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CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1970

by

DAVID PATTERSON ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

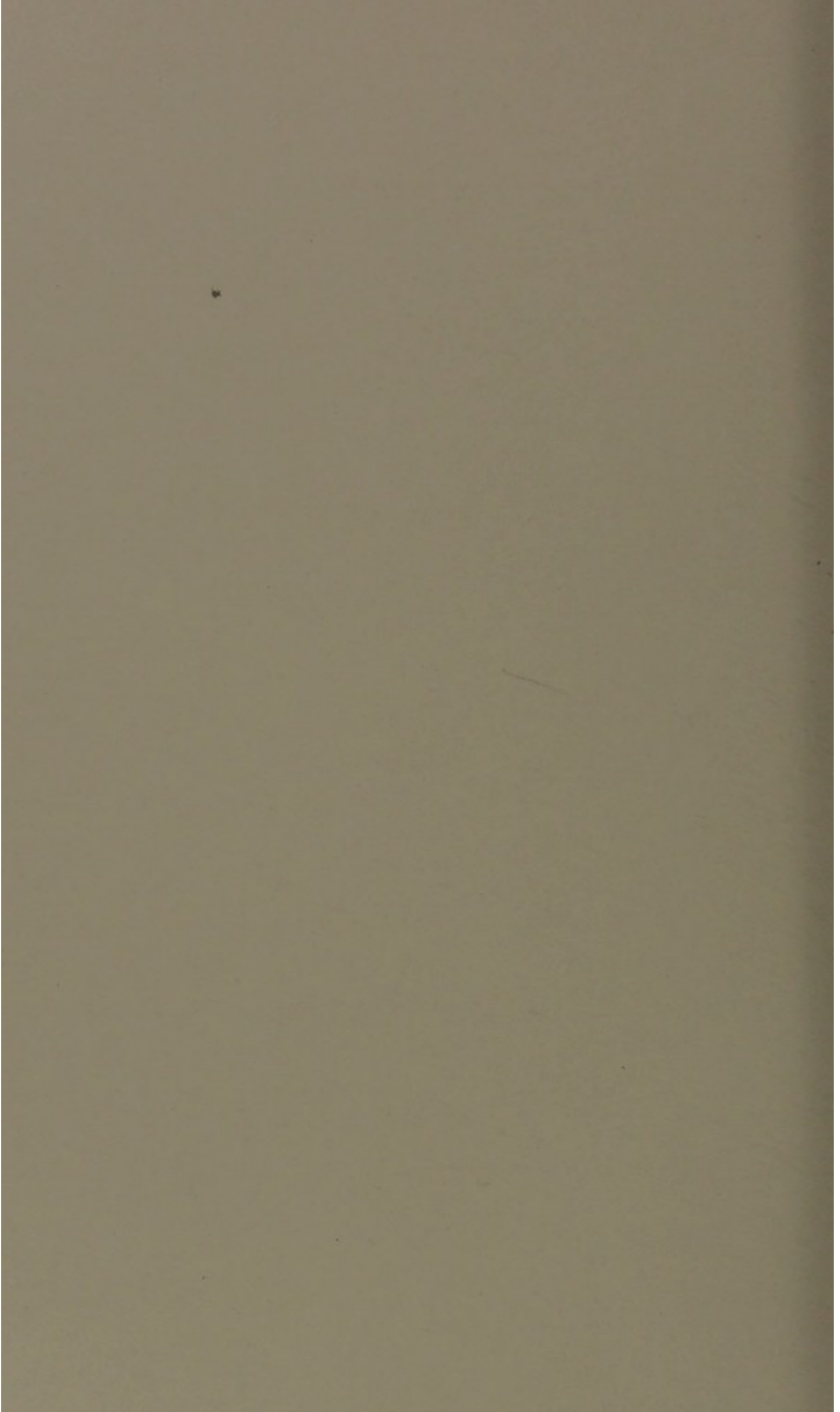
Medical Officer of Health,

Rural Council House,

Saltergate,

Chesterfield

Telephone: CHESTERFIELD 3171



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DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

