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THE HEALTH OF
CHESTERFIELD
1964





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CHESTERFIELD
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Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
Telephone No. 77232.

**His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Chesterfield.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During 1964 the work of the Department has progressed satisfactorily and it is pleasing to report that the services provided under the scheme of delegation have been consolidated.

As will be seen from the report, the highest birth rate since 1948 has been recorded and the infant mortality rate is the lowest ever recorded in the borough, the previous lowest having occurred in 1960.

A disturbing feature is the sharp rise in the deaths from cancer and in particular from lung cancer.

It is gratifying to report that the year was free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease.

During the year negotiations were taking place for the provision of an all purpose clinic and it is hoped that the Social Services Centre for the Physically Handicapped Persons will soon be completed.

My thanks are due to all members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, and in particular, Mr. G. Drabble (Chief Public Health Inspector) and Mr. G. S. Brown (Administrative Assistant) for their invaluable assistance in compiling this report.

In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness for the encouragement shown to me at all times by the Chairman and members of the various committees concerned.

H. BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1964

THE MAYOR (Councillor Edward Cyril Hancock, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. Collishaw

Councillor Mrs. Anderson

„ Ball

„ Mrs. Brightmore

„ Brocklehurst

„ Bucknall, M.B.E.

„ Fisher

„ Hooper, J.P.

„ Hurley

„ Sargeant

„ Slaney

„ Mrs. Tideswell

„ Mrs. Turner, J.P.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st December, 1964)

Medical Officer of Health:

H. Bailey, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

F. S. Rogers, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., CH.B.

Dental Officer:

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Drabble, F.A.P.H.I., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. B. Brackenbury, A.R.S.H., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Public Health Inspectors:

G. D. Yates, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

R. Sharp, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

H. Thorpe, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

J. Genn, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

T. Cooke, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. Tunnard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Senior)

Miss V. Stubbs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss K. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss E. K. Booker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. D. I. Strike, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.N. (Supervisor)
 Mrs. I. M. Slinn, S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. E. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Keelty, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. Pullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. E. Shirt, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Miss F. M. Crapper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Superintendent)
 Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.
 Miss J. A. Cox, S.R.N.
 Miss F. V. Limb, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss I. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. B. J. Wilson, S.R.N.
 Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. S. Syddall, S.R.N.
 Miss J. Adlington, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Administrative Assistant:

G. S. Brown, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerical Assistants:

R. Clark R. Watts (Welfare)

Clerks:

Miss M. Kirk	Miss I. Ashmore
Miss V. Barnett	Mrs. A. Tagg
R. Leivers	Miss C. Shaw
Miss P. Bilton	S. Wallace
Mrs. J. Osborne	Miss S. Hawkins

Welfare Foods (Part-Time):

Mrs. N. Beckett Mrs. M. Shorthouse

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare:

W. R. Knight J. B. Furniss

Craft Instructors:

D. Rodgers N. E. Smith

Home Teachers for the Blind:

Miss T. Lawrence Miss N. Nixon

Home Help Organiser:

Miss A. Pike

Rodent Operative and Disinfectors:

G. E. P. Walker

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE DIVISION OF THE CINEMAS STATIONS

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1964**GENERAL**

Area (in acres)	8,472
Population (census) 1961	67,858
Population (estimated civilian) 1964	69,590
Number of inhabited houses (1/4/65)	23,657

VITAL

Live Births (584 Male, 572 Female)	1,156
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.61
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.2
Still Births	16
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13.65
Total live and still births	1,172
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	18
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	15.57
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ —Legitimate	12.97
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ —Illegitimate	2.59
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.24
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	8.65
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.18
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—
Deaths (all causes) 464 Male, 381 Female)	845
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.14

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population of the Borough for the year 1964 is 69,590, an increase of 1,360 over the estimate for the previous year.

The increase is due in the main, to the transfer of a Government department into the town.

Natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 311, compared with 230 in the year 1963 and an average of 157 in the five years 1958—62.

Births

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,156 (584 males, 572 females) resulting in a birth rate of 16.61 per 1,000 population, which when corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor" (1.02) becomes 16.94. This is the figure to be used when comparing the rate with that for other districts or for England and Wales as a whole, which in 1964 was 18.4. The birth rate for 1964 is the highest since that of the year 1948.

60 or 5.2 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate.

Still births numbered 16 giving a rate of 13.65 per 1,000 total (live and still) births compared with 23 and a rate of 20.33 in the previous year.

Deaths

Deaths registered in the Borough, after having been corrected for inward and outward transfers, numbered 845 (33 fewer than in 1963) giving a death rate of 12.14 per 1,000 population. This rate when corrected by the "area comparability factor" (1.01) which is used for the purpose of securing comparison with other areas becomes 12.26. The rate for England and Wales was 11.3

584 or 69 per cent of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over, and of these, 349 were over the age of 75.

The chief causes of death were heart diseases 233, cancer 158, and vascular lesions of nervous system 124. The total of 158 deaths from all forms of cancer was an increase of 24 over the previous year and 52 more than in 1962.

There were 43 deaths from lung cancer (38 males, 5 females) compared with 29 in 1963 and 24 in 1962.

Respiratory diseases caused 160 deaths—pneumonia 73, bronchitis 66, other respiratory diseases 21—compared with a total of 175 in the previous year.

Deaths from suicide numbered 5 (9 in 1963) motor vehicle accidents 10 (7 in 1963) other accidents 31 (39 in 1963).

Infant Mortality

There were 18 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 15.57, by far the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough, the previous lowest being 19.41 in 1960. The rate for England and Wales was 20.0.

Thirteen of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days) and of these, 10 occurred during the first week.

In the following table, the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar-General, are given for the year:

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	15	13	2	-	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	3	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	54	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	19	12	11	-	
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	7	-	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
16. Diabetes	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	17	31	
	F	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	17	31	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	37	24	
	F	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	29	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	
20. Other heart disease ..	M	34	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	7	19	
	F	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	39	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	9	
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	9	
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
23. Pneumonia	M	32	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	21	
	F	41	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	28	
24. Bronchitis	M	46	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	18	18	
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	7	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	2	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ..	M	22	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	5	3	
	F	23	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	6	10	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
34. All other accidents ..	M	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	5	
	F	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	
35. Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Total of all causes	M	464	10	3	-	3	6	6	17	39	90	135	155	
	F	381	3	2	3	2	-	4	4	16	53	100	194	

Infantile Mortality

The following table gives details of the deaths registered during the year which were under one year of age:

Cause of death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks-3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	4	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	13	3	1	—	1	18

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Ambulance Facilities

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service in the town, and the facilities provided are efficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Laboratory Work

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary, and specimens in connection with the investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health. Both Laboratories give excellent service and co-operation.

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

It was not necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises, a person in need of care and attention. Several cases were investigated after reports from various sources but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or home nurse or by constant follow-up by a health visitor.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 50

Under this Section, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1964 no burial was arranged.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there was one registered nursing home in the Borough; providing accommodation for 6 beds.

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 357 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education remains the duty of all members of the staff in their relationships with members of the public.

Individual education in health matters is always uppermost in the minds of the trained staff during their daily tasks, through home visits by health visitors, midwives and public health inspectors. No opportunity is missed to stimulate the public interest in health matters through the use of posters and simple instructive displays. New film strips have been purchased dealing with such matters as "immunisation and vaccination" and "prevention of foot deformities". Health visitors have used the still film projector and the 16 mm. movie projector in clinics and schools. The use of a new powerful loudspeaker has improved the performance of the projector and its impact on the audience.

Parentcraft talks have been well supported. Regular showing of the award winning film "To Janet a Son" to mothers and fathers-to-be terminates a series of lectures by midwives, nurses and doctors.

Food hygiene and smoke pollution, both subjects of recent local provocative interest, have been discussed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Deputy, at various meetings and organisations. The help given by the East Midland Gas Board and the Public Health Laboratory Service by the loan of suitable films and prepared specimens for use in lectures to the general public are gratefully acknowledged.

The hazards of cigarette smoking have been explained to various youth groups using excellent films available through the Derbyshire County Council. Youth leaders were met and methods of approaching the youth of today were discussed. However, until the smoking habits of parents can be changed, it will be an uphill task to influence children against smoking.

Approaches were made by one or two senior schools regarding the education of sixth form pupils about venereal diseases, but enquiries revealed the low evidence of V.D. in the area and it was decided that the use of pamphlets and posters supplied by the Ministry and Central Council for Health Education would meet the need for the time being.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The year 1964 has been free from any outbreaks of serious epidemic diseases.

495 notifications were received during the year as compared with 649 in 1963. 425 cases of measles were notified as against 513 in the previous year. There were 30 cases of scarlet fever (62 in 1963).

There was again a complete absence of poliomyelitis in 1964 and for the fifteenth consecutive year no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified to which reference is made under Food Hygiene later in the report.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

There was nothing outstanding to report in the year 1964 except that the incidence of influenza rose rather sharply in February.

