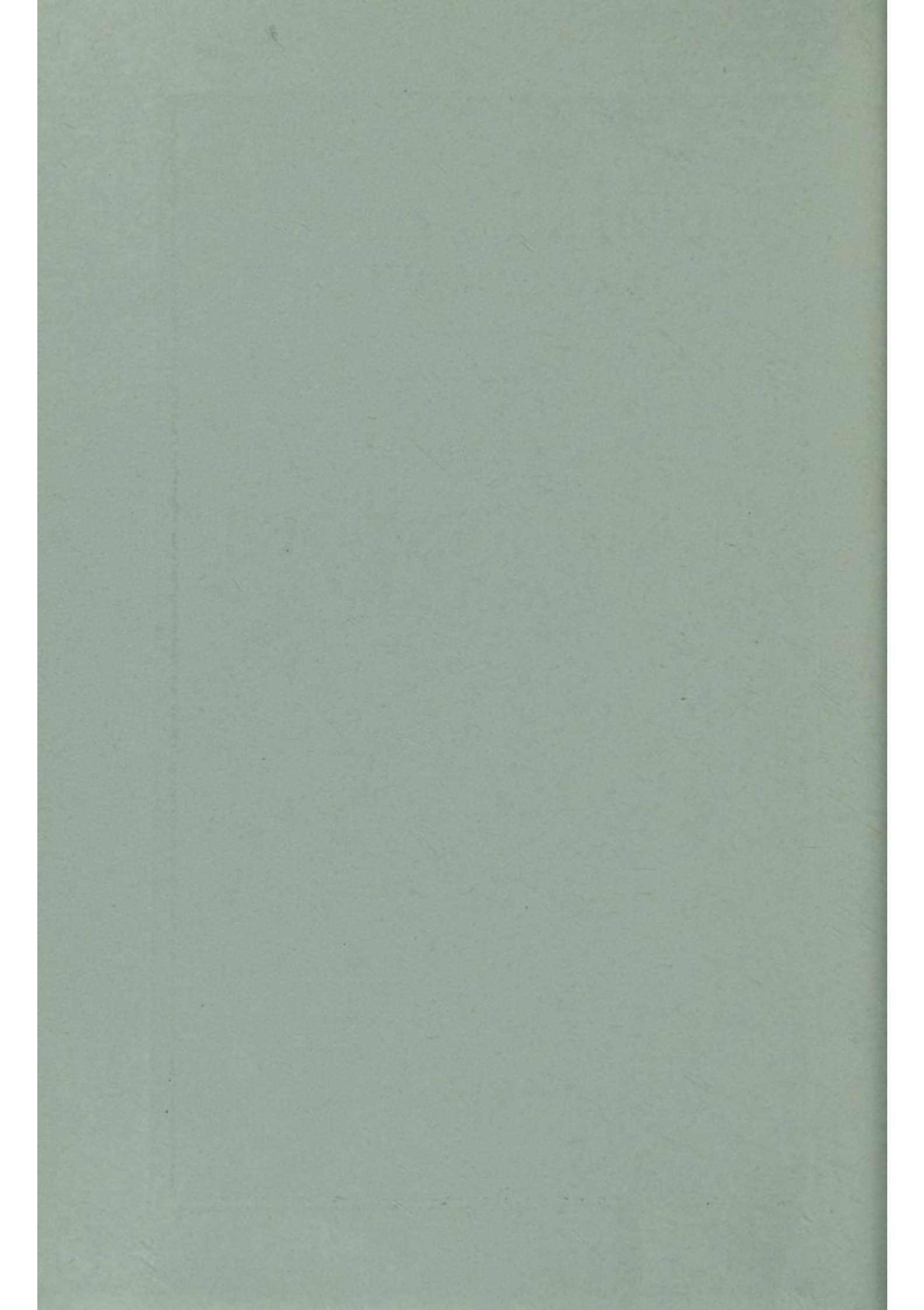
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967



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OF BOLSOVER

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BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1967)

Chairman	-	Councillor S. T. Fisher
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor D. A. Coupe,
Councillor J. W. Bluff		Councillor R. Raben.
Councillor F. Brothwell, J.P.		Councillor W. B. Revill,
Councillor S. J. Clarke, J.P.		Councillor J. Spray.
Councillor F. Cross		Councillor W. A. Taylor,
Councillor T. Fulleylove		Councillor W. Taylor.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Telephone : Mansfield 27561).

Clerk: Miss P. M. WILSON.

Deputy Medical Officer (Part time)

Dr. J. W. DENT.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

JOHN F. H. WALTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Tel. : Bolsover 3255/6)
Council Offices.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

T. G. Winnard, M.A.P.H.I.

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the
BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the privilege of submitting an Annual Report to you. As always, I hope you will find it of interest.

I am very sorry to report that there have been seven infant deaths this year. This unfortunately makes our figures much poorer than the national ones. On the other hand it is pleasing to see that there were thirteen less deaths this year. However, our birth rate is less than the national one while our death rate is higher. It would be nice if it were the other way round.

Once again I would like to thank you as a Committee for all your help and encouragement. Also, my thanks to Mr Rollin (Clerk of the Council) and to Mr Margeirison (Engineer and Surveyor). Finally, I must thank everyone on the staff of Bolsover U.D.C. for their help and courtesy throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During the first three months of 1967 some general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Unfortunately there have been no further notifications since the end of March and it looks as though this voluntary notification has ended. I am sorry about this because home accidents are important as a cause of many, many deaths and countless injuries. Still, we must be grateful to those doctors who have taken the trouble to notify home accidents to us.

Below, I analyse those accidents notified in the first quarter of 1967 :—

Number notified - 20.

Degree of Injury

Trivial—1. Moderate—15. Severe—4.

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1 ... 1	4 ... 3	25-44 ... 4
1 ... -	5- 9 ... 1	45-65 ... 6
2 ... 2	10-14 ... -	65 plus
3 ... 1	14-24 ... 2	

Cause of Accidents

Falls	8
Cuts	3
Burns and Scalds	2
Foreign body in eye	2
Trapping oneself	2
Swallowing poison	2
Hitting oneself with tool	1

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	Swallowing poison	1
Under 2	Falls	1
	Trapping oneself	1
Age 3	Foreign body in eye	1
Age 4	Fall	1
	Swallowing poison	1
	Burns	1
Age 5-9	Fall	1
Age 10-14		Nil
Age 14-24	Fall	1
	Trapping oneself	1
Age 25-44	Falls	3
	Cuts	1
Age 45-65	Cuts	2
	Falls	1
	Burns	1
Age 45-65	Hitting oneself with tool	1
	Foreign body in eye	1

Comments

1.—If the above rate of notification had been maintained throughout the year the total for 1967 would have been slightly higher than that for 1966. I am convinced that the number of home accidents is not decreasing. Home accidents cause tragedy and misery. Any steps to prevent them are well worth taking.

2.—Although the number notified is smaller the chief cause is again falls. It has been so in the past and will be so in the future. It is very nice to stand on your own two feet. The operative word is stand. Care should always be taken against falling. And we should remember that what is a trivial trip at age 25 can be fatal at age 65 plus.

3.—As you can see from the degree of injury table, nineteen out of twenty accidents caused moderate injury at least. As in previous years home accidents are an important cause of injury.

4.—Swallowing poison; here, you must remember that one man's meat is another man's poison. The two poisons were penicillin capsules and sweets given to a four month old baby.

5.—I remain firmly convinced that home accidents should be made notifiable by statute. I am certain that we could prevent a tremendous amount of ill health, misery and injury.

ENVOI

This is the last Annual Report I shall write for Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne. I am leaving to take up another appointment. There is sadness in my leaving because I have been happy here. During my thirteen years as your M.O.H. there have been many changes. We have had our successes and our failures but we have always tried and you cannot really say much fairer than that.

Now, there are a few things I would like to throw out for discussion in this, my last report. As always, I do not expect what I say to be taken as gospel nor even to be agreeable to everyone. All I do is open a subject by giving my views. Then I hope all who read the report will think things through and form their own opinion. To begin :—

1. Dustbinmen.

I do not think there is a less glamorous job on God's Earth than collecting the refuse of your fellow men. Nor do I think there are many more necessary tasks. Recently, France has been torn by strife. Did you see the photos of the refuse piling up in the streets? Did you read of the fears of an epidemic because of this? There could have been, because there is at least one rat for every Parisian. And rats plus plenty of refuse are ideal for infection. Take that technological marvel, New York. That great modern city was brought to her knees by a strike of refuse collectors. You must agree with me that refuse collection is of the first importance.

Because our binmen work well, we have not had the troubles described above. I praised them in an annual report some years ago and I am pleased to do so in my last report. Therefore I was very pleased when Bolsover introduced a proper bonus scheme for their men.

The essence is that the harder they work the more they are paid. If some are off sick and the others pull their socks up they are suitably rewarded—as they damn well should be. Similarly they gain if they make up time after public holidays. Everyone is happier now. The men get more money, the bins are emptied quickly and a lot more routine work can be done.