31st December, 1970

ASHOVER	Bond, V. E.
BARLOW	Needham, J. W.
BRACKENFIELD	...	...	...	Turbutt, G. R. W., M.A.
BRAMPTON	...	...	...	Hill, E. E. J.
BRIMINGTON:				
West	...	...	...	Everett, W.
Central	...	...	...	Bedford, W. H.
East	...	...	...	Whyatt, T.
CALOW	...	...	...	Ashmore, T. F.
ECKINGTON:				
Eckington Ward	...	...	...	Clegg, E. N., Mrs. Cryer, D.
Renishaw Ward	...	...	...	Morris, W. J.
Ridgeway Ward	...	...	...	Farrar, J. A., Mrs.
HASLAND	...	...	...	Brunt, F. Lide, T. M., Mrs.
HEATH	...	...	...	Smith, B., B.E.M.
HOLMESFIELD	...	...	...	Woodhall, S.
KILLAMARSH...	...	...	...	Cochrane, R. G. Reid, R. H.
MORTON	...	...	...	Richards, A. E.
NORTH WINGFIELD	...	...	...	Ralley, L. Rhodes, O. Searston, K. W.
PILSLEY	...	...	...	Feather, E.
SHIRLAND & HIGHAM:				
Shirland & Higham Ward	...	...	...	Haslam, G. W.
Stonebroom Ward	...	...	...	Fellows, W. E.
STRETTON	...	...	...	Jackson, M. B. M., Miss
SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON	...	...	...	Roach, A.
TEMPLE NORMANTON	...	...	...	Babbs, T. A.
TUPTON	...	...	...	McKay, J.
UNSTONE	...	...	...	Dawson, F.
WALTON	...	...	...	Birds, G. H.
WESSINGTON	...	...	...	Buxton, S.
WINGERWORTH	...	...	...	Middleton, E. P., Mrs. White, H.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Chairman of the Council:

F. DAWSON, Esq.

Chairman, Public Health Committee:

J. McKAY, Esq.

Chairman, Housing Committee:

W. EVERETT, Esq.

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID PATTERSON ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. WILSON, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., Cert. Meat Inspector,
Diploma for Smoke Inspector, Cert. in San. Science (R.S.H.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

D. MURRAY, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Inspector,
Diploma for Smoke Inspector

Public Health Inspectors:

F. BARRETT, Cert. Meat Inspector

J. A. CLARKSON, Cert. Meat Inspector (resigned February, 1970)

M. GLOBE, Cert. Meat Inspector, Diploma for Smoke Inspector, (Senior Food
Inspector)

G. KEAVENY, Cert. Meat Inspector

R. WILCOCK, Cert. Meat Inspector, Diploma for Smoke Inspector, A.M.I.P.H.E.,
San. Science (R.S.H.) (Senior Smoke Inspector)

W. WOODWARD, Cert. Meat Inspector, San. Science (R.S.H.)

N. WILLINGALE, Cert. Meat Inspector, Diploma for Smoke Inspector

M. HILL, Public Health Inspectors Diploma, Diploma for Smoke Inspector
(Resigned May 1970)

D. WILKINS, Public Health Inspectors Diploma

I. ROBINSON, Public Health Inspectors Diploma (appointed July 1970)

Chief Clerk:

G. F. WILKS, M.B.E., A.M.R.S.H.

Clerks:

S. CAPE

Mrs. B. PAIN

Mrs. G. STONE, Shorthand/Typist

Miss M. COOPER, Shorthand/Typist

Miss B. SHARMAN

Miss M. HORTON (Commenced January 1970)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

I. ROBINSON (appointed Public Health Inspector, July 1970)

S. BIDWELL

Miss S. HARRINGTON

A. WEBSTER (commenced September 1970)

Technical and Survey Assistants:

(Clean Air)

A. BERESFORD

Mrs. J. BARTLETT

ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my report for 1970. The estimated population figure for the district is now 73,390, as against 73,700 for 1969. Although this shows a reduction, it will be possible to present a more accurate figure next year, when the results of the census are available.