The following tables give numbers and types of cases of notifiable diseases and also age groups:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Small pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	30	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1
Erysipelas	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Measles	425	—
Whooping Cough	22	—
Pneumonia	11	2
Food Poisoning	3	—
TOTALS	495	4

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	4	4	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	30
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	4	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	43	61	69	70	158	4	2	1	—	—	—	425
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	3	3	2	2	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	46	65	76	78	186	8	3	3	1	3	5	495

Tuberculosis

22 cases of tuberculosis—19 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory—were notified. There were 4 deaths.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total ..	13	6	1	2	4	—	—	—

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during April and May. The extent of cases of suspected tuberculosis found amongst all the group's survey was again extremely low. Discovery of tuberculosis is not, however, the only function of the Mass Radiography Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart may be revealed and any cases found are reported to the medical practitioner concerned who is thus able to give immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town during 1964.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for:							
Miniature films	423	145	568	3,913	4,261	8,174	8,742
Large film recalls	8	2	10	86	60	146	156
Total attendances	431	147	578	3,999	4,321	8,320	8,898
Suspected tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic.....	3	1	4	31	12	43	47
Other conditions referred to own doctor and Gen. Hospital	4	—	4	77	59	136	140
	7	1	8	108	71	179	187

Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	5	1
Inactive Tuberculosis	2	2
Bronchial Neoplasm	3	—
Sarcoidosis	1	2
Heart Disease	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	2	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	1	1
Acute Inflammatory Condition	7	2
Pleural Thickening	1	—
Carcinoma of Larynx	1	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	—
Bronchiectasis	4	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	1
Neurofibroma	—	1
Post Radiation Fibrosis	—	1
Nil Detected	2	—

Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Inactive Tuberculosis	4	6
Heart Disease	16	34
Pneumoconiosis	27	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	1
Bronchiectasis	5	1
Hiatus Hernia	—	2
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	2	—
Acute Inflammatory Lesions	4	1
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	4	1
Eventration of Diaphragm	3	1
Thyroid Enlargement	1	1
Calcification of Pericardium	—	1
Thickened Pleura	—	1

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the United States

Assets	Liabilities
1. Cash	1. Cash
2. Bonds	2. Bonds
3. Stocks	3. Stocks
4. Real Estate	4. Real Estate
5. Other Assets	5. Other Assets
6. Total Assets	6. Total Liabilities

Statement of Income and Expenses of the United States

Income	Expenses
1. Tax Revenue	1. Interest on Debt
2. Customs Revenue	2. Government Operations
3. Postal Revenue	3. Social Security
4. Other Income	4. Other Expenses
5. Total Income	5. Total Expenses

SECTION II.

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**Child Welfare Centres**

No. of Centres provided	..	..	..	..	10
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	51
No. of children born in 1964 who attended a Centre for the first time	..	..	..	..	988
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	..	..	..	..	2,586
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	22,203
Children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	8,842
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	31,045

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other dietary supplements are available at cost price at the Centres. The distribution of welfare foods provided by the Ministry of Health is carried out from the central office in the Town Hall Clinic and from all the Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1964 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	..	..	..	..	10,722
Orange juice—bottles	..	..	..	..	14,696
Cod liver oil—bottles	..	..	..	..	1,121
Vitamin tablets—packets	..	..	..	..	1,668

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	19
No. of expectant mothers attended	..	..	..	..	633

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal clinic for the first time have a blood test taken to determine the blood group, the Rh. factor and the presence of blood disease. They also have a haemoglobin estimation test periodically and, where necessary, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

All the patients are weighed at every Ante-natal visit to detect any undue increase in weight, and unless they have been X-rayed in the course of the year at the Mass Radiography Unit they are sent to the Chest Clinic for a chest X-ray. Any abnormality found as a result of the X-ray is referred by the Medical Officer to the appropriate consultant for treatment.

Ante Natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

No. of women who attended during year:

Institution booked	..	..	..	..	279
Domiciliary booked	..	..	..	..	256

TOTAL	..	..	..	..	535
-------	----	----	----	----	-----

No. of attendances made	..	..	..	..	1,826
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	-------

Post-Natal Clinics

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	2
New cases attending	..	..	..	12
Total cases attending	..	..	..	12

Once a month a special clinic is held to which mothers are sent on medical grounds for advice with regard to family planning.

Dental Work

The following tables indicate the work that was done during the year:

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	88	60	45
Children under 5	107	53	43

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings & Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	42	116	—	—	148	—	6	—	—
Children under 5	—	74	8	—	116	49	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less are defined as "Premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight of birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from the Hospital.

No. of Premature **Live** Births notified:

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	63
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	..	..	26

No. of Premature **Still** Births notified:

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	10
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	..	..	2

Of the 63 premature babies who were born in Hospital, 4 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 57 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 26 premature babies born at home, 8 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and 7 survived twenty-eight days and of the remaining 18, all of them survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1964, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	513	517	3	3	516	520
Institutional	1,343	634	54	16	1,397	650

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/63 a scheme was commenced on the 1st January for congenital malformations observable at birth to be reported on the birth notification card. Particulars of the congenital malformations are then forwarded to the Registrar General at the end of each quarter.

During 1964 a total of 12 malformations were found in 8 children and these are listed below:

Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	2
Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	1
Mongolism	..	..	..	..	1
Defect of Spinal Cord	..	..	..	..	1
Cleft Lip	..	..	..	..	1
Talipes	..	..	..	..	2
Transposition of Great Vessels	..	..	..	..	1
Defects of Aortic Arch	..	..	..	..	1
Interatrial Septal Defect, Persistent					
Foramen Ovale	..	..	..	..	1
Defect of Uro-Genital System	..	..	..	..	1

Register of Potentially Handicapped Children

A register is kept in the department of children "at risk", i.e. who are potentially handicapped as a result of various conditions.

Some handicaps are obvious at birth, e.g. spina bifida, cleft palate, etc., as listed in the previous paragraph. Other handicaps may become evident with the passage of time, e.g. deafness, mental subnormality. Children on the register are reviewed at regular intervals and the parents advised by medical officers and health visitors, regarding the management of their particular problems.

The register is proving of great value in ensuring that treatment is obtained and in particular, future special school placements can be planned.

These special school cases are transferred from the register to the school health service records when they reach the age of two.

Many of the low birth weight and prolonged or difficult labour cases prove to make satisfactory progress and are taken off the register at an early age.

At the end of the year 123 children were on the "at risk" register.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes provided by Moral Welfare Associations.

The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement, and where necessary return to the Home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e. when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted. During the year under review, 8 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1964.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked	..	..	..	..	..	2
Doctor booked	..	..	..	..	..	511
						—
Total number of deliveries..	..	..	..	..	..	513
						—
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	..	..	..	..	..	365
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	..	..	..	..	..	480
No. of ante-natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,763
No. of post-natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	6,476
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	354
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	..	..	..	..	..	140

Records received from Midwives

Medical helps	..	..	..	..	..	13
Still births	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deaths of mothers	..	..	..	..	..	—
Deaths of children	..	..	..	..	..	—
Liability to be a source of infection	..	..	..	..	..	2

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of the Health Visiting Service is one Senior Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors who are also School Nurses, and a Clinic Nurse.

In addition to home visiting an important part of the work of the Health Visitors is that of giving advice in Mother Craft at the Child Welfare Centres.

The Hospital Authorities inform the Health Visitors of the discharge from hospital of children requiring follow-up care and the Health Visitors visit them regularly for as long as is necessary. Although there are not yet any arrangements for Health Visitors to work in conjunction with a General Medical Practitioner or group of Practitioners there is close co-operation in so far as the doctors ask the Health Visiting Service to investigate in difficult cases, particularly in connection with problem families. Any cases requiring medical treatment discovered by the Health Visitors

during the course of routine visiting or at the Clinics are referred to the family doctors.

A considerable amount of time is spent by the Health Visitors in caring for old people and there is no doubt that the social work done in this field is invaluable.

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with various statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with the care of mothers and young children, and with the care of the aged and sick. They also play a vital part in the various schemes for the care of premature infants, illegitimate children, boarded out children and adoptions.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1964:

No. of children visited during the year	..	..	4,636
First visits to infants born in 1964	..	..	1,197
Total visits to infants born in 1964	..	..	3,652
First visits to children born in 1963	..	..	1,099
Total visits to children born in 1963	..	..	3,003
First visits to children born in 1959-62	..	..	2,340
Total visits to children born 1959-62	..	..	4,703
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	102
Tuberculosis visits	..	..	81
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	..	..	2,732

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases. Their duties also include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

The laundry service for incontinent old people continues to be run by the Home Nursing Service.

The Summary of the Work of Home Nurses, 1964

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1964	..	..	302
No. of new cases nursed during the year:			
Medical	..	..	1,037
Surgical	..	..	227
Tuberculosis	..	..	19
Maternal complications	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	6
Others	..	..	—
			1,292

No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1964

328

No. of visits paid by nurses:

General nursing	..	..	..	..	..	41,816
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	2,141
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	27
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—
Others	..	..	..	..	..	39
						44,023

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**Vaccination against Smallpox**

During the year, records were received of 611 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details are given in the following table:

		AGE GROUPS						
		0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4	5-14 15 or over
(a) Primary								
Vaccinations	..	4	5	15	14	361	31	23
(b) Re-vaccinations	..	—	—	—	1	3	2	10
								56 86

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

During the year, 793 children, aged 0—5, and 15 children, aged 5—15, were immunised. Of the total 808 immunisations, 259 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 98 children were re-immunised, 61 by the Local Authority Staff and 37 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1964:

Born in year	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	Total under 15
Number immunised	231	741	749	597	585	3,004	4,303	10,210

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Age	Number of persons who have received		
	2nd inj. of Salk Vaccine or 3rd inj. of Quadruple Vaccine	3rd dose of Oral Vaccine	Total
Children born in 1964 ..	10	77	87
Children born in 1963 ..	32	630	662
Children born in 1962 ..	5	123	128
Children born in 1961 ..	1	41	42
Children and young persons born in years 1943-60 ..	6	128	134
Young persons born in years 1933-42	3	36	39
Others	4	24	28
TOTAL	61	1,059	1,120

Number of persons given 3rd inj. of Salk Vaccine or 4th inj. of Quadruple Vaccine		70
Number of persons given 4th inj. of Salk Vaccine or 5th inj. of Quadruple Vaccine		3
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after	(i) 2 Salk doses	30
	(ii) 3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk doses plus 2 Oral doses	905

B.C.G. Vaccination

(a) Contact Scheme:

No. skin tested	589
No. found positive	190
No. found negative	399
No. vaccinated	—

(b) Schoolchildren Scheme

No. skin tested	..	..	..	..	812
No. found positive	..	..	..	..	95
No. found negative	..	..	..	..	717
No. vaccinated	..	..	..	..	696

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with the staff of the Chest Clinic. They attend the Chest Clinic regularly when they discuss matters relating to patients and after care generally with the Chest Physician.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitors for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts and follow up visits are made at regular intervals.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

General

The work of prevention of illness, care and after care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory and Voluntary Agencies—such as the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc.