I salute Bolsover for being the first of my authorities to do this and I hope it will not be long until the others follow suit. As I said in the beginning there are many more glamorous jobs and there are many requiring much more skill but I repeat there are not many which are more necessary for the wellbeing of the community.

2 Unfit Houses

In 1965 I forecast that there were many more houses which would need to be dealt with as being unfit. I wish I could forecast the pools with equal success. In 1967 Blackwell decided to take action over some 300 houses and decided there were many more to come. Also, Clowne decided there were about 150 which were unfit. In Bolsover, some 50 odd remain to be dealt with. So, this remains a problem of great magnitude.

A great problem but I refuse to believe it is insoluble. There must be some way by which we can build houses more quickly and more cheaply. There are many things to be proud of in Britain but I do not think we can, as yet, be proud of our housing and I think everyone who disagrees either has very low standards or goes around with his eyes shut. I believe everyone should have a decent home to live in. And, having got one, it must be kept in good repair and, just as important, it must be kept up-to-date as far as facilities and amenities are concerned. We have dealt with a terrific number of unfit houses locally and nationally. But, there are many

many more remaining. We must not sit back on our laurels. This is still a great problem and, for the sake of each and every family living in an unfit house, we must attack it with the utmost urgency.

3 Not too much Piety.

This follows in a logical progression from the above! In 1967 I attended a conference where the M.O.H. of a large county borough dismayed his audience by telling them that many houses in his town had large new T.V. sets but did not have fire guards. The audience were stunned and showed their disapproval. Of course, they and the M.O.H. are right — logically a fire guard (where there are young children especially) should come before a T.V. set. But, (and there is always a but) the M.O.H. then enlarged the picture. He said that many of the houses did not have a poison cupboard but he admitted that many of the houses really just did not have room for such a cupboard. Doesn't this alter the picture?

I know the town in question. Undoubtedly it has many very poor houses. In addition it has an unemployment rate way above the national average. Therefore, many of the people must have a pretty drab life. So, maybe there is a reason for the T.V. set after all. In the same situation many of those who disapproved might find themselves clutching at any chance to add some colour and escape to their humdrum existence.

Mr Quintin Hogg said that politicians must not be po-faced. The same goes for public health. Obviously it would be fine if people always put necessities before luxuries. All I am saying is that we must not be too quick to judge. There is a book called "Public Health is People". We must never forget this and where people are concerned, we must try not to be too priggish and pious.

4. Tolerance

Some years ago I wrote in my report that prejudice was a killing disease. I can still remember the jolt I got when I realised that this statement, which was made by an internationally respected psychiatrist, was true. Then, I appealed to everyone to be tolerant and to eschew thinking that all - are - . We are all different regardless of colour or creed, and we should never be lumped together in colour or creed. Since then things here got worse in the nation (not in our districts thank God). But, it's all so silly to be prejudiced as I hope to show.

I spent Easter, 1968, in Glasgow. This maligned city is in fact very well endowed with large and beautiful parks. One of these is Kelvingrove Park. Easter was blessed with good weather and the park was full of Glaswegians. Glaswegians of all ages, shapes, colour and sizes. It was like a league of nations. And, there was no racial discrimination or violence. As one would expect there were a lot of football games going on. I saw one lad of 8 or so who was really outstanding. He will play for Scotland some day even though he is a full blooded African. In another field Scots boys were advising 'Garfield' to get stuck in. He did so with a will. He was an Indian playing football (not cricket despite his name) and he was being encouraged by Scots to tackle Scots - no discrimination there. So, really, isn't it silly to discriminate?

I have been praising Glasgow and so far as I know there has been no race trouble in Glasgow. There are many other examples, like the white transport workers giving a party for a Pakistani colleague who had saved up to go home on holiday. Yet this very tolerance only gives more point to the intolerance shown in Glasgow between Protestant and Catholic. This to my way of thinking really shows the stupidity of intolerance. You have people in Glasgow ridiculing people in parts of England because they are intolerant of religious differences. Isn't the whole thing crazy?

It would be lovely if everybody liked everybody else. If we cannot achieve this at least let us not hate everybody else who is different in some way from ourselves. I must stress that there is no problem in our districts. We do have people of different races and colours. To the best of my belief there is no discrimination nor animosity shown to them. Indeed I am very proud of the way they have been treated both officially and unofficially. If my words help to keep this up I shall be gratified indeed.

Finally, one example of how things ought to be. There was a radio programme called "Listen to this space". It dealt with discrimination and pointedly pricked it with the rapier of satire. One letter they received was from a Pakistani who lived in Skye. He said he guessed he was integrated because "When they call me a Black B I call them a White B, and then we go and have a drink together. That is how we must make it be.

5 Bread and Butter Surgery

When I was an undergraduate I was taught by a surgeon who used the above phrase to describe common surgical procedures like hernia and varicose vein operations (another surgeon called it good honest carpentry). He meant that he got his bread and butter from such operations. But, so too does the patient. These normal common procedures can allow a man or woman to go back to work or to lead a full life again. They are indeed good honest carpentry.

We have now seen the opposite end of the scale. You could describe heart transplantation as caviare surgery. There has been a lot of debate about the ethics of heart transplant surgery. I think we should also look at the economic side. I find it hard to believe that it will repay the expense involved or be worthy of the surgical and nursing skill and time it demands. I think you get far more return from bread and butter surgery. And, while there are long waiting lists for common operations, I do not think heart transplants are sound economically.

6 Clean Air Irony

Some years ago the whole Country was divided into white and black areas for the purposes of the Clean Air Act. Blackwell was white, while Bolsover was made a black (many of us would have disputed this difference right at the start). Well, towards the end of 1967 and on the same day White Blackwell decided to make the whole district smokeless (over 20 years or so). While Black Bolsover decided to go no further over smokeless zones. There is irony for you.

But, of course, this is local democracy at work. And if you live in a democracy you must accept majority rule. So, although I am very much in favour of clean air, I cannot help but admire Bolsover Councillors for sticking to their guns (and I admire these Bolsover Councillors who have consistently voted in favour of clean air). Blackwell have decided to accept the theory of clean air and to put it into practice. Bolsover have always said they accepted the theory but said it was too dear to put into practice. And, there is a lot to be said for their view. In our area, coal is very much cheaper than any smokeless fuel.

Fortunately the above is not the end of the matter. The irony has continued. Bolsover have been slow (from the enthusiast's view) but it begins to look as they have been right. Experiments are now taking place with a fire which may burn **very cheap** coal smokelessly. I hope they are successful. Then, Bolsover, having accepted the theory, will be able to put it into practice like Blackwell.

I am firmly convinced that atmospheric pollution causes ill health and dulls life. I hope Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne will be free from it in the foreseeable future, even though I shall not be there to enjoy it.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	4,526
Population (Census 1961)	11,770
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1967	11,820
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967)	3,760
Rateable value (end of 1967)	£413,432
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1967	£1,604

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	166	89	77
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected) 13.6.			
Illegitimate Live Births	6	5	1
(Per cent of total live births) 3.6.			
Stillbirths	4	2	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 23.5.			
Total Live and Still Births	170	91	79
Infant Deaths			
(deaths under one year)	7	7	—
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			42
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			24.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			24.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)			47
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil

Comments

The number of births and the birth rate are both less than last year. Similarly, the percentage of illegitimate live births is also less than in 1966. Our birthrate has a ratio to the national birth rate of 0.77.

We have had seven infant deaths in Bolsover this year. This has been a bad year because in 1966 there were two and in 1965 there was none. Four babies died under the age of one week. In three of these prematurity played a major part in the death. The other one died from multiple congenital abnormalities. Three infants died between the age of one week and one year. Two died from respiratory disease and the third from congenital heart failure.

Our figures and the national ones are as follows :—

	Bolsover	England & Wales
Infant Mortality rate	42	18.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	24.1	12.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	47	25.4

You will see that this year our figures compare very badly with those of England and Wales. However, I must emphasise that our figures are so small as to be insignificant statistically, in any one year.

As always I can only recommend the acceptance of good ante-natal care. It is important to seek out and accept ante-natal care. General Practitioners and the Local Health Authority are only too keen to provide ante-natal care.

It is nice to see that there has been no maternal death and indeed we have not had such a death since 1957.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
112	70	42

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 12.8 (corrected) while the national birth rate was 11.2 (provisional).