The live birth rate is 13.5 per 1,000 population as against 15.2 for 1969. The yearly figures are given later. The infant mortality rate is 15 representing a total of 15 infant deaths under one year of age out of a total of 994 live births. The total number of legitimate births is reduced by 137 to 915 from 1,052, whilst the total number of illegitimate births is increased by 12 to 79 from 67.

There was one death from pregnancy due to complications during delivery. There were no deaths from measles or whooping cough during the year. Six cases of food poisoning were notified and it is important to maintain high standards of hygiene when dealing with food. Primary immunisations against Diphtheria have increased from the level for 1969 and it is important to mention this protection, for outbreaks occurred during the year in London and Manchester. It is not many years since there was an outbreak of Diphtheria in Staveley with two deaths.

There were 31 deaths from cancer of the lung, approximately one quarter of all deaths due to cancer.

1970 was Conservation Year and the appointment of a Royal Commission emphasised the concern felt about the environmental pollution which is taking place. It is hoped that public opinion will come to demand a reduction in the existing level of pollution. The Council can be proud of its record in this work. For example approximately half of the houses in the district come under Smoke Control Orders.

My thanks are due to the members of the Council and my colleagues on the staff for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. P. ADAMS,
Medical Officer of Health

Rural Council House,
Saltergate,
CHESTERFIELD.

STATISTICS

Area of District	63,904 acres
Population (Registrar General's figure)	73,390
Number of houses and caravans in the district	24,339
Rateable value at 1st April 1971	£1,922,511
Estimated product of 1p rate 1971/72	£18,322
LIVE BIRTHS:	M. F.
Total... ..	520 474
Legitimate	479 436
Illegitimate	41 38
Rate per 1,000 Population	13.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	8
STILL BIRTHS:	
Total... ..	10 5
Legitimate	9 5
Illegitimate	1 —
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	15
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	530 479
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR:	
Total... ..	8 7
Legitimate	8 7
Illegitimate	— —
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE:	
(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE:	
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	8
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE:	
(Still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion) per 1,000 live and still	1
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING	9.8
DEATHS FROM MEASLES — ALL AGES	—
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH — ALL AGES	—

HOUSES AND CARAVANS

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Number of houses</i>	<i>Number on Water Main North Derbys. Water Board</i>	<i>Caravans</i>
Ashover	...	...	...	635	486	3
Barlow	...	...	...	319	270	3
Brackenfield	...	...	...	82	50	4
Brampton	...	...	...	365	308	—
Brimington	...	...	...	3,006	2,997	1
Calow	...	...	...	1,005	989	3
Eckington	...	...	...	3,248	3,132	48
Hasland	...	...	...	1,304	1,300	—
Heath	...	...	...	659	649	1
Holmesfield	...	...	...	394	353	43
Killamarsh	...	...	...	1,877	1,862	2
Morton	...	...	...	377	367	1
North Wingfield	...	...	...	2,590	2,585	—
Pilsley	...	...	...	879	854	1
Shirland & Higham	...	...	...	1,660	1,611	2
Stretton	...	...	...	204	181	1
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	458	436	30
Temple Normanton	...	...	...	138	132	—
Tupton	...	...	...	1,180	1,173	30
Unstone	...	...	...	771	744	—
Walton	...	...	...	768	700	—
Wessington	...	...	...	187	168	—
Wingerworth	...	...	...	1,956	1,917	108
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				24,062	23,264	277
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE PARISHES

The estimated population of the Rural District as at the 31st December 1970 was 73,390.