The Hospital Management Committee rely to a great extent on sociological reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Hospital Almoners refer to the Department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and making recommendations for admission to old people's homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

Supply of Pads for Incontinent Patients

Towards the end of 1963 an Incontinence Pads Service was introduced as suggested by Ministry of Health Circular 14/63. This service has progressed well in 1964 and in addition to being used by

persons requiring the Domiciliary Nursing Services, other classes, such as the physically handicapped and the elderly have been supplied with pads.

Patients using the service are supplied with plastic bags in which to insert soiled pads. Disposal is arranged with the Cleansing Department which has been given identification of these so that they are immediately burnt on arrival at the Cleansing Depot.

The laundry service for incontinent old people which was introduced in the Borough some years ago continued to operate during 1964, but the demand for this service has decreased considerably since the inauguration of the service of pads for incontinent persons.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service which provides treatment for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers has now been in operation since June, 1961. In November, 1963, another chiropodist was appointed which made it possible to hold two sessions a week. This has resulted in the number of treatments given being almost doubled in the year under review. 332 patients having received 1,040 treatments compared with 198 patients and 525 treatments in 1963. Arrangements are made for nine patients to attend each session.

A considerable number of applications were received for domiciliary treatment, but this is restricted to those who would find it impossible owing to extreme disability to attend the Clinic even if transport were provided. After consideration of the applications, it was found that if transport were provided, many of them could attend the Clinic, which resulted in only 40 cases requiring domiciliary treatment.

The number of applications received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. The appointments are generally made every three to four months and a little less in more urgent cases.

The following is a summary of the treatments given during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1964:—

No. of Cases dealt with during the Year	..	..	332
Elderly	..	..	329
Physically Handicapped	..	..	2
Expectant Mothers	..	..	1
No. of First Treatments	..	..	114
No. of Subsequent Treatments	..	..	805
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	..	..	121
			1,040

Section 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 39 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1964.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1964	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1964				Total
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	278	17	—	42	28	365

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 3,206 visits were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarized as follows:—

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness)	713
Pre-care and After-care	738
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	450
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals ..	609
Miscellaneous Visits	696

Mental Illness

The number of patients admitted to hospitals for mental illness show an increase on the previous year and the circumstances in which they were admitted are set out below:—

				Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital	79	63	142			
Scarsdale Hospital	9	24	33			
Coppice Hospital	—	1	1			
TOTALS	88	88	176			

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5) ..	70	67	137
Admission for observation (Section 25)	1	3	4
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	1	2	3
Emergency admission for observation (Section 29)	16	16	32
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	—	—	—
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act	—	—	—
TOTALS	88	88	176

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

There were 158 (93 males, 65 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1964 and during the year 450 visits were made. Short term care was obtained for 25 cases to relieve the strain on their families.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There were 122 (62 males, 60 females) handicapped persons on the local authority's register at the 31st December, 1964, this shows an increase of six on the previous year. The age groups and classifications of their disabilities according to the Medical Research Council code are given below:—

Age Groups

16	—	20	=	3
21	—	30	=	15
31	—	40	=	20
41	—	50	=	12
51	—	60	=	34
61	—	70	=	27
Over 70			=	11

Disabilities

A/E	Amputation	10
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	17
G	Congenital malformation and deformities	6
H/L	Disease of the digestive and genito-urinary systems of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and the skin	21

Q/T	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases of the upper and lower limbs (other than tuberculosis) and of the spine	18
V	Organic nervous diseases such as epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica ..	42
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	3
X	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—
Y	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified above	2

The welfare of the physically handicapped is undertaken by the Welfare Officers in connection with their duties under the Mental Health Service. A handicapped person, if considered suitable and is willing, has the opportunity of attending the craft class which is held daily for those who are able to make their own way there. Two classes are held weekly for those people for whom transport has to be arranged, and arrangements have been made with the County Welfare Department for physically handicapped persons from areas adjoining the Borough to attend one of these classes. The two craft instructors in attendance help in visiting the physically handicapped when called upon to do so, both for providing diversionary occupation at home and for constructing wheel-chair ramps and similar aids which can often be made at the Craft Centre.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

During the year, thirty-seven people made application to be placed on the Department's register of blind persons; arrangements were made for them to be seen by a consultant ophthalmologist who completed the form B.D.8 on their behalf. Twenty-three persons (8 males, 15 females) were registered as blind and eleven persons (2 males, 9 females) were registered as partially sighted. The table below gives age groups and causes of blindness for those people placed on the blind register during the year.

Age group	Causes of Blindness			Totals
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	
1—10 years	—	—	—	—
11—20 years	—	—	2	2
21—29 years	—	—	—	—
30—39 years	—	—	—	—
40—49 years	—	—	—	—
50—59 years	—	—	2	2
60—64 years	—	—	—	—
65—69 years	—	—	1	1
70 and over	4	2	12	18

The following tables give ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the borough at 31st December, 1964.

			Males	Females	Total
Blind	..	..	79	125	204
Partially sighted	..	..	12	20	32
Age groups				Blind	Partially Sighted
1—10 years	..	..	..	2	—
11—20 years	..	..	..	5	1
21—29 years	..	..	..	3	1
30—39 years	..	..	..	5	—
40—49 years	..	..	..	9	4
50—59 years	..	..	..	24	5
60—64 years	..	..	..	18	1
65—69 years	..	..	..	23	3
70 and over	..	..	..	115	17

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

Unemployed over 65 years	..	..	..	..	137
Unemployed 16—64 years but not capable of work					23
Unemployed 16—64 years but not available for work					25
Unemployed but capable and available for work	..				2
Undergoing training	..	..	..	..	1
In open employment	..	..	..	..	10
Home workers	..	..	..	..	3
Under 16 but not at school	..	..	..	..	1
Under 16 at school	..	..	..	..	2

2,751 visits were made by the two home teachers on the establishment during the year. Two craft classes were held weekly, one being for blind sub-normal girls at Whittington Hall.

Close co-operation is maintained in the borough between the various statutory and voluntary organisations and special mention should be made here of the Derbyshire Association for the Blind whose assistance enables small extras and home comforts to be obtained for blind people in the borough.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

The number of deaf persons at the 31st December, 1964, totalled thirty-seven, there being 19 males and 18 females in the following age groups.

Aged 16—20 years	=	1
„ 21—30 years	=	7
„ 31—40 years	=	13
„ 41—50 years	=	8
„ 51—60 years	=	6
„ 61—70 years	=	2

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

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SECTION III.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

The Engineer and Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board has kindly supplied the following report.

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

- (a) 1. All sources are chlorinated and where necessary more comprehensive treatment is employed. Distribution is from covered reservoirs.
The resultant quality of supplied waters is satisfactory.
2. The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes although restrictions were imposed on the use of hosepipes.

- (b) 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 1964, being Bacteriological 900 Chemical 700. Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results in view of the number of sources involved, vary considerably with location and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.5	—	10.0
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	10	—	150 mg/l.
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	50	—	150 mg/l.
Chloride (Cl)	10	—	30 mg/l.
Fluoride (F)	0.1	—	0.8 mg/l.

- (c) There was no evidence of plumbo solvent action in treated waters.
- (d) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained. No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.
The waters were monitored for radioactive substances. Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (e) The number of houses in the area is 22,341. The population 68,558.

The above figures are taken from 1961 census, a breakdown into population and properties actually supplied from the Board's mains is as yet unavailable.

Swimming Pools and Baths

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation.

The two open air baths are under the control of the Parks and Cemeteries Committee and are in continuous use from April to October, while the indoor bath at the Harry Cropper School is in use throughout the year, except for a short maintenance period. All the baths are used extensively during the day for swimming instruction by the Schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, after which they are available to the general public and time is allowed for various swimming clubs in the Borough.

All the baths are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical dosage and frequent samples are taken by the Department, for bacteriological examination to ensure that a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

Twenty such samples were taken during the year, nineteen of which were reported as satisfactory. The remaining sample taken from the outlet end of the open air baths showed the presence of a small number of coliform bacilli (non-faecal type). This sample was taken during the warm Bank Holiday week when the bath was extensively used and was not due to any breakdown in the chlorination or filtration of the bath water, the chemical dosage was however slightly increased and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ..	24,241	67,683
No. of houses not connected to sewers..	60	150
No. of connections made during year:		
(a) Existing houses	—	
(b) New Houses	588	
(c) Other premises	18	
No. of conversions of other closets into water closets 6 (waste water closets)		

The main structural works of the first Stage of the extensions to the Sewage Works which were commenced in June 1963, and which included alterations and extensions to the sludge digestion plant, the provision of new screens and grit separation tanks, new primary sedimentation tanks, and the conversion of the existing sedimentation tanks to storm water tanks, are now almost completed.

The second part of the scheme has now been prepared and tenders have been sent out for the work, which will include the construction of additional final settling tanks, and extension to the aeration capacity for the purification of the sewage before discharge.

Pet Animals Act 1951

Licences to keep Pet Shops in the Borough under the provision of the above Act have been issued in respect of six premises, four of which are permanent premises, and two being stalls from which pets are sold in the open market.

Frequent visits are made to all the premises, particularly to the stalls in the open market to ensure that the animals are properly cared for and that they are not exposed to unfavourable or harmful temperatures during the colder months of the year. Forty-eight such visits have been made during the year, and there has been general compliance with all the conditions imposed by the licences.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are only two premises in the Borough which are required to be registered under the above Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in new upholstered furniture. Both of these factories are subject to periodic inspection, and there has been compliance with requirements of the Act. Only new filling materials bearing the British Standards Institute guarantee as to quality and purity are used on the premises.

The purpose of this Act is only partly achieved so long as factories engaged in renovation and sale of second hand furniture and bedding are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Externally, much of the reconditioned furniture coming out of these factories is indistinguishable from new, but there is no control as to the nature and quality of the fillings which have been used.