The total number of deaths is 13 less than last year. There has been a decrease of 10 male deaths and 3 female deaths.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
Cancer, Stomach	2	1
Cancer, Lung	2	1
Cancer, Breast	-	2
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	4	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	3
Coronary disease, Angina	13	10
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-
Other heart disease	5	3
Other circulatory disease	5	6
Pneumonia	5	1
Bronchitis	9	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Congenital malformations	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	4
All other accidents	3	1
Suicide	1	-

Causes of Death 1957 - 1967

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer, stomach	3	1	1	2	-	4	3	4	2	3	4
Cancer, lung	3	5	6	7	6	6	4	3	-	2	1
Cancer, breast	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	-
Cancer, uterus	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cancer, other sites	10	11	11	9	7	7	8	6	6	17	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	22	9	15	13	17	14	7	19	14	12
Coronary disease, angina	23	27	18	26	22	14	15	20	17	25	7

Causes of Death 1957 - 1967

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	2
Other heart disease	8	13	10	10	13	18	17	10	14	14	10
Other circulatory disease	11	9	4	5	7	5	6	10	0	7	11
Influenza	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	6	4	2	6	4	9	10	5	3	7	5
Bronchitis	12	7	5	11	11	7	5	9	5	9	8
Other respiratory diseases	3	5	5	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	11	7	6	5	9	6	6	9	8	9	12
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	2	2	-	2	3	3	3	-	4	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	3	1	2	4
All other accidents	4	-	1	1	6	4	6	3	4	6	2
Suicide	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the Derbyshire County Council

Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. **Analytical** — provided by the County Council.
2. **Bacteriological** — provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

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

Venereal Disease

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The water supply to the Urban District of Bolsover is provided by the North Derbyshire Water Board. This supply has been sufficient in quality and quantity throughout the year. The Engineer and Manager to the Board has very kindly sent me the following report. I would like to thank him for this and also for his co-operation throughout the year.

The supplying Authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

- a. (1) The area is supplied from the Board's Works at Hillstown and Bolsover Moor, where treatment comprises base exchange softening and chlorination. Distribution is from covered reservoirs or tanks. The resultant quality of supplied waters is bacteriologically satisfactory. Chemical and bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1967 being :—

Bacteriological	160
Chemical	160

- (2) The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes although temporary restrictions were imposed on the use of hose pipes.

- (b) Before being brought into service all new mains were washed out and disinfected and samples taken to confirm the efficiency of the operation. No other action was necessary in respect of post treatment contamination.

- (c) Chemical results vary with location due to the fact that two supply systems are involved and approximate ranges of characteristics are as follows:—

pH	7.4 - 8.2
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	90 - 230 mg/l.
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	150 - 180 mg/l
Chloride (Cl.)	40 - 130 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	0.1 mg/l

- (d) The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency, and analyses on the supply waters at source, in distribution and after overnight contact with lead service pipes have yielded figures within the recently revised acceptable lead concentration.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE

DISPOSAL

I have to thank the Surveyor for the following notes.

The Minister's Engineering Inspector held a two-day inquiry at Bolsover in the first week of January, 1968. He considered the Council's proposals to rebuild the Bolsover Sewage Works and the Shuttlewood Sewage Works, to eliminate the Stanfree Sewage Works and provide a pumping station which would pump to the new Shuttlewood Sewage Works.

He also considered the Council's proposals for bringing up the standard of the sewers of the district. These schemes had been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

At the present time the effluents produced by existing sewage plants barely achieve Royal Commission standards.

The Council were complimented on the standard of maintenance of their plants and pumping stations.

The Council now await the Minister's findings.

HOUSING

During the year 25 new houses were completed in the Urban District. 8 were built by the Council and 17 by private development. This is 3 less than in 1966. I was not happy then so I am less happy now. I would like to see more and more houses being built, but, I do appreciate there are financial difficulties of a high degree. But, I think we need a national attack on the cost of house building. Surely there must be some way by which we can cut down the cost.

CONVERSIONS

No conversions were made during the year although this is not as bad as it sounds because there are only nine houses left in the district with pail closets. Nine out of a total of some 3,750 is not bad at all.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk, Meat and Other Foods

An account of the supervision of milk, meat and other foods will be found in the Public Health Inspector's report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - 1951

No action was taken during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The Ministry has requested information about the above. There is no common lodging house in the Bolshover Urban District.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 29 factories registered in Bolsover Urban District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. **Inspections** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	24	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	20	59	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' Premises.)	5	22	—
Total	29	105	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc	1	—

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1967

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified.									
	At Ages - years									
	Total	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 upwards
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. (Non-Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	25	3	6	4	3	3	4	..	2	..
Whooping Cough	19	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	1	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	50	5	9	8	4	8	10	1	4	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

There has not been a case of diphtheria in Bolsover since 1948. We can keep this happy state of affairs by having our children immunised against diphtheria. In this connection I have to report that 172 primary immunisations against diphtheria were completed in 1966.

I firmly believe that children should be immunised against diphtheria and I urge all parents to take advantage of immunisation.

Measles

This year we had only 25 cases of measles. The great majority of these were very mild and soon recovered.

Poliomyelitis

Again, there was no case of poliomyelitis. I can only repeat that it is my belief that all who are eligible for vaccination against this illness, should accept vaccination as soon as possible. Vaccination can now be done by mouth.

Whooping Cough

I am sorry to report that there were 19 cases of whooping cough in 1967. This is the most we have had in any one year for some time. Whooping cough can at the worst be a killing disease and at the best a distressing one. As with diphtheria and poliomyelitis, I would urge parents to have their children protected against whooping cough. We cannot guarantee 100 per cent protection but we can help a lot.

Scarlet Fever

Again we had a quiet year with only 5 cases notified. These were very mild and caused no complications.

Food Poisoning

I am very pleased to report that there have been no cases of food poisoning notified to me in 1967.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...								
1 ...								
5 ...								
10 ...								
15 ...								
20 ...								
25 ...								
35 ...								
45 ...								
55 ...								
65 & upwards								
Total								

It is very pleasing to see the blank table above. To have no new cases reported is very satisfactory. Let us hope for more years like this. In addition to no new case we have had no deaths from tuberculosis. Truly, 1967 has been a good year.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the Year 1967

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1967.

During the year, 25 new houses were built in the Urban District, being three fewer than in the previous year. The Council built two houses for Wardens adjacent to existing bungalows for older persons and six two-bedroomed flats, these flats being the first homes for normal letting erected by the Council since the beginning of 1963. For quite a number of years the total of new houses erected in the Urban District has been disappointingly low, but there are now indications that a higher rate of house building will soon be achieved. The Council are preparing a scheme for building about forty homes on land on Hill Top and more private development is now taking place on several sites in the Urban District. I look forward to reporting an increase in the erection of new homes in the next few years.

It is pleasing to report that a larger number of houses were improved with grant aid, especially as the proportion of rented houses again exceeded those which

were owner occupied. To the end of 1967, 518 privately owned houses had been improved, and in several streets in the district only a few houses now remain to be dealt with. There are indications that greater emphasis will soon be placed by the Government on the systematic and compulsory improvement of suitable older houses and on the removal of the remaining unfit houses. The overall shortage of houses is not now so acute, the main problem is to bring the better older houses up to modern standards and to clear away those poorer houses which are either unfit or incapable of being improved.

There was a further fall in the number of animals slaughtered in the three small slaughterhouses in this area. For several months operations were limited by restrictions on the movement of animals imposed as a result of the foot and mouth disease outbreak.

No further progress was made on implementing the Council's domestic smoke control programme. Certain new developments are taking place which could have a great bearing on the drive to reduce atmospheric pollution. A Clean Air Bill before Parliament will grant new powers to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to introduce an element of compulsion and the National Coal Board appear to be successfully developing a new appliance capable of burning coal smokelessly—this could be of paramount importance in the mining districts.

A regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year, but during autumn difficulties arose in retaining and recruiting suitable men for refuse collection work. This is not an attractive job and the service could not have been maintained without the loyal co-operation of regular employees. Serious thought was given to devising some scheme to recompense the teams

who are required to work short handed, with the object of cutting down the need to engage temporary workmen and enabling the Council to recruit and retain a decent type of man for refuse collection work.

I am, Mr Chairman and Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. H. WALTON,

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing inspections, etc., undertaken during the year 1967 :—

Inspection of houses for nuisances and defects	...	324
Revisits to houses	... ..	392
Visits in connection with improvement of houses	...	192
Visits re water supply	... ..	12
Visits to infectious disease cases	... ..	11
Milk Distributors and Dairies	... ..	39
Slaughterhouses — Meat Inspection	...	295
Butchers Shops	... ..	32
Bakehouses	... ..	6
Fried Fish Shops	... ..	5
Other Food Preparing Premises	... ..	66
Food Shops	... ..	142
Market Stalls	... ..	162
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	68
Inns and other Public Buildings	... ..	8
Factories and Workplaces	... ..	118
Knacker's Yard	... ..	16
Schools	... ..	7
Controlled Refuse Tips	... ..	68
Colliery Spoil Banks	... ..	7
Clean Air Act — Smoke Observations	...	5
Clean Air Act — Smoke Control Area	...	76
re Atmospheric Pollution	.. ..	14
Moveable Dwellings	.. ..	19
re Keeping of Animals	.. ..	12
Shops Act	.. ..	9
Petroleum Licensing	.. ..	62
Drainage Works	.. ..	102
to Public Baths	... ..	21
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	86
Interviews with owners, contractors, etc.	...	205

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS

The following table shows the defects remedied -as a result of action under the Housing and Public Health Acts

Defects in connection with :—

House roofs	...	...	...	...	29
Chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	12
Eaves, gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	30
Pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	24
Yard paving	...	...	...	...	16
Waste pipes	...	...	...	...	12
Internal wall and ceiling plaster	...	...	...	...	109
Windows and sash cords	...	...	...	...	20
Doors	...	...	...	...	7
Floors	...	...	...	...	19
Staircases	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking ranges and fireplaces	...	...	...	...	24
Sinks	...	...	...	...	12
Rising or penetrating dampness	...	...	...	...	46
Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	19
Drains and inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	62
Water closet pedestals	...	...	...	...	19
Closet flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	16
Walls and fences	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	109

In connection with the foregoing defects 164 informal notices and nine statutory notices were served.