Figures are given for each Parish.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population Est'd. 1970</i>
ASHOVER	1,972
BARLOW	994
BRACKENFIELD	237
BRAMPTON	
Cutthorpe Ward	502
Brampton & Wadshelf Ward ...	647
BRIMINGTON	
Central Ward	2,992
East Ward	2,312
West Ward	3,369
CALOW	3,057
ECKINGTON	
Eckington Ward	6,265
Renishaw Ward	2,214
Ridgeway Ward	1,963
HASLAND	
Hasland Ward	1,118
Grassmoor Ward	2,793
HEATH	1,946
HOLMESFIELD	1,157
KILLAMARSH	5,702
MORTON	1,118
NORTH WINGFIELD	
Holmewood Ward	2,660
Central Ward	3,759
Waterloo Ward	404
Hepthorne Lane	1,053
PILSLEY	2,957
SHIRLAND & HIGHAM	
Shirland & Higham Ward ...	3,043
Stonebroom Ward	2,188
STRETTON	582
SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON	1,410
TEMPLE NORMANTON	346
TUPTON	3,548
UNSTONE	2,361
WALTON	
Walton Ward	702
Holymoorside Ward	1,530
WESSINGTON	575
WINGERWORTH	5,914
 TOTAL	 73,390

HOUSING

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1970:—	
	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	140
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	606
	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	125
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	24
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act 1957:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	—
	(a) By owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
	(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	32
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
	(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made... ..	85
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	93
	(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	—

(4)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	1
(d)	Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	5
(e)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit... ..	—
4.	Housing Act 1957 — Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Improvement Grant Works were completed during 1970:—	
(a)	Discretionary	35
(b)	Standard	134
5.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in Clearance Areas during 1970	42

Overcrowding

Cases of overcrowding drawn to the attention of the department are investigated and any necessary action taken.

NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED

Year	Council			Private Enterprise	Sheffield Corporation	Grand Total
	(a) For Letting	(b) For Sale	Total			
1970	55	—	55	204	—	259
1969	105	—	105	276	—	381
1968	90	—	90	241	—	331
1967	49	—	49	346	16	411
1966	80	—	80	263	446	789
1965	309	—	309	333	258	900
1964	396	—	396	314	—	710
1963	354	40	394	360	—	754

WATER SUPPLY

Throughout the year routine bacteriological examinations were carried out on fifty-eight samples of drinking water taken from the mains supply. The Water Board was informed of unsatisfactory results.

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

All sources are chlorinated and where necessary more comprehensive treatment is employed. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is bacteriologically satisfactory.

The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes.

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 1970 being:—

Bacteriological	...	...	...	934
Chemical	...	...	...	482

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 water sources involved vary considerably with location and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	...	...	...	6.0— 9.0
Alkalinity (CaCO_3)	...	...	10	—250 mg/l.
Total Hardness (CaCO_3)	...	...	30	—400 mg/l.
Chloride (Cl)	...	...	10	—100 mg/l.
Fluoride (F)	...	...	0.1—	1.0 mg/l.

As from the 1st June the introduction of softening on one supply source meant that variations in hardness since that date were 30 — 200 mg/l.

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

The number of houses connected during the year was 264.

Work on the Manton scheme and the associated treatment works at Lowtown was completed during the year.

2,775 yards of main were laid for housing developments.

Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples obtained and 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 to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances.

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer has furnished the following report:—

Sewerage and Sewage Purification Works

(a) Works Completed

Doe Hill Sewer Extension to serve a few properties in Morton and in Blackwell Rural District not previously connected to main drainage and to serve an area intended for private housing development.

Holmewood Surface Water Sewer Stage II extends the surface water sewer provided in Stage I to a point where it serves new housing development at Williamthorpe and removes the risk of flooding.

Minor Improvements to Sewage Works have been carried out at Holmesfield, Wheeldon Mill, Wessington and Unstone.