Common Lodging Houses

With the closure of the Markham Municipal Hostel in June, 1963, there is not now a Common Lodging House in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The pattern of infestation by both rats and mice is similar to that of previous years, and is largely confined to minor infestations, with very few heavy infestations. New building sites have continued to be a source of trouble as was stated in the last report, but as the estates are completed and piles of building materials and workmen's huts are removed, which have provided ideal cover for rats in close proximity to a plentiful supply of food thrown away by the workmen, then it has been possible to completely eradicate the pests.

Sewer treatments have also been carried out during the year, but it is intended to intensify this section of the work in the coming months.

The following extract from the Annual Report, submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food gives the statistics of work carried out during the year:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
Notifications received	25	377	86	11	499
Survey under the Act and for other purposes	17	752	1,277	7	2,053
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	22	358	89	16	485
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	13	46	19	—	78
Block Treatments ..	—	32	—	—	—
Structural works required	—	2	2	—	4
Total Inspections including re-inspections	139	1,494	1,560	57	3,250

Atmospheric Pollution

At the beginning of the year four Smoke Control Orders were confirmed and operative in the Borough, involving an area of 1,202 acres and containing approximately 5,000 domestic premises or just over one fifth of the domestic premises in the Borough.

A further area of 198 acres containing 506 domestic premises had been surveyed, and it was intended that this should be considered by the Council early in 1964 as part of the five year programme. The publication by the Minister of Power of the Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy in December 1963, which envisaged some difficulties in maintaining supplies of certain open fire smokeless fuels following upon technical changes taking place in the Gas Industry, caused some concern in that doubts were expressed as to whether sufficient supplies of open fire fuel would continue to be available to allow Local Authorities to progressively extend Smoke Control Areas at the rate they had set themselves.

It must be admitted that Smoke Control is not popular with all persons in the Borough and the admissions that difficulties might be experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of smokeless fuel played into the hands of those people who wished to resist the extension of smoke control in the Borough, and complaints were made, based on temporary difficulties which had been experienced during the hard Winter of 1962/63, that not only was smokeless fuel more expensive but that there were difficulties in obtaining supplies, and

representations were made asking for the suspension of Smoke Control in the Borough.

The Council has always considered clean air to be a pre-requisite to a healthy environment and was not, therefore, prepared to set aside the progress which had been made in the reduction of pollution without first investigating the possible effect of the changing fuel position on existing and future smoke control areas.

The Council was, however, prepared to consider complaints which had been made from residents in existing Smoke Control Areas who claimed to have had any difficulties in complying with the existing orders.

A special Committee was, therefore, appointed by the Council to look into the working of smoke control in the four Areas already established and to consider any complaints made by the residents, and to discuss the question of fuel supplies with fuel manufacturers and distributors.

Some 140 complaints were received from the residents in Smoke Control Areas, but not all of these were against the idea of Smoke Control. On the contrary, a small number expressed themselves strongly in favour of the extension of smoke control in the Borough.

The most common complaint coming from residents was that of the increased costs of smokeless fuels, particularly the premium fuels which appeared to be the most popular of the smokeless fuels. Other complainants claimed that the fuels were less efficient for space heating, water heating and cooking, and also that difficulties were experienced in obtaining sufficient quantities of suitable fuels. All the complaints received were studied by the Committee and a representative number of the complainants were visited in their own homes by members of the Committee, who had an opportunity of discussing these problems first hand.

While these visits revealed a small amount of resistance to the idea of smoke control, it was evident that many of the complaints stemmed from the lack of education in the use of the new fuels. It was also established that a certain type of back to back combination range, which had previously been included as an approved appliance, was not efficient when burning smokeless fuel and would require to be replaced.

After an exhaustive enquiry lasting many weeks, during which fuel producers, fuel distributors and residents in Smoke Control Areas submitted evidence, the Committee were satisfied that the advantages of a cleaner atmosphere outweighed the expressed disadvantages of domestic smoke control, and having now received the assurance from the Ministry that increased grants towards the installation of more efficient and more expensive heating appliances

which are capable of burning the cheaper and more abundant hard cokes, will be payable, the Borough Council lifted the suspension of the Smoke Control Orders as from 1st January, 1965.

Industrial pollution has been progressively reduced during the year by the replacement of hand fired boiler plants by mechanical stokers or by piped fuels.

Five applications for prior approval of new heating installations in factories and in schools have been received during the year, 2 being in respect of coal burning plants using mechanical stokers, 1 being oil fired and 2 using gas as the fuel. All these were approved by the Council under section 3 of the Clean Air Act.

A total of 140 observations and visits have been made in connection with industrial pollution, during which 20 smoke nuisances have occurred. In the main, smoke emissions have been of a minor character and of short duration, and warnings have been given. It has not been found to be necessary to take legal proceedings against any of the offenders.

Records of atmospheric pollution have been taken throughout the year at five recording Stations maintained in the Borough, as part of the national survey being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. At two of these stations monthly measurements of deposited matter are taken and sulphur dioxide is measured, using the lead peroxide method. Daily records are taken at the other three stations which are sited at the Town Hall, Newbold Green School and the Electricity Works, using the more accurate volumetric recording instruments, from which a close check can be kept on the level of pollution from day to day and it is possible to associate this with changing weather conditions. The Tables given overleaf are prepared from the more detailed records which are supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research each month.

The North East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee representing twelve contiguous Local Authorities in the County meets at three monthly intervals at the Town Hall to discuss problems of mutual interest concerning atmospheric pollution. Although this Committee has no statutory status nor set terms of reference, these meetings have proved to be most useful not only in discussions concerned with the reduction of industrial and domestic pollution, but also of other forms of pollution, notably that from road vehicles, particularly heavy diesel vehicles, which is becoming an increasing nuisance and a danger in built up areas and on busy roads. The Committee has invited representatives of the Ministry of Transport and of the County Police, whose statutory duty it is to control this type of pollution, to attend a future meeting to discuss this problem.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1964

MONTH	Station No. 1 Town Hall						Station No. 2 Electricity Works						Station No. 3 Newbold Green School					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.
JANUARY ..	996	60	319	661	102	264	1,156	40	346	738	91	264	564	4	116	458	38	159
FEBRUARY ..	540	60	202	343	68	179	436	4	238	253	60	162	361	0	110	291	31	107
MARCH ..	476	28	133	372	82	170	468	56	220	314	86	187	268	4	103	198	72	121
APRIL ..	216	12	86	258	60	110	268	28	90	250	28	99	140	0	46	173	23	74
MAY ..	200	18	70	186	13	82	300	21	72	175	28	87	176	4	38	138	16	58
JUNE ..	164	13	86	487	40	95	180	15	80	418	48	93	93	4	44	286	28	71
JULY ..	126	18	47	165	29	70	102	13	44	140	21	61	81	6	24	130	25	52
AUGUST ..	144	17	60	160	38	89	122	13	63	140	38	64	79	7	33	105	26	31
SEPTEMBER ..	213	20	94	205	40	87	240	14	86	202	48	88	186	3	50	138	27	61
OCTOBER ..	652	22	209	377	36	172	300	31	185	220	63	140	260	9	126	188	30	103
NOVEMBER..	553	44	262	536	72	216	484	28	218	429	67	180	440	8	133	342	31	114
DECEMBER ..	1,580	32	310	918	26	259	1,336	32	293	944	56	224	1,344	8	153	835	7	151

Interpretation: H.V. = Highest Value. L.V. = Lowest Value. A.V. = Average Value.
 Smoke measurement represents concentration of smoke particles in micrograms per cubic metre.
 Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in micrograms per cubic metre.

The monthly recordings taken at the two stations in the Borough were as follows:

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile

Month						St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	..	..	..	..	..	11.10	9.80
February	..	..	..	..	..	15.02	9.22
March	..	..	..	..	..	12.36	16.15
April	..	..	..	..	..	12.76	10.75
May	..	..	..	..	..	13.16	13.16
June	..	..	..	..	..	8.28	8.18
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.24	9.67
August	..	..	..	..	..	11.26	7.19
September	..	..	..	..	..	9.68	10.07
October	..	..	..	..	..	11.24	14.29
November	..	..	..	..	..	11.77	10.43
December	..	..	..	..	..	14.04	10.47
Averages	..	..	..	..	..	11.82	10.78

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Figures represent the daily average of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres:—

Month						St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	..	..	..	..	..	2.17	2.27
February	..	..	..	..	..	2.19	1.66
March	..	..	..	..	..	1.86	1.40
April	..	..	..	..	..	1.11	1.102
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.987	0.719
June	..	..	..	..	..	1.176	0.790
July	..	..	..	..	..	0.623	0.823
August	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.97
September	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	0.94
October	..	..	..	..	..	1.46	1.66
November	..	..	..	..	..	1.87	1.90
December	..	..	..	..	..	2.33	2.28
Average	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.37

Recordings were discontinued at Hasland Green from 1st May, 1963.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,097
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	990
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	913
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	137
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	95
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	33
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,808
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	785
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	2,312
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	274
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,784
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	2,520
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,523
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,537
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	477
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,204
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	189
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	79
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	140
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	65
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	3,250
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	48
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	299
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits re Poultry Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	28
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	107
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	18
Visits re Offices and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	135
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	921
Visits re Animal Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	21

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken by the
Public Health Inspectors**

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	294
Drains reconstructed	15
Drains tested by smoke and water	2,520
Inspection chambers built or repaired	47
Gulley Traps fixed	10
Defects in drains repaired	33
Sink Wastes repaired	5
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	33
Rain water pipes repaired	9
Rain water pipes disconnected	15
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	15
Eaves spoutings repaired	33
Water Closets repaired	109
Water Closets provided	12
New Dustbins provided	60
Dirty Closets cleansed	26
Dirty Premises cleansed	30
Houses made reasonably fit	408
Water in cellars	20
Windows repaired	54
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	11
Roofs repaired	36
Floors repaired	25
Doors repaired	12
Plastering repaired	47
Damp Walls repaired	39
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	19
Yards repaved	16
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	5
Accumulation of Refuse removed	19
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	6
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	143
Factory Contraventions	66
Defective Water Supply	37
Ventilation provided or improved	6
Proper Food Store provided	—
Smoke Observations	140
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	6
Rat infested premises cleared	563
Manure Pits provided or repaired	1
Pail closet converted into water closet	—
Urinals repaired or provided	1

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	45	—	—	15
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	328	95	10	118
Drains obstructed	602	254	1	294
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. ..	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.C.s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	22	4	—	6
Defective Water Closets ..	384	81	16	109
Provision of Additional Water Closets	14	2	—	6
Provision of portable ashbins ..	170	55	55	60
Dirty Closets	38	4	—	26
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	61	8	8	21
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	210	36	12	78
Sinks	84	17	—	33
Insufficient Ventilation ..	5	1	—	1
Windows.. ..	122	25	9	54
Dampness	174	37	12	39
Water in cellars	41	11	—	20
Water Supply	42	20	—	23
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	56	13	—	30
Offensive accumulations ..	70	17	—	19
Animals improperly kept ..	28	7	—	7
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	140	21	—	21
Urinals	4	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above..	384	86	13	160
TOTALS	3,024	795	136	1,141

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	29	79	15	22
Slaughterhouses	1	785	—	—
Offensive Trades	7	4	1	1
Common Lodging Houses ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	868	16	23

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by
Byelaws and Regulations**

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:

Common Lodging Houses (closed 30th June, 1963)	—
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Slaughterhouses	1
*Trip Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	2
Bakehouses	29
Preserved Food Stores	45
Fried Fish Shops	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	119
Factories of various kinds	302

*Offensive Trades

The following are the numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough.