HOUSING

One of the major responsibilities of a local authority is to protect and promote the health of the inhabitants of its area, and it is of the utmost importance to ensure sufficient good houses in its district where people can live contented and healthy lives. In the past two decades great strides have been made in improving the standard of housing in this area, but the responsibilities of the local authority will always be of topical concern because the demand for better designed and better equipped homes rises with succeeding generations. To achieve this objective requires the erection of houses and bungalows for letting and nowadays this is left almost entirely to local authorities; those families who aspire to own their homes should be able to buy new houses and be afforded a reasonable choice; those older houses which must continue in use, however fast new houses are built, should be kept in good repair and be provided with modern amenities; and those houses which are not acceptable as suitable living accommodation by present day standards should be removed and replaced as quickly as possible.

We may never reach the stage where every individual family has a perfectly satisfactory home, but the nearer we come to achieving that target the greater progress we shall have made in protecting and promoting the health and happiness of the inhabitants of this district.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

During 1967, 25 new houses were built in the Urban District, this representing a decrease of three when compared with the previous year. Eight of the new houses were built by the Council, two were for Wardens close to groups of old people's bungalows and the remaining six were two-bedroomed flats built at Shuttlewood, these flats being the only houses built by the Council for normal letting since the beginning of 1963. Seventeen of the new houses were erected by private developers, being nine fewer than in the previous year and the lowest total since 1961.

The total of 25 new houses built during 1967 is a disappointingly low figure, when it is known that new record levels of house building throughout the country were achieved during that year. The rate of house building in this area has been low for a number of years. During the past twenty years 1,223 new houses have been built, and of these only 294, less than a quarter, have been built during the past ten years, whereas 932 houses were built in the previous ten years, when the difficulties of the post-war period were more manifest. The Council now find themselves in the unenviable position of having two large areas earmarked for housing development and both have been rendered unstable by mining operations—in fact there is at the present time very little land available for immediate housing development. The limited number of new houses built in recent years has slowed down the implementation of the Council's slum clearance programme and has resulted in many young married couples having to make their homes outside the Urban District.

In the immediate post-war period there was a rise in the birth rate and babies born at that time have since grown up and reached the age of marriage. In 1947, 236 babies were born in this district and now, twenty years later in 1967, when many of these young people must be contemplating marriage, the erection of 25 new houses must have fallen far short of the demand.

It is to be hoped that the difficulties in the way of housing development will be comparatively short-lived, and that a more ambitious building programme can be commenced to provide better homes for those who now live in unfit houses and to encourage young married couples to remain in this district. This area cannot afford to fall behind in the drive to provide good homes, whether for renting or for sale.

Nowadays, an ever increasing proportion of the population have the desire to own their own homes, and

and especially is this the case with young couples starting married life; an increase, therefore in the number of new houses erected for sale would be particularly gratifying. Of the 1,226 houses built in this district during the last twenty years, only 233 (less than one in five) have been built by private developers. Of these 233 houses built for private ownership, 158 were erected during the past ten years compared with 75 houses built in the previous ten years. Private development therefore has been increasing, in fact it has doubled over the past decade. It is hoped that this rate of increase can be maintained and if the figure can be doubled over the next five years so much the better

There remains a need for new houses to replace those which still have to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme, and more houses will be required in the coming years to replace those older houses which may not be unfit by present day standards, but which are not worth improving.

At the end of 1967, the number of houses in the Urban District had risen to 3,760 and of these 1,338 have been built since the war — 834 erected by the Council, 256 by the Coal Industry Housing Association and 248 for private ownership. No further progress was made during the year on plans to redevelop a cleared site in Castle Street and High Street but steps were taken to acquire a site on Hill Top to provide a number of bungalows quite close to the central area of the town.

REMOVAL OF UNFIT HOUSES

In the past, the Council's slum clearance programme has made most progress when new houses were being built to provide alternative accommodation for the families who were having to leave their old homes. During recent years the Council have built very few new houses, and progress made on removing unfit houses has therefore been very much reduced

During 1967 no action was taken to deal with further unfit houses which remain in the Council's slum clearance programme but it was possible to carry out the rehousing of a number of families who were occupying houses which had been represented as being unfit in previous years.

Woodhouse Road Clearance Area

An official representation in respect of the eleven houses numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Woodhouse Road, was submitted to the Council in February, 1964. The Council decided to negotiate the purchase of these properties, but as many of them are owner occupied and some of these are foreign nationals, the difficulties experienced were exceptional. Two of the houses had been purchased to the end of 1966 and the purchase of a further seven was completed in 1967. In the case of the remaining two houses a compulsory purchase order was submitted to and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1967. By the end of the year all the houses had been vacated and this involved the rehousing of eight families, totalling 32 persons. At the end of the year the only action remaining to be completed in respect of this clearance area was the demolition of the buildings and the clearance of the site.

Bolsover Road, Shuttlewood Clearance Area

An official representation in respect of four houses numbered 96, 98, 100 and 102 Bolsover Road, Shuttlewood was submitted to the Council in April, 1966. The Council again decided to negotiate the purchase of these properties as the clearance area site is immediately opposite to one on which six Council flats were being erected. By the end of the year agreement had been reached on the purchase of these four houses and the three families, totalling eight persons, who were living in the houses were rehoused in the new flats erected by the Council immediately adjacent to their former homes. At the end of the year therefore the only outstanding action in respect of this clearance area was the demolition of the buildings and the clearance of the site.

Individual Unfit Houses

No official representations in respect of individual unfit houses were submitted to the Council during 1967.

During the year eleven families, totalling 40 persons were rehoused from unfit houses, and at the end of the year all the unfit houses in respect of which slum clearance action had been taken had been vacated.

The Council now own 1,147 houses, flats and bungalows and in recent years the number of these dwellings becoming available for re-letting has been growing. A few years ago there were in the region of twenty to thirty normal re-lets every year, in 1966 the figure reached 48 re-lets and in 1967 it rose to 52. Towards the end of the year the Council were asked to consider the implementation of a further stage of its slum clearance programme using re-lets in its existing Council houses for the purpose of providing alternative accommodation for the families who would be displaced. No agreement was reached on this proposal at that time but I am hopeful that in the very near future it may be possible to make some further progress on reducing the number of unfit houses in the area.

The last programme for clearance of unfit houses was drawn up in December, 1961, when it was estimated that a total of 122 unfit houses remained to be dealt with. At the end of December, 1967, there still remained 55 unfit houses where no action had been taken and an early reduction in this total would be most welcome. During 1967 the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked for estimates of the number of houses which were capable of being improved and the number of houses which might not be capable of improvement. It was estimated that there are in this district some 246 houses which do not readily lend themselves to being improved to a higher standard and there is a possibility that these houses will have to be dealt with under slum clearance

powers in the years to come. It is possible that really ambitious improvement proposals could save many of these houses from demolition but some of those sub-standard houses will inevitably form the slums of the future. They may not be unfit by present standards, but as the number of unfit houses in the country is steadily reduced the question of reviewing and raising the standard of unfitness will arise and this will have a marked effect on the number of houses to be dealt with under slum clearance powers and the number of new houses which are required as alternative accommodation. It demonstrates that the drive to secure better housing conditions is a continuing problem which will further increase the demand for new houses.

Improvement of Houses

Fifty-seven privately owned houses were improved during 1967, all under the standard grant scheme. Of the houses improved 28 were owner occupied and 29 were tenanted.