At Holmesfield a filter has been reconstructed, improvements made to the dosing arrangements and safety measures improved.

At Wheeldon Mill works the sludge emptying arrangements from the storm tanks have been improved.

A sludge thickening tank and improvements to a sludge bed have been constructed at Wessington.

Effluents at Unstone Sewage Works have been improved by construction of grass plots tertiary treatment.

Southern Area Composting Scheme Stage II — Alterations have been carried out to the rejects discharge conveyors and the stacking area has been extended.

Heath Sewer Diversions — major diversions of sewers have been carried out to permit extension of N.C.B. tips over the original sewers.

(b) Contracts Let or Orders Given

Renishaw Sewage Works Reconstruction is now well in hand. It will provide a completely new and enlarged works on the site of the existing works and is being constructed in such a way as to maintain sewage treatment throughout the construction period.

Chapman Lane and Chapel Road Grassmoor Sewer Renewal.

Mining subsidence has damaged these sewers and created reverse falls. The scheme now under construction and nearing completion will rectify these defects and at the same time some improvement is being carried out to rectify a flooding problem in this area.

(c) Contracts to be Let

Cutthorpe South Terrace Sewer Extension to provide a sewer to serve four existing houses which are being improved.

Cutthorpe Pumping Station to pump the sewage from a low-lying part of Cutthorpe into the main sewer draining to the sewage works of the Borough of Chesterfield. This will enable a very small sewage works to be abandoned.

Temple Normanton Sewer Renewals to relay sewers which have been adversely affected by mining subsidence.

Wingerworth Trunk Sewer Renewal to relay the main sewer along the River Rother to remove defects created by mining subsidence.

Westwood Brook Sewage Purification Scheme Stage IA. Sludge storage and thickening tanks are to be provided together with a macerating pump or screens so that sludges from other sewage works can be brought to Westwood Brook for dewatering on the Sludge Concentrator. Three sludge drying beds are also to be installed for use in emergency.

Ashover Sewer Renewal to relay an old defective shallow sewer at a more satisfactory depth.

(d) Schemes in Course of Preparation

Williamthorpe Sewage Works High Rate Roughing Filter.

Tupton Sewerage and Sewage Purification Scheme.

Wheeldon Mill Sewage Purification Works Improvements and Sludge Handling Plant.

Danesmoor Sewerage and Sewage Pumping Scheme.

Eckington Private Development Sewers.

Brimington Station Yard Sewerage and Sewage Pumping Scheme.

Musterbrook Sewerage and Sewage Purification Scheme.

Ashover Sewer Improvements.

The following changes have occurred during the year at industrial establishments:—

New Factory at the Stonebroom Industrial Estate for Pioneer Welders.

New Hosiery Factory built at the Council's Industrial Estate at Stonebroom for Fred Turner (Hosiery) Limited.

Various extensions at Ross and Catherall's Foundry at Forge Lane, Killamarsh.

Extensions to Pharmaceutical Warehouse at Peveril Road, Eckington for J. H. Haywood Limited.

Extensions at Renishaw Iron Works for the British Steel Corporation, including machine shop, fitting bay and transformer building.

CLEAN AIR

Domestic Smoke Control

Since the publication of the last Annual Report, probably the most significant incident has been the confirmation of Smoke Control Order No. 12 (Wingerworth). This followed a Ministry Inquiry which was held in Chesterfield on the 18th November 1969 to investigate objections made by local residents, most of whom resided in the vicinity of the Avenue Coking and Chemical Plant. During the course of the Inquiry it was apparent that objections were directed at emissions from the Plant rather than at the principles of Domestic Smoke Control. The Order was officially confirmed on the 5th June, 1970 and becomes operative on the 1st April, 1971. In connection with the confirmation of the Order it is interesting to note the Ministry's comments which are as follows:—

"The main objection to the Order was the exclusion from the requirements of the order of the National Coal Board's Avenue Chemical and Coking Plant. Industrial pollution is already subject to control under existing legislation and in the case of this particular industry the Alkali Inspectorate are collaborating with the National Coal Board over the best way of securing reductions in emissions from the Plant. However, the presence of industrial pollution is not, in itself, an argument against the control of domestic smoke.