Houses Using

Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
24,111	117	35	17	24,168

1—Factories.

The following Table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year:

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc.	39	2
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting	5	—
Foundries	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	2	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	14	3
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	35	—
Boot and Shoe Repairing	7	1
Engineers	34	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	57	5
Surgical Dressings and Box Making	5	—
Laundries	8	—
Printing	9	—
Various	52	9
	282	20

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	20	56	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	282	218	34	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	16	2	—
Total ..	302	290	38	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Ins- pector (4)	By H.M. Ins- pector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	33	25	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	16	11	—	1	—
Total	66	49	—	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT**Outwork****(Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	4	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**Food and Drugs Act, 1955****Milk Supply—Milk Register****Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959**

No. of Processing Establishments	1
No. of persons registered as Distributors	119
No. of premises registered as Dairies	2

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960—Licences Issued

Dealers to Pasteurise Milk	1
„ „ Sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	65
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	75
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	56
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	95

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which received Royal Assent in July, 1963, was largely the outcome of the recommendations of the Gower Committee appointed in 1946 to consider the conditions under which people work in shops and offices and on which the Committee issued its report in 1949.

The Report made it plain that these conditions in some cases fell short of the standards prescribed for factory workers, under the Factories Acts, and the suggestion was made that the welfare, health and safety of one group was no less important than the other.

Previously, conditions in shops and offices had been controlled by sections in the Public Health Act and Shops Act, which provisions were largely negative in character and contained few specific requirements to safeguard the health and safety of persons working in them. This lack of precision contrasted greatly with the precise legislation which has been enforceable in factories under the Factories Act for many years, and it is understandable, therefore, that after the experience gained in applying the protective legislation of the Factories Acts, this has been used as the basis for this latest legislation.

From a preliminary survey in the Borough, it was estimated that approximately 900 premises would be brought within the scope of the Act, these ranging from shops and offices to fuel store depots.

The registration provisions of the Act became operative from the 1st May, 1964 and up to the end of the year 596 registration forms had been returned and the premises registered with the Local Authority. The Public Health Inspectors have been appointed the authorised Officers of the Council for the purpose of this Act and they are now engaged in making the detailed inspection of premises for which application for registration has been made.

Although many of the provisions of the Act, particularly those concerned with overcrowding and the provision of sanitary accommodation and water supply in respect of existing premises, do not become operative until 1967 and 1966 respectively, the occupiers of premises which do not comply with the prescribed standards are being notified in writing so that the necessary works can be put in hand and completed before the operative date.

The following table gives the details of action taken under the Act up to the 31st December, 1964:

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	161	161	21
Retail shops	348	348	48
Wholesale shops, warehouses	31	31	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	53	53	1
Fuel Storage depots	3	3	Nil
Totals	596	596	70

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,141
Retail shops	2,524
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	421
Catering establishments open to the public	544
Canteens	64
Fuel storage depots	34
Total	5,728
Total Males	2,206
Total Females	3,522

Mention might be made of the requirement to notify accidents occurring in premises covered by the Act, and also the responsibility of the occupier of premises to effectively guard dangerous machines in order to prevent accidents. Five notices of accidents to employees were notified to this Authority in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1964. The accidents were, in the main, not of a serious nature, except in the case of a shop manager who lost three fingers on one hand while cleaning a bacon slicing machine. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings for negligence.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Dirty premises	13	—
Inadequate means of heating	4	—
Lack of thermometer	53	2
Inadequate ventilation	27	1
Inadequate sitting facilities	6	1
Lack of facilities for taking meals ..	4	1
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs..	16	—
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	31	—
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	10	—
Lack of first aid equipment	53	3
Dangerous machinery	2	—
Overcrowding	2	—
Lack of accommodation for clothing ..	4	—
Inadequate lighting	6	—
Inadequate lighting of water closets ..	13	—
Totals	244	8

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

All of the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations either as Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk. Considerably more than 90 per cent of the milk is heat treated before sale, much of which is processed in a large modern pasteurising dairy situated in the Borough, and which is under the constant supervision of the Health Department Staff. Other heat treated milk is received daily from a single source in an adjoining County.

Milk coming into the Chesterfield Dairy for processing is collected from a very wide area in the County and beyond, and the incoming bulk supplies are frequently checked for compositional quality. During the year, 196 samples were taken for analysis and of these only 11 were found to be below standard.

After heat treatment in the Dairy, the milk is regularly tested and samples are submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratories and subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests to check the standard of heat treatment and the keeping quality of the

milk. A total of 18 samples of processed milk from the Borough and outside sources have been tested and all were found to be satisfactory.

Sterilised milk is received from two sources outside the Borough and 12 samples of this milk was subjected to, and satisfied the statutory Turbidity Test.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli

There are fourteen retailers of untreated Tuberculin Tested Milk in the Borough, and whilst it might be reasonable to expect that the eradication of Tuberculosis in dairy cattle is now virtually complete, it is felt that for a short period at least, there is justification for taking occasional samples from these supplies to ensure that re-infection of the herds has not occurred. Seventeen samples from fourteen herds have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for biological examination during the year and all were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

Meat and Other Food

The Corporation Abattoir, built in 1933, is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough. It is owned and controlled by the Corporation, and whilst it has been in use for over thirty years it satisfies all the standards of hygiene and construction prescribed in Regulations for modern slaughterhouses. During the last year the facilities have been further improved with the coming into use of the new cold storage accommodation, which has already proved to be a great advantage to the meat wholesalers using the abattoir, in that it permits a greater flexibility between slaughter and distribution of meats.

The pattern of meat trading has changed considerably in recent years, most of the slaughtering now being carried out for a small number of wholesalers who sell meat "off the hook" to the meat salesmen in the Borough and over a wide area in North East Derbyshire. It is estimated that the Abattoir supplies the meat needs of a population of 118,000 to 120,000 in the Borough and beyond.

The concentration of slaughter at the Abattoir enables 100 per cent inspection of all food animals, both ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection being carried out by full-time resident meat inspectors. During the year 45,391 food animals were slaughtered and inspected, this inspection resulting in 30 tons of meat and offal being condemned as unfit for human consumption, carcase meat accounting for only 5½ tons of this total.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle excluding cows and in cows was 0.20 per cent and 0.315 per cent respectively, almost exactly the same as in 1963. Only 11 bullocks and heifers and 7 cows were found to be affected by tuberculosis and these were very

minor and localised infections, occurring for the most part in re-actors detected by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food when testing herds under the Eradication Scheme. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs found to be 0.98 per cent was also similar to the previous year.

As will be seen from the Table on the following page, the incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis, both in cows and cattle excluding cows was much higher at 32.10 per cent and 31.11 per cent respectively. As has been stated in previous reports, these comparatively higher figures need not cause alarm for, included in "other diseases" are parasitic conditions, notably the liver fluke which merely affect the livers of the cattle leaving the carcase and other offal unimpaired. The very wet seasons in recent years have no doubt been a contributory factor to the increase in fluke infestation of all cattle which has occurred during this year, and which has resulted in the condemnation of an increased number of livers found to be unfit for human consumption.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of cases of *Cysticercus Bovis*—the embryo of a tape worm communicable to man. Only twenty-nine cases were found compared with 49 in 1963. In only one case was the infestation of a generalised nature necessitating the condemnation of the whole carcase and offal. All the other cases were localised in the head and or heart muscles, and after condemnation of the infected parts, the carcasses were retained in cold storage for a minimum period of 21 days, a time sufficient to sterilise the embryo of the parasite and render the meat safe for human consumption.

The inspection of other foods at the warehouses of wholesale food traders, in food factories, restaurant kitchens and on retailers premises resulted in the condemnation of a further 4½ tons of various foods as being unfit for human consumption, making a total of all foods condemned of just over 34 tons 6 cwts.

The various foods condemned are classified in the following table:

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1964

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	7,697	159	18,772	18,763
Total number of animals killed ..	..	..	..	45,391
Number inspected ..	..	..	..	45,391

Food Surrendered during Inspection

At the Abattoir and Farms:

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef	..	1	13	3	17				
Veal	..		5	1	23				
Mutton	..		7	2	12				
Pork	..	3	4	3	1				
Offals	..	24	8	1	6				
						30	0	0	3

Surrendered by Traders:

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat	..			2	16				
Canned foods	3		9	3	14				
Bacon	..		2	0	26				
Cheese	..			1	8				
Poultry	..			3	12				
Fish	..				22				
Various foods			1	3	16				
Cooked Meats			10	1	27				
						4	6	2	1
						34	6	2	4

Meat Inspection, 1964. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,476	2,221	159	18,772	18,763
Number inspected	5,476	2,221	159	18,772	18,763
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	3	3	9	16	35
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,701	710	8	456	2,189
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	31.11	32.10	10.70	2.51	10.85
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	7	Nil	Nil	184
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.20	0.315	0.0	0.0	0.98
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	6	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	22	6	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.42	0.27	—	—	—

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

All of the slaughtermen operating in the Borough are licensed by the Borough Council and 15 licences were issued during the year. Almost every one of the licence holders is employed as a slaughterman by the Corporation in the Municipal Abattoir.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 272 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year for chemical analysis, comprising 196 samples of milk and 76 samples of various food and drugs as shown in the Table overleaf.