The total amount paid in grant was £7,249, an average of almost £132 per house. The amenities provided by means of standard grants were 56 inside water closets, 42 complete hot water systems, 47 wash hand basins, 45 baths and 29 food stores. In 13 cases the works involved the extension of the house or conversion of existing out-buildings to provide new bathrooms. The following table shows the number of private houses in the Urban District which have been improved under the grant schemes :—

		Owner-Occupied Houses	Tenanted Houses	Total Houses Improved
1954		3	—	3
1955		25	40	65
1956		23	6	29
1957		15	4	19
1958		19	6	25
1959		32	—	32
1960	(Standard Grants)	15	—	
	(Discretionary Grants)	3	6	24
1961	(Standard Grants)	15	1	
	(Discretionary Grants)	6	1	23
1962	(Standard Grants)	27	22	
	(Discretionary Grants)	4	8	61
1963	(Standard Grants)	40	20	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	—	61
1964	(Standard Grants)	22	9	
	(Discretionary Grants)	2	1	34
1965	(Standard Grants)	19	26	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	13	59
1966	(Standard Grants)	11	14	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	—	26
1967	(Standard Grants)	28	29	57
		312	146	518

During 1967, sixty applications for standard grant were approved by the Council and at the end of the year there were 35 cases where the works had not been completed

In 1967 there was a return to a more satisfactory number of houses improved following a rather disappointing total for the previous year. For the third successive year, the number of tenanted houses which were improved exceeded those which were owner occupied, and I should like to think that this could become a permanent feature of the improvement work being carried out in this district. For a long time it has been evident that grants for the improvement of housing accommodation have had more appeal to a person living in his own house than to the landlord of tenanted houses. We have now reached the position in this district where there are a number of streets in which the majority of the suitable houses have already been improved, and most of those that remain to be done are tenanted houses. In the case of several streets determined efforts were made during 1967 to persuade the owners of the houses not already improved to take advantage of the grants available for installing modern amenities in their houses. It was possible to make some reasonable progress in this direction but there were several cases where the owners of tenanted houses were very old people without the necessary capital to undertake improvement works and offers to arrange for loans to cover the cost of the works were of no avail. In three such cases, involving a total of twelve houses where virtually all the adjacent houses had already been improved, the Council undertook to enter into negotiations with the owners with a view to acquiring these houses and subsequently carrying out improvement works. In no case had these negotiations been concluded by the end of 1967.

It is now generally accepted that the basic amenities of hot water and indoor sanitation are no longer a luxury, they are regarded as essential to a decent and healthy life and should be available to all. The great

majority of the older houses in this country must remain in use for many years to come and every effort should therefore be made to provide suitable older houses with modern amenities where the occupants can live in greater comfort. A large proportion of these older houses are occupied by middle-aged and elderly people who have little prospect of being offered the tenancy of modern Council houses. The comfort and welfare of these families has become an increasingly urgent problem, as, generally speaking, the houses they occupy are of a lower standard than those offered to the tenants of Council houses or of owner occupied houses throughout the country. During 1966 the Dennington Committee produced its report "Our Older Homes — A Call for Action". This report high-lighted the need to speed up the removal of unfit houses and the improvement of suitable older houses and towards the end of the year there were indications that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were preparing to give increased priority to slum clearance and housing improvement at the expense of new house building. The Ministry were informed that there still remained an estimated 599 houses in this district which were capable of being improved — quite a number of those houses being deficient only of an inside water closet and a number being deficient of an inside water closet and wash basin. There are indications that in the future greater emphasis will have to be placed on improving whole streets of houses and that some thought will have to be given to improving the environment and not simply installing a bathroom inside the house. The improvement in the standard of many of the older houses in a number of streets in this district is now very evident, but it has taken 14 years to reach a total in excess of 500 privately owned houses improved. It is to be hoped that means can be introduced to secure the more willing co-operation of landlords in having their houses improved and that the next 500 houses can be completed in half that time.

In recent years the Council have also undertaken

the improvement of a number of houses they own and the total so far dealt with had reached 79 by the end of 1967. Seventy-two of these were pre-war Council houses and the remaining seven comprise three cottages of architectural interest, two houses near the Council Depot and the conversion of a large house into two dwellings adjoining the site of the new Council Depot.

HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

The total number of Council owned ground floor flats, bungalows and smaller houses suitable for older persons now stands at 189.

The proportion of elderly persons in the community becomes greater year by year and there continues to be considerable demand for Council bungalows. Many people look forward to moving to smaller, well equipped homes later in life, and it would be a great advantage if the number of bungalows available, especially those with two bedrooms, were sufficient to allow some tenancies to be offered to couples in their late fifties, thereby enabling them to settle down in their new homes while they still enjoy reasonable health and strength.

During the year negotiations began for the acquisition by the Council of a site quite close to the town centre which would be suitable for the erection of some thirty or forty bungalows and it is hoped that progress on this development can be outlined in future reports.

A few years ago the County Council Welfare Committee erected in this district a purpose built home to provide accommodation for older and more infirm people, who are no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes. Thomas Colledge House occupies a level site quite close to the centre of the town and illustrates to local residents the type of accommodation now being provided by the Welfare Committee.

Caravans and Moveable Dwellings

During 1967 five separate licensed sites, each containing one caravan, remained in occupation throughout the year. Towards the end of the year an application was received for a site licence in respect of one caravan on land off Elmton Lane. Town planning consent in respect of this site was obtained but the issue of the licence was not authorised until the beginning of 1968.

At the beginning of the year there were four occupied standings on the Council's municipal site and in accordance with a previous decision of the Council's Housing and Planning Committee these standings were vacated early in the year. Many of the caravan dwellers who had occupied standings on the Council's site accepted the tenancy of Council houses and the former site is now being developed for light industry.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Particulars will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health of the number of cases of infectious diseases during the year and 11 visits were paid to houses where cases had occurred.

Terminal disinfection is no longer carried out, but disinfectant is available free of charge.

Verminous Premises

There was again virtually no evidence of bed bug infestation, though several houses experienced trouble from cockroaches and control measures were carried out; suitable powder and liquid insecticides are available free of charge to affected properties.

In a number of cases control measures against cock-roaches were taken at the time particular houses were being repaired and improved and this proved to be most successful.

Water Supply

Every house in the district is supplied with water from the main supply of the North Derbyshire Water Board. Eight samples of tap water were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported as suitable for drinking purposes.

FOOD & DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The number of premises in the Urban District subject to the provisions of these regulations are set out below :—

Bakehouses	1
Licensed Clubs carrying out catering	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Manufacturers of Sausages, etc.	9
Fish and 'Chip Shops	5
Predominantly Grocers Shops	44
Predominantly Greengrocers Shops	4
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery	8
Shops selling mainly Flour Confectionery	3
Dispensing Chemists	2
Butchers Shops	10

At the end of the year the premises which were fitted to comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19 were as follows :—

	Regulat'n 16	Regulat'n 19
Bakehouses	1	1
Licensed Club carrying out catering	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1	1
Manufacturers of Sausages	9	9
Fish and Chip Shops	4	5
Grocers Shops	39	44
Greengrocers	3	3
Sugar Confectioners Shops	7	7
Flour Confectioners Shops	2	3
Dispensing Chemists	2	2
Butchers Shops	9	10

During 1967, 137 visits were paid to premises used for the preparation of food and 352 visits were paid to food shops and market stalls, including 48 shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of ice cream

During the year, action continued to be taken to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and to impress upon all food traders and their staffs the vital importance of strict attention to cleanliness and hygienic practices in all aspects of the preparation and handling of food. The majority of shops in this district are combined shop and house premises of restricted size, where the hygienic storage and display of a wide variety of food and other goods give rise to problems. A few shops in the town have been modernised in recent years to provide more hygienic conditions and better facilities for the shoppers, but the majority of shops in the central area are still in old premises which were converted from other uses many years ago. A plan exists for the redevelopment of the central area of the town to provide a number of new shops, but, unfortunately, progress on achieving this objective has not yet been made

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations

These regulations were made in 1966 to come into operation at the beginning of 1967. The requirements of the regulations were considered by the Council, with special regard to the small weekly market. The Council undertook to provide a sink, wash hand basin and hot and cold water supply in a building adjacent to the site of the market and also to provide sheets for enclosing those stalls where open food is sold. This work was completed early in 1967 and subsequently seven market traders were granted certificates of exemption in respect of the requirements of certain of the Regulations.

Work was also undertaken to ensure that butchers vans, and a variety of other vehicles used for retailing open food were provided with water supplies and washing facilities.

Slaughterhouses — Inspection of Meat and other Foods

Regulations regarding Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty came into full effect in the Urban District on the 1st October, 1961, and by that date, the three private slaughterhouses had been repaired and improved to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. The effect of the new Slaughterhouses Act and Regulations is to ensure the lairing, handling and slaughtering of animals in a humane manner and to secure hygienic conditions for the handling of carcasses and offal and for efficient inspection of meat.

On the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation. The main effect of these Regulations is to place a duty on local authorities to ensure that all animals, slaughtered for human consumption, are inspected and marked before they are moved from the slaughterhouse and to allow local authorities to introduce charges for meat inspection, as a means of recouping the

cost of the service. The introduction of the Regulations created no difficulties, as a 100% inspection service had been maintained since the re-opening of local slaughterhouses in 1954, and the services of Chesterfield Corporation Meat Inspectors have always been available during my absence. The Council introduced charges of 2/6 per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep or lamb, and during 1967 the charges produced an income of £108 8 3d.