Smoke pollution is a serious social evil and there is no doubt that the council are in principle justified in seeking to extend the area of their district under smoke control.

It is established that at present more than 80% of all smoke in this country comes from domestic chimneys. Moreover the harmful effects of this smoke are accentuated by its discharge at a low level.

The council's choice of site for the order is not unreasonable. Smoke control is a continuing process and until it is complete it is inevitable that some householders will be under a legal obligation to avoid making smoke before their neighbours come under a similar obligation."

The Council's decision to include the whole of Wingerworth Parish in the Smoke Control Order rather than to exclude certain areas in the vicinity of the Avenue Coking and Chemical Plant was obviously correct. I am hopeful that the lack of objections to domestic smoke control itself is indicative of an even greater acceptance by householders of the Council's efforts in this field. No objections were made in respect of Smoke Control Order No. 11 (Tupton) and the confirmation of this Order on the 11th February, 1971 seems to confirm this view.

The survey of North Wingfield and Hephthorne Lane has now been completed and it is anticipated that submission of the 13th Smoke Control Order in respect of this area to the Department of the Environment will be made during mid 1971. The recommended date of operation will be the 1st July, 1973.

The present position, therefore, with regard to operative Smoke Control Orders is shown in Table I below:—

TABLE I

<i>Smoke Control Order</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>Confirmed Operative</i>	
*No. 2 (Gleadless South)	150	1	1	20. 1.62	1. 9.62
No. 3 (Gleadless North)	Completely transferred to Sheffield C.B.				
*No. 4 (Frecheville)	100	3	3	19.11.63	1. 7.64
No. 5 (Eckington West)	470	1,042	1,079	5. 4.66	1.12.66
No. 6 (Eckington East)	980	938	1,059	30.11.65	1. 9.66
No. 7 (Killamarsh)	1,660	1,802	1,906	5. 4.66	1. 7.67
No. 8 (Brimington)	1,283	2,887	3,010	25. 7.66	1. 9.68
No. 9 (Calow)	1,350	977	1,008	3. 2.67	1. 7.69
No. 10 (Hasland, Temple Normanton and Calow (part))	1,650	1,449	1,508	31. 1.68	1.10.69
No. 12 (Wingerworth)	3,478	1,773	1,792	5. 6.70	1. 4.71
TOTALS	11,101	10,872	11,366	—	—

* Major part of these areas transferred to Sheffield C.B.

Supplies of Solid Smokeless Fuels

Bearing in mind the difficulties experienced during the winter of 1969/70 when all the Council's Smoke Control Orders were temporarily suspended due to solid smokeless fuel shortages, it was anticipated that to some degree, similar difficulties might arise during the winter of 1970/71. This did not materialise however, and the mildness of the winter no doubt helped considerably in this respect.

It was observed, however, during the winter period that smoke emission in Smoke Control Areas did exist although from a minority of properties. It became clear on investigation that many householders were under the mistaken impression that smoke control was still temporarily suspended. Enquiries to fuel merchants did not produce evidence to suggest that smokeless fuel supplies were inadequate and on the 9th March, 1971 a meeting with representatives of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and the National Coal Board, was held to discuss this matter. Assurances were given that solid smokeless fuel supplies were adequate and that if shortages

were claimed they were due to local distribution faults. This topic was the subject of a special report to the Council's Public Health Committee on the 18th March, 1971. Merchants were subsequently circularised and advised that further deliveries of coal supplies would result in legal proceedings being instituted, and to guide them street lists of all the Council's Smoke Control Areas were provided.

It will be appreciated that in order to complete the picture as far as this matter is concerned, it has been necessary to relate to incidents and activities which occurred during the early months of 1971.