Most of the untreated milk coming into the Borough is consigned to a large pasteurising dairy and in consequence most of the milk samples were taken informally from bulk supplies, at the point of delivery to the Dairy. Of the 190 informal samples taken, nine were found to be not genuine or below standard, six of these from five separate supplies being deficient in milk fat of amounts varying from very slight to 13.0 per cent. The deficiencies in four of these samples were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns sent in by the producers and sampled at the same time. In the case of one of these supplies, where a deficiency of 12 per cent of milk fat occurred in one churn the quality of the bulk of two churns sampled was 3.47 per cent.

An informal sample taken from a single churn of mixed morning and evening's milk was found to be slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and by the raised freezing point (Hortvet) of the milk was shown to contain a trace of added water. The adulteration was, however, so small as to be unmeasurable and did not suggest wilful adulteration.

Two informal samples of milk taken from two churns sent in by a producer in the County Area were both found to be deficient in non fatty solids and by the raised freezing points of the milks were each shown to contain added water to the amount of 4.8 per cent. Following these unsatisfactory results, a visit was made to the producer's premises in the County Area and two formal samples of milk were taken from two churns awaiting collection by the Dairy Company. The analyses of these samples also showed both of the milks to contain added water to the extent of 4.9 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. An "appeal to cow" sample taken from a corresponding milking of the herd was shown to be milk of good quality. Legal proceedings were, therefore, instituted against the producer in respect of the adulteration of the two formal samples, and in his defence the defendant claimed that some other person or

persons must have taken milk from the two churns while awaiting collection and replaced the same by water. This was not accepted by the Justices who found the Defendant to be Guilty and imposed a fine of £3 in each case, together with costs of £5/3/6d.

The average quality of the milks sampled during each quarter is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that a good standard of quality has been maintained.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	48	3.58	8.57
June Quarter	50	3.48	8.59
September Quarter	48	3.73	8.67
December Quarter	50	3.86	8.76
Average for 1964	196	3.66	8.65

Of the other foods sampled, an informal sample sold as potted meat was found on analysis to contain only 68.7 per cent of meat, the remainder being excess water and cereal filler. This was obviously meat paste and should have been so described. The vendor was interviewed and informed of this offence and a warning was given that the food should be properly labelled in the future.

A can of Beef Steak and Gravy, also sampled informally was found to contain only 65.6 per cent of meat. The Public Analyst expressed an opinion that food so described should contain at least 75 per cent of meat, and applying this standard, the sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 12.5 per cent. In the absence of a prescribed legal standard for such products it was considered that further action would not be justified in this case.

The analysis of an informal sample of dehydrated Brussel Sprouts, which revealed the presence of 3,400 parts per million of sulphur dioxide added as a preservative, posed the question whether Brussel Sprouts are "cabbage" or "vegetables other than cabbage" for the purpose of the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962. Under these Regulations sulphur dioxide is permitted in dehydrated cabbage to an amount not exceeding 2,500 parts per million, and in dehydrated vegetables other than cabbage or potato, not exceeding 2,000 parts per million. Had it been possible to take legal action on this sample, the classification would not have presented much difficulty as the sulphur dioxide present exceeded both of the above maxima. It was when a formal sample was taken of this product, and the analysis revealed the presence of 2,300 parts per million of sulphur dioxide that classification into one or other of the above

categories became important, for if the higher standard for cabbage was to apply, then no offence was committed, while if the standard for "other vegetables" was considered to be appropriate, then there was an excess of 300 parts per million or 15 per cent above the amount permitted by the Regulations.

Having regard to the fact that genetically the Brussel Sprout (*Brassica Oleracea Bullata Gemonifera*) is a member of the Cabbage (*Brassica*) family, and is in fact a bud or sprout from a cabbage plant, it might be reasonable to suggest that the standard for preservative which applied to the parent plant might also be applied to the off shoot. On the other hand, as Cabbage and Brussel Sprout have a different commercial classification and price range and are usually dissociated in the public mind, it might be argued that the lower standard applicable to vegetables other than cabbage would be more appropriate.

The opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food was sought on this point, but a definite ruling was not forthcoming. It was, however, suggested that clarification might be made in future amendment to the Preservative in Foods Regulations.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There is no egg pasteurising plant in the Borough. Periodic checks have been made at bakeries where liquid egg is used and all supplies were found to be pasteurised.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	196	6	190	185	11
Cream	3	—	3	3	—
Condensed Milk	1	—	1	1	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-cream	1	—	1	1	—
Tinned Milk Pudding	1	—	1	1	—
Jam	2	—	2	2	—
Marmalade	1	—	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	1	—
Potted Meat	3	—	3	2	1
Fish Paste	1	—	1	1	—
Sausages	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Stewed Steak	2	—	2	1	1
Lemon Curd	4	—	4	4	—
Butter Confectionery	2	2	—	2	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Treacle	1	—	1	1	—
Brown Sugar	1	—	1	1	—
Yeast	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky	2	2	—	2	—
Gin	1	1	—	1	—
Rum	1	1	—	1	—
Beer	2	2	—	2	—
British Wine	1	1	—	1	—
Dried Fruit	2	—	2	2	—
Tomato Juice	1	—	1	1	—
Pectin, Liquid Fruit	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Fat	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Oil	2	—	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Brussel Sprouts	2	1	1	—	2
Sauces	3	—	3	3	—
Self Raising Flour	3	—	3	3	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	7	—	7	7	—
Tinned Fruit	1	—	1	1	—
Christmas Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	1	—
Artificial Food Colours	5	—	5	5	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	1	1	—
	272	16	256	257	15

Ice Cream

There are six premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream, under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. At three of these premises Ice-cream is manufactured by the heat treatment method, and at the other premises Ice-cream is made by reconstituting and freezing a cold mix obtained from outside sources.

A large depot has also been established in Chesterfield from which a fleet of vehicles, equipped for the making of soft Ice-cream operate in the Borough and over a wide area in the North of the County.

There are, in addition, 302 shops registered for the retail sale of pre-packed Ice-cream, all of which receive their supplies from manufacturers outside the Borough.

Visits made to the three small factories, where heat treatment was carried on, revealed general compliance with Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, although it was necessary to give warning on occasions as to the proper use of the charts on the recording thermometers.

Thirty samples of Ice-cream were submitted to the County Public Health Laboratories to test the purity of the supplies with the following results:

No. of Samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observations
25	4 hours and over	1	Very satisfactory
2	2½ to 4 hours	2	Satisfactory
2	1 to 2	3	Unsatisfactory
1	0 to ½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

Of the three unsatisfactory samples, one was a locally made product using a cold mix, and it was not possible to establish whether the fault occurred in the cold mix as delivered to the retailer or whether it was due to failure to properly sterilise the equipment on the retailers premises, but a written warning was given to attend to these matters, and a repeat sample taken shortly afterwards was satisfactory.

The two other unsatisfactory samples were pre-packed supplies from National suppliers. Both had been on the dealers premises for a considerable time. Written warnings were given in both these cases.

Food Hygiene

The attainment of the highest possible standards of hygiene throughout all the stages of preparation, handling and delivery of

food must remain one of the most important functions of the Health Department, and a considerable amount of the time of the Inspectorate is directed to this end.

The typhoid outbreak in Scotland this year and the food poisoning which occurred in the Borough in 1962 are reminders of the hidden dangers which are always present and which can quickly manifest themselves. There is no doubt that such occurrences awaken public consciousness to the importance of food hygiene at least for a short time, but it is the long term lessons of such unfortunate experiences which are more important, particularly with those engaged in the food trades.

Considering the widespread nature of the 1962 outbreak there was always the risk of some residual infection remaining and the Department has been particularly vigilant for such an eventuality. It has been greatly assisted in this respect by the General Practitioners in the town who have continued to notify suspicious cases of diarrhoea or sickness occurring in their practices. It is gratifying to be able to report, that there has been no re-occurrences of this particular infection during 1964.

There was however, a small outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in May of this year and which was subsequently traced to the contamination of food products at a local pork butchers premises. Information about the first case in this outbreak was received from the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield, on Whit Saturday, the 16th May, this being a patient who had been admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital the previous day, and from whom food poisoning organisms, at first thought to be *Salmonella typhimurium*, had been isolated. This patient subsequently died on Sunday, 17th May.

Investigations made at the residence of this patient revealed that two pork sandwiches purchased on 9th May, were eaten by him for lunch on Sunday, 10th of May, and that he became ill in the early morning of Tuesday, 12th May. It was also established that he ate pork products at his mid-day meal in his Works canteen on Monday, 11th May.

As this notification was not received until after the commencement of the Whitsun holidays, investigations at the Works canteen had to be deferred until the works re-opened on the 19th May, when exhaustive enquiries were made as to the foods prepared at the Canteen during the relevant period, and the occurrence of any other illness among persons using the canteen. These produced negative results.

Investigations were made on the same day at the butchers premises from which the pork sandwiches had been purchased on the 9th May, and which had been eaten by the patient at his work at mid-day on Sunday, the 10th May. Enquiries as to possible

illness of the staff at these food premises within the relative period, produced negative results, as did also the bacteriological examination of a number of samples of pork products taken from the shop.

On Wednesday, 20th May a second notification of suspected food poisoning was received and it was established that this patient also had purchased pork products, including a roast pork sandwich from the same shop, and there was therefore an indication that pork sandwiches were the vehicle of infection.