The number of animals passing through the three slaughterhouses during 1967 was appreciably lower than in previous years, due to restrictions imposed as a result of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. Most of the slaughtering continued to be done in small lots on several days of the week and slaughtering was carried out on a total of 157 days. The three slaughterhouses provide facilities for nine butchers, six with shops in the Urban District and three trading from premises in adjoining Rural Districts. During the year an estimated 2,105 pounds of meat and offals were rejected as unfit for food. For the sixth consecutive year no bovine animals in local slaughterhouses were found to be affected by tuberculosis. The virtual elimination of this disease from cattle in this country has formed the most striking feature of the meat inspection service in the last decade or so. In 1954 when local slaughtering was re-introduced, one in six of all cattle and one in three of all cows, slaughtered locally, were found to be affected by the disease.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations came into operation on the 30th September, 1966, and gave local authorities powers, for the first time, to control the hours and times of slaughtering. Consultations took place with the proprietors of the three local slaughterhouses and with the other butchers who make use of the facilities provided there, and eventually an agreement was reached on the days and times on which slaughtering would take place. These agreed times came into operation on the 1st January, 1967, and provided for almost all the slaugh-

tering being done during normal working hours, apart from an extension to 8 p.m. on Mondays in the case of one slaughterhouse, this being the day of the local cattle market when the greatest volume of slaughtering takes place. It is pleasing to report that this agreement with the slaughterhouse occupiers worked most satisfactorily and there was a distinct improvement over recent years when as much as 80% of all meat inspection had to be carried out in the evenings.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	660	2	1	1025	—	—
Number inspected	660	2	1	1025	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	169	1	—	71	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	25.6	50.0	—	6.9	—	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following amount of food, apart from meat arising in local slaughterhouses, was found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered for disposal at the Council's refuse tip :—

Cooked meat and meat products	3 lbs.
Canned meats	4 tins—38 lbs.
Frozen Foods	110 packets
Frozen chickens	11—39½ lbs.
Cheese	122½ lbs.

Milk and Dairies Administration

The sale of non-designated milk is prohibited in this district, by virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Specified Area (No. 3) Order, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1954.

With one exception, all milk produced at the dairy farms in this district is collected by dairy companies for pasteurisation or sterilisation. One milk producer bottles some of the milk at his farm and retails it locally as untreated milk, the rest of the milk being sold to a dairy company. From this particular farm nine samples of untreated milk were obtained during the year and all satisfied the methylene test and ring test for brucella abortus.

Four samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from local distributors and were submitted for examination; all were satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Derbyshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and the County Analyst, Mr J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied details of samples taken as follows :—

“46 samples, including 9 milks were taken under the above Act in the area of the Bolsover U.D.C. during the year 1967.

One sample of milk contained a trace of added water. Further samples were satisfactory.

One Jelly and one sample of sweets each contained the non-permitted colour, Blue VRS. In each case the Manufacturers were cautioned".

Bacteriological Examination of Samples

There is one small manufacturer of ice cream in this district and during the year seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, with results as follows :—

Provisional Grade 1	6
Provisional Grade 2	-
Provisional Grade 3	-
Provisional Grade 4	1

On 11 occasions samples from the inlet and outlet ends of the Public Baths were submitted for bacteriological examination. On seven occasions the samples were reported as completely satisfactory, but on the remaining four occasions the plate count at the outlet end of the baths was very slightly in excess of the recommended standard, though no coliform organisms were isolated. Five times during the year samples from the Baths were submitted to the County Analyst for determination of the chlorine content and these verified the efficiency of the chlorinating equipment in use.

Seven samples of water from the main supply of the North Derbyshire Water Board were submitted for examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Seven samples of locally bottled orange juice were all reported as satisfactory.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in this district.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises operating in this district.

Slaughter of Animals Act

At the end of 1967 11 persons held licences to slaughter or stun animals in slaughterhouses or knackers yards.

Knackers Yards

Sixteen visits of inspection were paid to the Knacker's Yard. This is a rather small business in a very remote part of the district, and it was conducted in as satisfactory manner as its nature and location permit.

In recent years these premises have been enlarged and improved to afford much better facilities for storage of meat, offals and waste products and to allow for ster-

ilisation of diseased meat.

Two buildings in Mill Lane, Bolsover, are licensed for lairage of animals.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One shop was licensed under the provisions of the above Act, but very little business is done there.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964, but no premises in the Urban District were licensed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into operation during 1964, its main effect being to make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in non-industrial premises, in a similar way to the Factories Act requirements covering employees in Factories. All premises covered by

the new Act were required to be registered between the 1st May, 1964 and the 31st July, 1964, local authority offices and offices at factories and schools were required to register with the Factory Inspectorate.

The table below sets out registrations as at the 31st December, 1967, and at that time almost all the registered premises had received a general inspection.

TABLE (a) — Registrations and general inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	15	15
Retail shops	-	56	48
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	4	4
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1

TABLE (b) — Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

86 — these included three reported accidents.

TABLE (c) — Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	700
Retail Shops	189
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	14
Catering establishments open to the public	14
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	2
TOTAL	929
Total Males	557
Total Females	372

The vast majority of persons employed in offices are working in a large office complex at the area headquarters of the National Coal Board. There are no large retail shops or department stores and the employees in shops are for the most part working in small businesses. The Council has a programme of redevelopment in the central area of the district to provide modern shops, etc. and a few of the larger businesses are already operating in modernised premises where conditions are usually better than in the older and smaller shops.

No new premises were registered during the year and none were removed from the list of registered premises following inspections.

Of the premises inspected during the year, only a small proportion already displayed an Abstract of the Act. Other contraventions which were brought to the occupiers attention included provision and cleanliness of sanitary conveniences, general cleanliness, insufficient lighting and provision of handrails to stairs. First aid boxes, if already provided were usually found to be below the required standard and thermometers were absent in most of the premises inspected.

Good progress was made during the year in correcting contraventions found following inspections.

Early in the year one certificate of exemption was granted in respect of the provision of sanitary conveniences in an office as new premises were to be completed in a few months time. By the end of the year these premises had been completed and contained all the necessary amenities for the employees.

During the year four accidents were reported, in all cases they were of a minor nature and on one occasion only was it necessary to carry out an investigation.

Inspections under this Act were again combined with inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations in appropriate cases.

Petroleum Licensing

62 inspections were made of premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit.

In recent years, detailed inspection of all storage installations has been undertaken to secure compliance with the Home Office Model Codes. Underground storage tanks which have been in use for over twenty years have been subjected to pressure test before renewal of the annual licences.

During 1967 a new installation was tested and brought into use at a new service station in Shuttlewood Road to replace the storage tanks at a small adjacent garage which was closed down.

At the end of 1967, 22 licences were in force, covering a maximum storage capacity of 293,268 gallons.

Rodent Control

The Department has two trained rodent operatives and one of these men undertakes regular rodent control work.

The Council undertake free treatment for rats and mice at domestic premises, and provide treatment at business premises on a rechargeable basis. Five business premises, the knacker yard and four farms, were the subject of annual contracts, and systematic inspections and treatments have resulted in all these premises being kept under control. Many of the other industrial and agricultural premises in the district have annual contracts with the rodent control operators.

The systematic survey of the district for rats and mice was continued throughout the year and the treatment of the sewers undertaken in July, 1967, revealed very little evidence of infestation. Permanent baiting points have been maintained at the refuse tip, sewage disposal works and in certain lengths of public sewer, and this method of treatment has been found to be most successful.

Rodent Control Report for Year ended December 31st, 1967

	Type of Property			
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business Premises	Agricultural
Total properties inspected ...	15	811	72	31
Number of treatments carried out				
Rats ...	8	62	6	4
Mice ...	—	25	2	—

The number of treatments carried out shows a slight decrease on the previous year. There was no major infestation and those found and treated were of a minor character. The general public now realise that a free service is offered for rodent control and co-operate wholeheartedly in the task of exterminating rats and mice.

Conversion of Pail Closets, etc

New sewerage schemes serving houses in Whaley, Whaley Common and Chesterfield Road, Shuttlewood, together with slum clearance action under Housing Act powers have drastically reduced the number of pail closets in the Urban District during the past 15 years or so. The nine remaining houses without water closets are in widely scattered parts of the district, most of them far removed from public sewers.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric pollution in this district was commenced on the 1st February, 1959, and the instruments were sited with the co-operation of officers of the Warren Spring Laboratory, now of the Ministry of Technology. One deposit gauge was sited at Hall Farm, Woodhouse Lane, in fairly close proximity to the Bolsover colliery and the carbonising plant of Coalite and Chemical Products Limited, which are the main sources of industrial pollution in the Urban District; the second gauge was sited in Moor Lane to the east of the town centre, to give records of deposited matter in one of the main residential areas. Two lead peroxide instruments were sited in Cundy Road and Moor Lane; the one in Cundy Road being not too far from the sources of industrial pollution and the one in Moor Lane being in a residential area.

The results obtained during the months of 1967 are set out below, together with monthly averages for previous years :—

Deposited Matter

(Total solids, tons per square mile)

1967	Hall Farm Woodhouse Lane	96 Moor Lane
January	8.65	6.24
February	-	8.56
March	14.71	8.39
April	40.86	8.59
May	19.39	13.69
June	10.20	8.72
July	18.39	8.32
August	21.70	6.71
September	13.30	6.98
October	12.20	5.74
November	10.30	6.65
December	13.88	7.36

1967 monthly average	16.69	7.99	tons per sq. ml.
1966 monthly average	13.51	12.18	tons per sq. ml.
1965 monthly average	12.90	12.00	tons per sq. ml.
1964 monthly average	11.85	13.29	tons per sq. ml.
1963 monthly average	11.44	9.66	tons per sq. ml.
1962 monthly average	17.57	10.09	tons per sq. ml.
1961 monthly average	15.65	9.60	tons per sq. ml.
1960 monthly average	14.35	11.23	tons per sq. ml.
1959 monthly average	15.32	11.96	tons per sq. ml.

Estimation of Sulphur by the Lead Peroxide Method.

(Mg. of SO₃ per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO₂) (Louvered cover)

1967 2 Cundy Road 96 Moor Lane

January	1.65	3.28
February	1.66	2.18
March	2.02	1.63
April	1.30	1.72
May	0.74	1.68
June	0.75	1.15
July	0.58	0.89
August	0.70	0.95
September	0.80	1.27
October	1.18	1.83
November	1.67	3.23
December	1.85	1.79

1967 monthly average	1.24	1.80
1966 monthly average	1.21	1.36
1965 monthly average	1.38	1.99
1964 monthly average	1.42	1.85
1963 monthly average	1.40	2.05
1962 monthly average	1.61	1.91
1961 monthly average	1.79	1.75
1960 monthly average	1.55	1.58
1959 monthly average	1.62	1.48

The deposit gauge at Hall Farm is sited some 700 yards due east of the carbonising works of the Derbyshire Coalite Company Limited, and 700 yards north east of Bolsover Colliery; these being the main sources of industrial pollution in this area and where very considerable quantities of coal are carbonised or burned. Monthly average of deposited matter at this site showed an unwelcome increase, due to an abnormal result for the month of April, when the Analyst reported that the sample contained particles which appeared to resemble rust. Without this high total for April, the monthly average would have been only marginally higher than the average for the previous year.

The deposit gauge in Moor Lane is in a residential area, about 500 yards east north east of the town centre and approximately 3,000 yards to the south east of the Coalite Works and the Colliery. The monthly average of deposited matter at this site showed a very remarkable improvement and is the lowest monthly average since records commenced in 1959. It is to be hoped that this improvement can be maintained.

Apparatus for the measurement of sulphur by the lead peroxide method has been set up in two places in the Urban District; at a site in Cundy Road on the edge of a housing estate some 1,200 yards east of the Bolsover Colliery and 1,330 yards to the east of the Coalite Works, and the second site was in the Moor Lane residential area, 500 yds. east north east of the town centre and 3,000 yds. to the south east of the Coalite Works and Colliery. Monthly averages from the Cundy Road site, which is the one nearer the industrial undertakings, have tended to decline and the improvement was virtually maintained during 1967. Results from the Moor Lane residential area showed a return to a higher level for 1967 and probably result from discharge of smoke from low level domestic chimneys.

In addition to the deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments established by the Council, Messrs Coalite and

Chemical Products Ltd. co-operate in the national survey of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The instruments are sited at the Coalite Works which is immediately adjacent to Bolsover Colliery and the results of daily measurements of smoke and sulphur are published by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology.

Smoke Control Areas

There is one smoke control order in operation in the Urban District covering an area of 86 acres which contained some 173 houses at the end of 1967. Further limited housing development took place in the smoke control area during the year, but at the time of preparing this report work has started on the erection of a further 37 houses by a private development company. The smoke control area came into operation in the first instance on the 1st July, 1963, and, after being suspended for almost a year, it came back into operation on the 1st September, 1966. No undue difficulties arose during 1967, no complaints were received of shortage of suitable fuels. Inspections were made in the smoke control area on 37 separate days during the year, and at varying times. On 29 occasions no chimneys were seen to be emitting smoke; on two occasions four chimneys were emitting smoke; on one occasion two chimneys were emitting smoke; and on five occasions a single chimney was emitting smoke. The offenders were sent polite letters drawing their attention to the requirement of the order and seeking their co-operation in diminishing atmospheric pollution.

During 1967, officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited Bolsover to discuss the progress being made on reducing atmospheric pollution — the Bolsover Urban District being a "black area" authority where the creation of smoke control areas has not been undertaken at a satisfactory rate. In 1962 the Council submitted a programme to the Ministry designed to create a series of smoke control areas, one every second year, with the intention of covering all the Urban District by 1972-73. The first such area came into existence

in 1963 and since that time the Council have been reluctant to implement any further stages of the programme. Undoubtedly, the higher price of solid smokeless fuels, when compared with the cost of coal, and dissatisfaction with the national agreement covering the issue of solid smokeless fuel in lieu of coal to mine workers, etc., living in smoke control areas, have been the main reasons for the Council's decision. One difficulty experienced in establishing the first smoke control order in this district will not arise again — in all future smoke control areas grants will be payable on converting heating appliances to burn the cheaper solid smokeless fuels, and occupiers will not be required to retain those appliances which were designed to burn only the more expensive open fire fuels. Householders will thus be able to choose, if they so wish, the more efficient closed appliances which give greater warmth and comfort and use a cheaper type of fuel. Following the visit of the Ministry's officers, the Council again discussed this matter but decided to defer consideration until a later date.

Later in the year detailed discussions were held with the North Derbyshire Area of the National Coal Board regarding proposals to prepare a scheme for the improvement of 194 of the Board's houses at New Bolsover. Particular thought was given to the heating arrangements in these houses, as it was felt that this improvement scheme could form the nucleus of a further smoke control area and the work to alter and improve the heating appliances could thus be carried out at the same time as the works required to provide bathrooms, etc. When this suggestion was reported to the Council they declined to proceed with the creation of New Bolsover as a smoke control area and, unfortunately, the Board could not be persuaded to carry out the improvement of the heating arrangements at these houses without the backing of a smoke control order and the grant which would therefore be available. I wonder whether this will come to be regarded as a lost opportunity, as the tenants of these houses will have to suffer disturbance on

two occasions — firstly the improvement grant works and secondly, one must expect, when smoke control is eventually brought to this part of the district.

There are now two developments taking place which could have far reaching effects on the reduction of pollution from domestic sources in this area. The Clean Air Bill now before Parliament will, if enacted, give power to the Minister of Housing and Local Government to direct local authorities to prepare for approval and then to implement a programme for the establishment of smoke control areas. Secondly, the National Coal Board are known to be developing an appliance which is claimed to be capable of burning raw coal smokelessly. The appliance is said to be a type of room heater complete with back boiler, and if this is satisfactorily tested and approved and found to be suitable for use in smoke control work, its development could drastically alter the establishment of smoke control areas in the mining districts. Perhaps when next year's annual report comes to be prepared we may have more knowledge of these two important developments.

I fully appreciate that there are peculiar difficulties associated with introducing domestic smoke control in mining districts, and especially in this area where the concessionary coal agreements are more generous than the national average. The national agreement to supply concessionary smokeless fuel instead of coal is regarded locally with considerable disfavour, particularly in its allowance to retired miners and widows. It should however be remembered that a large percentage of the local working population is employed in either the mining of or processing of coal, frequently in most unpleasant working conditions exposed to dirt and dust: it is therefore all the more important that the benefits which can result from reducing atmospheric pollution should be made available to those who spend so much of their working days in dirty and unpleasant surroundings. It has been calculated that the benefits to be derived nationally from a reduction in

atmospheric pollution would far outweigh the cost — this might not appear so true to a mine worker, retired miner or a widow, who is required to surrender a generous coal allowance for a smaller quantity of smokeless fuels, but we should seriously ask ourselves whether it is right to needlessly expose our families, especially the very young and the very old, to unnecessary dirt and the greater risk of chest complaints which are associated with atmospheric pollution.

Public Cleansing Service

During the year under review the Council operated

- (i) an 18 cubic yard Karrier Dual Tip refuse vehicle (purchased in 1960), with a team of five workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.
- (ii) a 12 cubic yard Karrier Bantam Dual Tip Junior refuse vehicle (purchased in 1963), with a team of five workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.
- (iii) a 1,000 gallon Karrier Yorkshire gully/cesspool emptier (purchased in 1961), on the emptying of cesspools and pail closets, the daily removal of sludge from the main sewage works, the cleansing of street gullies and the periodic flushing of sewers. Two men are employed on this vehicle.
- (iv) a Fordson super Major Tractor (purchased in 1964) with bulldozer blade, bucket and fork lift attachments on the levelling and covering of refuse at the tip and the stacking and loading of baled waste paper. At the end of 1965, a seven cubic yard covered Refuse Trailer was purchased for use with this tractor on collecting waste paper from shops and other business premises in the district.