Following this second case all the employees at the pork butchers premises were interviewed individually and their health history obtained and faecal specimens were obtained from each of the 36 persons employed. In addition, numerous specimens of food and swabs from equipment on the premises were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Between the 16th and 29th May, seven cases of food poisoning were discovered in the Borough and reports were received of other cases in the surrounding area.

It was subsequently found that two of the employees who had submitted faecal specimens were positive carriers of *Salmonella* organisms, and it was established that one of these had been actively engaged in the making of pork sandwiches at the relevant time. The two workers were immediately suspended from work at the shop.

The infective organism was later reported as *Salmonella* heidelberg and not typhimurium, and all the cases reported were found to be infected by this same organism, which provided conclusive proof that the infection originated from the pork butchers premises, and it was reasonable to assume that the food was contaminated by one of the symptomless carriers employed at the premises.

In all, three positive cases were notified in the Borough, five were discovered in the course of investigation and three symptomless excretors were also found. The shop premises and all the equipment therein were thoroughly cleansed and sterilised to destroy any residual infection and this was successful, in that no further cases occurred.

The growth of the self service store and super market continues to increase, and more food is being displayed in pre-packed form. There is much to commend this practice providing the premises "behind the scenes" where the pre-packing takes place are maintained in a like condition to those in which it is on display. It is also important that pre-packed food is checked frequently and sold in rotation otherwise pre-packing in the latest airtight cellophane wrappers can be a mixed blessing, in that evidence of putrefaction, particularly by smell, can be masked.

A total of 1,808 visits were made to premises where food was prepared and sold, including restaurant kitchens, canteens and food shops, and conditions, in the main, were satisfactory. A common fault was the neglect to change personnel towels often enough, or in some cases to provide towels best suited for the purpose. One food manufacturing company, having completely reconstructed and modernised their premises during the year, spoiled the whole effect by providing towels dyed black for use in the food rooms. This idea, though novel, was too full of suspicion to be acceptable and the towels were changed.

Notices requiring compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were served in respect of 250 premises and the works carried out in respect of these are as follows:

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash hand basins	14	8
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks	27	22
Dirty premises	59	56
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows	55	50
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals	30	34
Lack of hot water supply	14	12
Lack of accommodation for clothing ..	1	1
Accumulation of refuse	20	19
Defective or dirty equipment	23	15
Absence of lighting of waterclosets ..	7	6
Inadequate ventilation	4	1
Defective or inadequate refuse bins ..	2	2
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes ..	10	14
Wash hand notices not exhibited ..	23	21
Food not protected from contamination	1	4
Other contraventions	64	53
Totals	354	318

The redevelopment of the Town Centre is now taking place, and the recent Exhibition of the plans and models showing the replacement of the existing open market by an attractive covered market as part of this development, give reason for hope that the sale of foods from stalls in the open air may very soon be a thing of the past. The open market in old towns, such as this, have their adherents who dislike to see traditions being swept away, but there must be few, who give a thought to food hygiene, who would wish for this type of trading to continue any longer than is necessary in this modern age. The difficulties of maintaining satisfactory standards of hygiene in the open market are well known, and have been referred to in previous reports, but in the main the food traders have continued to do their best to maintain a reasonable standard in spite of the difficulties. Regular supervision of the food stalls in the open market has continued during the year and 2,312 visits have been made to food stalls in this connection.

The following table shows the number and type of food premises in the Borough:

Margarine dealers registered	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	46
Grocers and provision merchants	265
Greengrocers	58
Confectioners	130
Butchers	74
Fishmongers	44
Fried Fish Shops	44
Bakers	30
Multiple Stores	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	15
Public Houses	145
Canteens	25

Foreign Bodies in Food

Following a complaint made by a purchaser that a 1½-in. wire nail had been found in pork stuffing sold by a local trader, legal proceedings were taken under the provisions of Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The Defendants pleaded Guilty to the offence and the Borough Justices imposed a fine of £5.

A Bakery roundsman delivered a wrapped sliced white loaf at the house of a consumer, which on being opened was found to contain "small brown beetles". Following the delivery of a similar loaf at this same house two days later, which was also found to contain beetles, a complaint was made to the Local Authority. On investigation the beetles were found to be flour beetles which had obviously been baked in the bread. An inspection of the Bakery revealed a small infestation of the flour store, and legal proceedings

were instituted against the offending Company in respect of the two offences. The Defendants in pleading Guilty claimed that the infestation had been introduced in the flour from the Millers. The Magistrates fined the Company £20 and awarded costs of £5/5/-.

When eating a steak and kidney pie, purchased at a nearby pastry shop, a lady encountered what she thought at first to be a particularly tough piece of meat, but which she found to her disgust to be a rubber sink plug. Following her complaint to the Health Department a visit to the bakehouse where the pie had been made revealed that a plug had in fact come adrift from the chain which anchored it to the staff wash-hand basin. In pleading Guilty when proceedings were taken at the Borough Magistrates Court, the Defendant suggested that the detached plug may have been placed in a vessel for safe keeping and that this same vessel may then have been used by one of the staff to add water when stewing the steak for the pies. A fine of £5 was imposed by the Justices who also awarded £3/3/- costs.

When legal proceedings were instituted against a Limited Company in respect of the sale of a sealed bottle of milk which contained dirt and vegetable matter, the Company exercised their right under the provisions of Section 113 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 to bring before the Court a Wholesale Company in an adjoining County, who bottled the milk and delivered it to them. The Wholesale Company pleaded Guilty to the offence and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10.

A case taken against a local pastry cook in respect of the finding of a needle in a loaf of brown bread was dismissed by the Borough Magistrates, as doubt was expressed as to the manner in which the needle may have been introduced into the loaf.

HOUSING

A total of 588 new houses have been completed in the Borough during the year, 269 of which have been built by the Corporation and 319 by Private Enterprise. The Loundsley Green Estate has been largely completed, thus adding a further very attractive residential estate to those developed in the West and North of the Borough in the Post War years.

The special need for providing housing accommodation for the personnel of the Accountant Generals Department of the Post Office, transferred to Chesterfield, made it necessary to temporarily reduce the rate of representation of houses in the slum clearance programme, as compared with that of previous years.

Consequently only four new areas involving 27 houses and 86 persons were represented during the year. A further 13 houses were reported as being individually unfit and were subjected to

Demolition Orders. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed without modification, five Clearance Orders containing 27 houses, upon which action had been commenced in the previous year.

A total of 41 houses in confirmed clearance areas were demolished during the year and 40 families containing 112 persons were rehoused from these areas. In addition 11 houses owned by the Corporation and 4 in private ownership were demolished as being individually unfit for habitation. Eleven families containing 36 persons were displaced from individual unfit houses. A further house was closed, being unfit for continued habitation. The total number of houses which have been demolished or closed in the slum clearance programme from 1955 to the end of 1964 is 1,207.

As a result of informal action 323 houses were repaired by the owners and restored to satisfactory condition for occupation. A further 85 houses were repaired following statutory action being taken against the owners.

The present high cost of land, high building costs and the correspondingly high interest rates on loans, puts an almost intolerable burden on Local Authorities who are called upon to replace substandard houses. It is, therefore, in the interest of all, that the best use should be made of present housing resources, and that many of the houses built fifty or sixty years ago which, although lacking the modern amenities of fixed baths, hot water services and internal water closets, are substantially built and could be improved so as to have many more years of useful life. Successive Governments and Local Authorities have tried to encourage this policy on a voluntary basis by offering substantial Standard or Discretionary Improvement Grants, but only a relative few have taken advantage of the generous grants. The number of dwellings improved in the Borough during 1964 with the aid of Standard Grants, was 120 at a value of £12,000, and the number of houses improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants was 7 at a value of £1,519.

While these figures are a slight improvement on the previous year, they are far below what could be reasonably expected and desired in view of the fact that there are still approximately 28 per cent of the houses in the Borough without a fixed bath and hot water services. It may well be that Local Authorities might have to invoke the provisions which are now included in the Housing Act, 1964 to improve dwellings by compulsory means, and also to declare improvement areas if the owners of suitable dwellings fail to carry out the necessary improvement of their properties.

Little or no use is now being made of the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 by statutory tenants, to require the landlord to fulfil his legal obligation to maintain his property in a satisfactory state of repair so as to justify the rent increase permitted by the Act. The

fact that the tenant must himself initiate action under the Act may account for this lack of action.

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year, and in this case an undertaking was submitted by the landlord. Two applications were received from owners for the cancellation of such Certificates on the completion of the necessary work.

The following Tables show the number of new houses built in the several wards of the Borough during the year, and details of the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme, and also a tabulated statement of the work carried out in regard to Housing in 1964.

	Dunston	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	St. Helen's	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	269
Built by Private Enterprise	82	34	88	42	5	29	9	12	11	1	—	6	319
TOTAL	82	251	88	42	5	29	9	64	11	1	—	6	588

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1964.

1.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	477
2.	Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ..	994
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
(a)	In clearance areas	27
(b)	Individual unfit houses	13
4.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
(a)	In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ..	41
(b)	Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	15
5.	Number of unfit houses closed	1

6.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	437
7.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	323
8.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	Under Housing Act	—
(b)	Under Public Health Acts	85
(c)	By local authority in default of owner	4

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1964.

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Persons who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
174 Clearance Areas ..	1,341	5	—	4,453	1,268	4,006	117	1,213	68	23
Individual Houses ..	695	38	52	2,315	584	2,117	87	580	19	2
	2,036	43	52	6,768	1,852	6,123	204	1,793	87	25

Report on the results of the investigation into the causes of the fire at the factory on the 15th of March 1914.

The investigation was conducted by the Fire Insurance Company of the City of London, and the results are as follows:

The fire broke out at about 10.15 p.m. on the 15th of March 1914, in the factory at No. 1, Street, City of London.

The cause of the fire was found to be a defective gas valve in the boiler room, which was not properly maintained.

The fire spread rapidly, and the factory was completely destroyed. The loss was estimated at £10,000.