One workman was employed whole-time on the sorting and baling of waste paper and a working Foreman carries out pest control measures, operates the free drain rodding service, undertakes vehicle maintenance and assists with all other work at times of sickness or holidays.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The regular and efficient collection and disposal of refuse is a service of vital public health importance. A weekly collection was maintained throughout the district very few complaints were received. The collection and disposal of refuse is not a pleasant or attractive occupation, especially in a mining area, where the yield and ash content are higher than average. I should like again to pay tribute to the public cleansing workmen; we are inclined to take their services for granted and it is only on very rare occasions, when something goes wrong, that we notice their existence.

It has not always been easy to maintain the regular weekly collection and some temporary labour had to be engaged during the summer holiday period and at times of sickness; some overtime working was found to be necessary following public holidays. The effects of holidays and sickness can be extremely important in a service which the public expect to be provided with unfailing regularity throughout the whole year. During 1967 annual and public holidays accounted for 314 working days and sickness and other absence amounted to 317 days — these together representing over 16% of the total working days.

Towards the end of the year difficulties arose in recruiting and retaining suitable workmen for refuse collection work. Within the space of a few months extending through autumn and winter of 1967-68, over a third of the regular employees left and as many as 13 different men were employed for varying times before suitable replacements were obtained. For about 15 years the Council have paid a plus rate of 3½d. per hour for workmen employed on public cleansing duties, originally this rep-

resented a plus rate of 10% and was sanctioned by the District Auditor. The rise in basic wage rates over these 15 years or so has rendered this 3½d. per hour plus rate less meaningful. Very serious thought was given to devising some form of incentive payment scheme to replace the local plus rate, and also to drastically reduce the need to recruit temporary workmen during periods of holiday or sickness by introducing an extra payment when the refuse collection teams are depleted. Experience has shown that temporary workmen are not particularly satisfactory, they are not used to refuse collection work and not able to take their full share of the work; obviously a temporary workman will look for permanent employment elsewhere. At the end of 1967 the Council appointed a sub-committee to discuss this matter and to consult representatives of the workmen concerned. The incentive payment scheme has since been introduced and appears to be working most satisfactorily.

All refuse is now disposed of in a disused portion of the clay pit at the New Byron Brick Company's Works, which is just outside the boundary of the Urban District. The Fordson tractor which was purchased in 1964, has proved extremely useful on the refuse tip and has resulted in considerable saving of labour. Sludge from the main sewage works is also disposed of by burial with the refuse. Having a clay bottom this tip has often provided drainage difficulties and parts have been waterlogged due to heavy rain and overflowing of the adjacent stream. During 1967 the last remaining flooded area was tipped over and no serious difficulties have arisen since that time.

Cesspool Emptying

The Council provide a service for emptying cesspools at houses not served by a public sewer. This service has been in existence for many years and a revised programme was introduced by the Council in 1965, providing for less frequent emptyings in a small number of

cases. A number of cesspools were enlarged and in other cases arrangements were made for more frequent emptyings to be carried out on a rechargeable basis should this be found necessary. This service operated quite satisfactorily during the year.

Weekly emptying of the few remaining pail closets is also undertaken by the cesspool emptying vehicle.

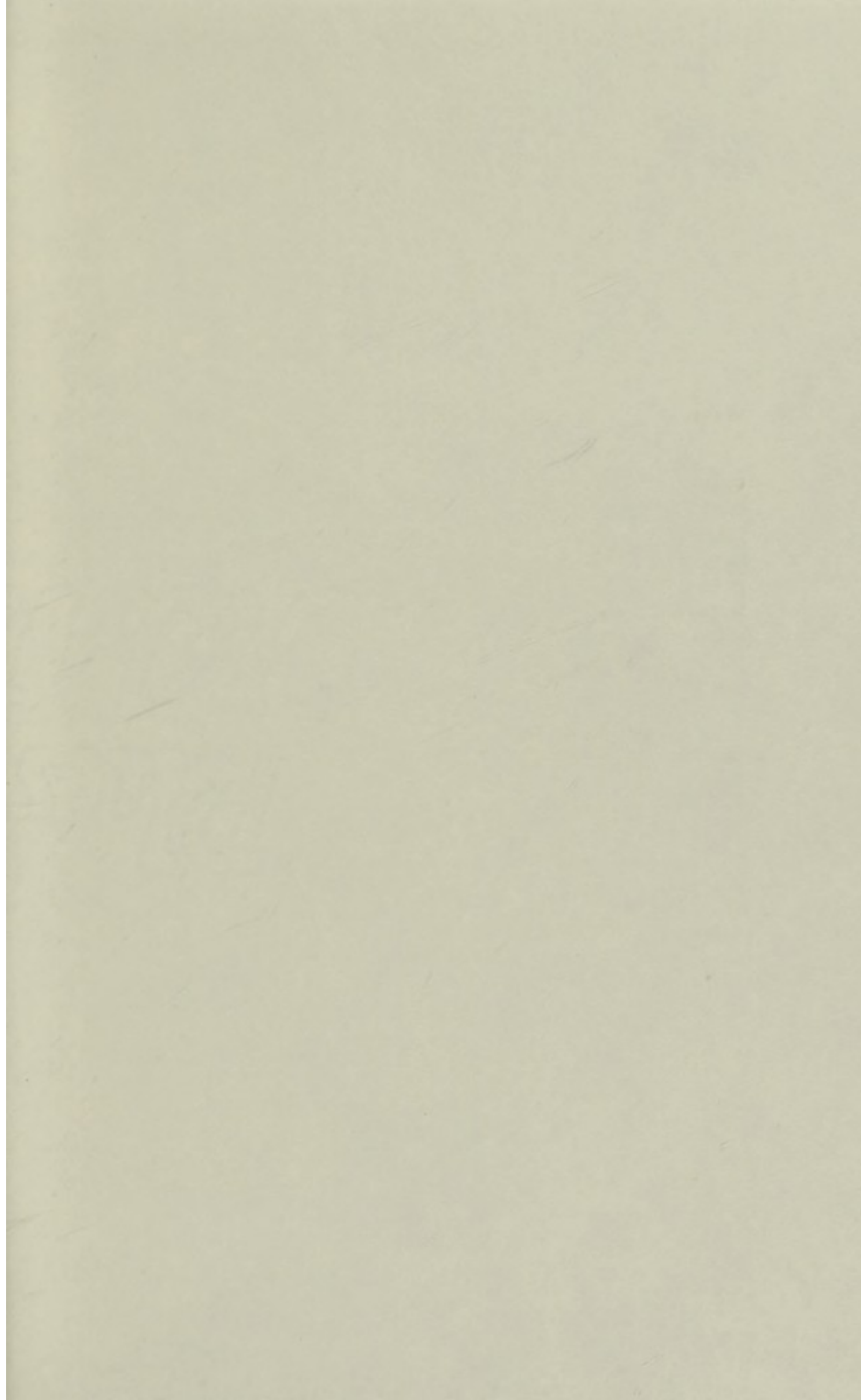
Waste Paper Salvage

Throughout the whole of the year the sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard continued to be carried out in temporary premises at Town End Farm and no progress was made on the project of establishing a new Council Depot at this site. A 5 h.p. electric baling press was purchased in the summer of 1964 when the temporary premises at Town End Farm were first brought into use. The use of this improved baling equipment has enabled greater sales to be dealt with, while restricting the increase in costs.

During the year under review there were no restrictions on the sale of waste paper, but the amount sold was 9 tons less than in the previous year. To some extent this was due to labour difficulties during the autumn and winter period and to the fact that the regular salvage baler suffered a breakdown in health and was away sick for seven months of the year under review, necessitating the employment of a replacement workman. This is the first decline in sales of waste paper for quite a number of years, but total sales were still the third highest on record and it is hoped that the upward trend can quickly be resumed.

Sales from 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968 were as follows :—

	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Waste Paper and Cardboard	193	2	0	1,718	12	6
Textiles		5	0	2	10	0
	193	7	0	1,721	2	6



cases. A number of carpenter were engaged and in other cases arrangements were made for more frequent emptying to be carried out on a fortnightly basis should this be found necessary. This service operated quite satisfactorily during the year.

Weekly emptying of the few remaining pit closets is also undertaken by the cesspool emptying vehicle.

Waste Paper Salvage

Throughout the whole of the year the sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard continued to be carried out in temporary premises at Town End Farm and no progress was made on the project of establishing a new Council Depot at this site. A 5 h.p. electric baling press was purchased in the summer of 1954 when the temporary premises at Town End Farm were first brought into use. The use of this improved baling equipment has enabled greater sales to be dealt with while restricting the increase in costs.

During the year under review there were no restrictions on the sale of waste paper, but the amount sold was 9 tons less than in the previous year. To some extent this was due to labour difficulties during the autumn and winter period and to the fact that the retail salvage dealer suffered a breakdown in business and was away sick for seven months of the year under review, necessitating the employment of a replacement workman. This is the first decline in sales of waste paper for quite a number of years but total sales were still the third highest on record and it is hoped that the upward trend can quickly be resumed.

Sales from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 were as follows:—

	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Waste Paper and Cardboard	103	2	0	17	12	3
Textiles			5	0	2	10
	103	7	0	17	14	13