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SECTION IV.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE**

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE**1964—65**

The Mayor (Councillor E. C. Hancock, J.P.)

Alderman J. Anderson, J.P.
(*Chairman*)

Councillor J. Ford
(*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A., M.B.E.	Councillor V. S. Allen
„ J. L. Hadfield	„ Mrs. M. W. Anderson
„ L. Heath, B.E.M.	„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore
„ H. C. Mullett, J.P.	„ T. Bucknall, M.B.E.
„ E. Swale, O.B.E., D.F.C., J.P.	„ Mrs. A. Collishaw
„ L. Wilkinson	„ J. Hulley
	„ Mrs. C. Sargeant
	„ B. S. Willett

County Council Representatives:

Alderman C. Feakin	Councillor K. A. Priestnall
„ Rev. E. J. Wass	„ Mrs. A. S. Thickett

Co-optative Members:

Mrs. A. Garner	J. A. Poiney, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	W. A. Woods, Esq.
W. E. Glistler, Esq., M.A., J.P.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
(at 31st December, 1964)

Borough School Medical Officer:

H. Bailey, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

F. S. Rogers, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers:

M. J. Savage, B.D.S.

B. J. West, B.D.S.

Speech Therapist:

Miss D. Sampson, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss V. Stubbs

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Mrs. D. T. Strike

Miss M. Norman

Miss E. K. Booker

Miss K. Lee

Clinic Nurse:

Mrs. C. M. Cash

Clerical Staff:

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Miss K. Wilde

Miss G. May

Miss C. Beckley

Miss A. Barker

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. S. Watkinson

Miss E. Sheard

Part-time Physiotherapist, Brambling House and Ashgate Croft:

Mrs. C. D. Moore, C.S.P.

STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE

Consultant Psychiatrist: F. G. Thorpe, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist: Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.

Assistant Educational Psychologist: Miss J. Ingham, B.A.

Social Worker: (Part-time) Mrs. E. M. Ives.

Clerks: Mrs. E. M. Faithorn, Mrs. A. Cresswell.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1964

The health of the school children in the Borough is very good. The doctors performed 3,904 full medical inspections throughout the year.

The placement of children in special schools is still a difficult task owing to the shortage of places. Children often have to remain for a time in ordinary schools, increasing the burden of teaching staff in already big classes. If, after full assessment of each case, a place in a special school could be offered very soon, then the tasks of the Infant school teachers would be lightened.

During the year eight children received home tuition, seven of these were for temporary periods only, during illness or post-operatively.

Throughout the year the Minor Ailment and Sunray Clinics became almost non-existent—this is a natural development of services in other fields of treatment and thereby a falling-off of demand.

Sweep testing of hearing of all seven year old children continued and any cases failing this simple test were referred to the Clinic for full assessment of hearing.

Eyesight of school children was tested at infant entry, six years, eight years, ten to eleven years, twelve to thirteen years and secondary school leaving age groups—cases were referred for treatment if required.

Miss D. Sampson was appointed as Speech Therapist in September and worked through a long list of cases that had accumulated from August, 1963.

During the year we lost the services of one dental officer, Mr. M. I. Coombs who, with his two colleagues, helped to put the School Dental Service on a fully effective basis in the town.

The remainder of the services continued to function efficiently as in previous years.

Follow-up

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1964.

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Other visits	..	..	..	..	162
(c) For hygiene surveys	..	..	..	.	139
					302

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation	181
(b) Scabies	27
(c) Ringworm	—
(d) Eye defects	34
(e) Other medical defects	114
(f) Other visits and re-visits	37
	393

Medical Treatment

During the year, 464 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 527 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of attendances (old and new)	942
„ of new cases	171
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	344
„ who required no glasses	40
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	14
„ in which treatment was not completed	1

Brambling House Child Guidance Centre

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Child Guidance Centre during the year under review:

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1964	51	71	4	126
Cases re-referred in 1964	4	10	—	14
Waiting list from 1963	8	16	1	25
TOTAL	63	97	5	165

			<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases.	Reports					
only		—	1	—	1	
Magistrates' Cases taken on for						
treatment		—	1	—	1	
Uneventuated		4	14	1	19	
One interview only		3	11	1	15	
Advice only		3	4	—	7	
To Special Schools		7	1	—	8	
For testing only		14	11	—	25	
Admitted for supervision		11	25	—	36	
Admitted for treatment		12	17	—	29	
Admitted for residential treat- ment		—	5	3	8	
In abeyance		4	2	—	6	
Waiting list for 1965		5	5	—	10	
TOTAL			63	97	5	165

Cases still on books at the end of 1963	128	65	—	193
Cases admitted during 1964	49	59	1	109
TOTAL	177	124	1	302

Cases discharged during 1964	71	50	1	122
Cases carried forward to 1965	106	74	—	180

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1964	652	302	6	960
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1964	320	304	6	630

Holly House Hostel

No. of cases remaining at end of 1963	1	13	1	15
Cases admitted during 1964	1	4	3	8
	2	17	4	23
No. of cases discharged	2	9	—	11
	—	8	4	12

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1965 12,602

Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth) (1)	No. of pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		<i>Satisfactory</i> (3)	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> (4)
1960 and later ..	141	140	1
1959	525	525	—
1958	260	260	—
1957	41	41	—
1956	46	46	—
1955	44	44	—
1954	119	119	—
1953	851	851	—
1952	467	467	—
1951	71	71	—
1950	848	848	—
1949 and earlier ..	491	491	—
TOTAL ..	3,904	3,903	1

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 99.97%

Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 0.03%

TABLE A.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1960 and later ..	1	12	13
1959	15	41	49
1958	11	27	32
1957	1	9	9
1956	1	23	23
1955	3	15	16
1954	3	29	30
1953	56	48	98
1952	25	39	64
1951	4	10	14
1950	18	35	50
1949 and earlier ..	25	30	54
TOTAL ..	163	318	452

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	585
Number of re-inspections	192
TOTAL	— 1,777

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	30,595
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	259
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Part II—Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year
TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS					
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
4	Skin	T.	4	6	16	26	
		O.	13	8	23	44	
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	28	43	92	163	
		O.	59	273	215	547	
	O.	2	7	31	40		
	O.	2	3	3	8		
	6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	6	3	21	30
			O.	12	8	15	35
O.		20	1	13	34		
O.		1	1	4	6		
7		Nose and Throat	T.	5	2	6	13
			O.	13	7	14	34
8	Speech	T.	4	2	20	26	
		O.	13	7	23	43	
9	Lymphatic Glands.. ..	T.	1	1	1	3	
		O.	5	—	2	7	
10	Heart	T.	6	—	8	14	
		O.	15	12	11	38	
11	Lungs	T.	6	5	23	34	
		O.	23	6	23	52	

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T. 3	—	1	4
		O. 2	1	—	3
	(b) Other ..	T. 2	1	4	7
		O. 5	1	6	12
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T. —	—	20	20
		O. 4	5	13	22
	(b) Feet ..	T. 2	1	3	6
		O. 8	16	20	44
	(c) Other ..	T. 5	5	13	23
		O. 6	10	20	36
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T. 3	2	10	15
		O. —	1	3	4
	(b) Other ..	T. 4	—	7	11
		O. 3	4	2	9
15	Psychological— (a) Develop- ment	T. —	1	1	2
		O. 12	18	161	191
	(b) Stability ..	T. 3	12	54	69
		O. 42	34	30	106
16	Abdomen ..	T. 2	—	4	6
		O. —	—	2	2
17	Other	T. 3	2	14	19
		O. 10	20	23	53

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease			Special Inspections	
				No. of Defects	
				Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
(1)	(2)				
4.	Skin			6	1
5. Eyes—	(a) Vision			100	54
	(b) Squint			3	3
	(c) Other			3	4
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing			21	66
	(b) Otitis Media			4	3
	(c) Other			4	1
7.	Nose and Throat ..			6	12
8.	Speech			9	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..			—	3
10.	Heart			5	4
11.	Lungs			6	5
Developmental :—					
12.	(a) Hernia			—	—
	(b) Other			7	—
Orthopaedic :—					
13.	(a) Posture			2	2
	(b) Feet			6	10
	(c) Other			13	—
Nervous System :—					
14.	(a) Epilepsy			3	—
	(b) Other			9	3
Psychological :—					
15.	(a) Development ..			—	21
	(b) Stability			13	34
17.	Abdomen			5	—
16.	Other			9	6

**Part III.—Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery and
special schools)**

TABLE A.
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	6
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	831
Total	837
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	393

TABLE B.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	7
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	126
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment	18
Total	160
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1964	17
(b) in previous years	23

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	29
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	31
Total	60

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I.)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	6
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	50
Total	56

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	177

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	92

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	38
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	696
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Sunray	—
Total (a)-(d) ..	734

**Part IV.—Dental inspection and treatment carried out by
the authority**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a) At periodic inspections.. ..	10,207	
(b) As specials	1,038	
	Total (1)	11,245
(2) Number found to require treatment	6,036	
(3) Number offered treatment	5,146	
(4) Number actually treated	2,138	
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treat- ment	7,704	
(6) Half-days devoted to—		
(a) Periodic (school) inspection	60	
(b) Treatment	1,066	
	Total (6)	1,126
(7) Fillings:		
(a) Permanent teeth	3,908	
(b) Temporary teeth	2,139	
	Total (7)	6,047

(8) Number of teeth filled:				
(a)	Permanent teeth	..	..	.. 3,563
(b)	Temporary teeth	..	..	.. 2,045
				Total (8) 5,608
(9) Extractions:				
(a)	Permanent teeth	..	..	.. 613
(b)	Temporary teeth	..	..	.. 2,275
				Total (9) 2,888
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				1,130
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	..	..	42
(b)	Cases brought forward from previous year	..		10
(c)	Cases completed during the year	..	..	24
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year		..	8
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	42
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	..	..	53
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	1
(h)	Total attendances	..	..	490
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth				17
(13) Other operations:				
(a)	Permanent teeth	..	..	.. 1,255
(b)	Temporary teeth	..	..	.. 53
				Total (13) 1,308

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