Future Domestic Smoke Control Programme

Due to the more favourable outlook as far as fuel supplies are concerned, I am now more hopeful that the future Smoke Control Programme will not be retarded as hitherto expected.

The initial stages in the survey of Holmewood and Heath as a natural extension of North Wingfield, are due to commence during April 1971. This will be the subject of Smoke Control Order No. 14 and it may be advantageous for this Order to become operative simultaneously with Smoke Control Order No. 13 i.e. on 1st July, 1973. It is intended that survey will then progress to the Parish of Pilsley in order that the Council's progress in a southerly direction will be maintained. At the same time I am aware that Domestic Smoke Control has not yet been extended to Unstone where it is badly needed and, therefore, an effort will be made to commence survey in this area during 1972. The only limiting factor on progress appears to be financial and it is appreciated that the resources available to the Council have to be spread over a series of projects of which smoke control is one. The budget for the Council share (3/10) of grant aided work is £30,000 per annum, which means owners are spending at least £30,000 per annum and the Ministry contributing £40,000, making a total conversion work load of at least £100,000 each year.

Industrial and Commercial Premises

During 1970 ten notifications under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were received advising of the intention to install furnaces. Seven of these were in respect of oil fired furnaces, two in respect of gas, and one involving solid fuel. None of these involved installations which required a formal application under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968.

Such an application, however, was made by the Coal Products Division of the National Coal Board, in respect of the erection of a

temporary chimney stack at the Avenue Coking and Chemical Plant, Wingerworth. This was an essential part of a scheme involving the conversion of the three existing boilers burning coke breeze to enable them to burn coke oven gas. Approval was given by the Council subject to the removal of the stack within a period of two years from the date of its erection.

Avenue Coking and Chemical Plant, Wingerworth

As a result of representations made by this authority, the British Coke Research Association have been engaged to carry out an investigation into the extent of pollution within close proximity to the plant and I am advised that this has now been completed. The report will be available in the near future and it should show the extent and sources of pollution. No complaints were made to this department during 1970 with regard to emissions from the plant.

Atmospheric Pollution Measurements

Deposit gauges are still in use at Spinkhill, Renishaw, Hasland and Wingerworth and the lead peroxide method of measuring sulphur dioxide also continues at Hasland and Wingerworth.

Semi-automatic volumetric instruments still operate in Eckington and Brimington and a third instrument is now in use at the Tupton County Junior Mixed School.

Quarterly average concentrations for 1970 are given in Table II below, in respect of Eckington and Brimington.

TABLE II

						<i>Concentrations in microgrammes per cubic metre</i>	
						<i>Smoke</i>	<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>
1970 — Eckington							
January	—	March	...	...	...	112	81
April	—	June	...	...	...	71	61
July	—	September	...	...	...	39	99
October	—	December	...	...	...	75	74
Yearly average		...	...	...	...	74	62
1970 — Brimington							
January	—	March	...	...	...	123	78
April	—	June	...	...	...	82	71
July	—	September	...	...	...	48	50
October	—	December	...	...	...	80	104
Yearly average		...	...	...	...	84	76

Comparisons of annual averages are given in Tables III and IV and these indicate the improvements which have materialised in Eckington and Brimington respectively since the introduction of Domestic Smoke Control. The operative dates of the Eckington Smoke Control Orders No's. 5 and 6 were 1.12.66 and 1.9.66 and the operative date of the Brimington Smoke Control Order was 1.9.68.

TABLE III

ECKINGTON Operative dates of Smoke Control Orders:				Volumetric Readings 1964-70		
				Year	Microgrammes per cu. metre	
					Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
S.C.O. No. 5	1.12.66	...	1965	176	110	
S.C.O. No. 6	1. 9.66	...	1966	112	115	
			1967	70	94	
			1968	98	93	
			1969	83	91	
			1970	74	62	

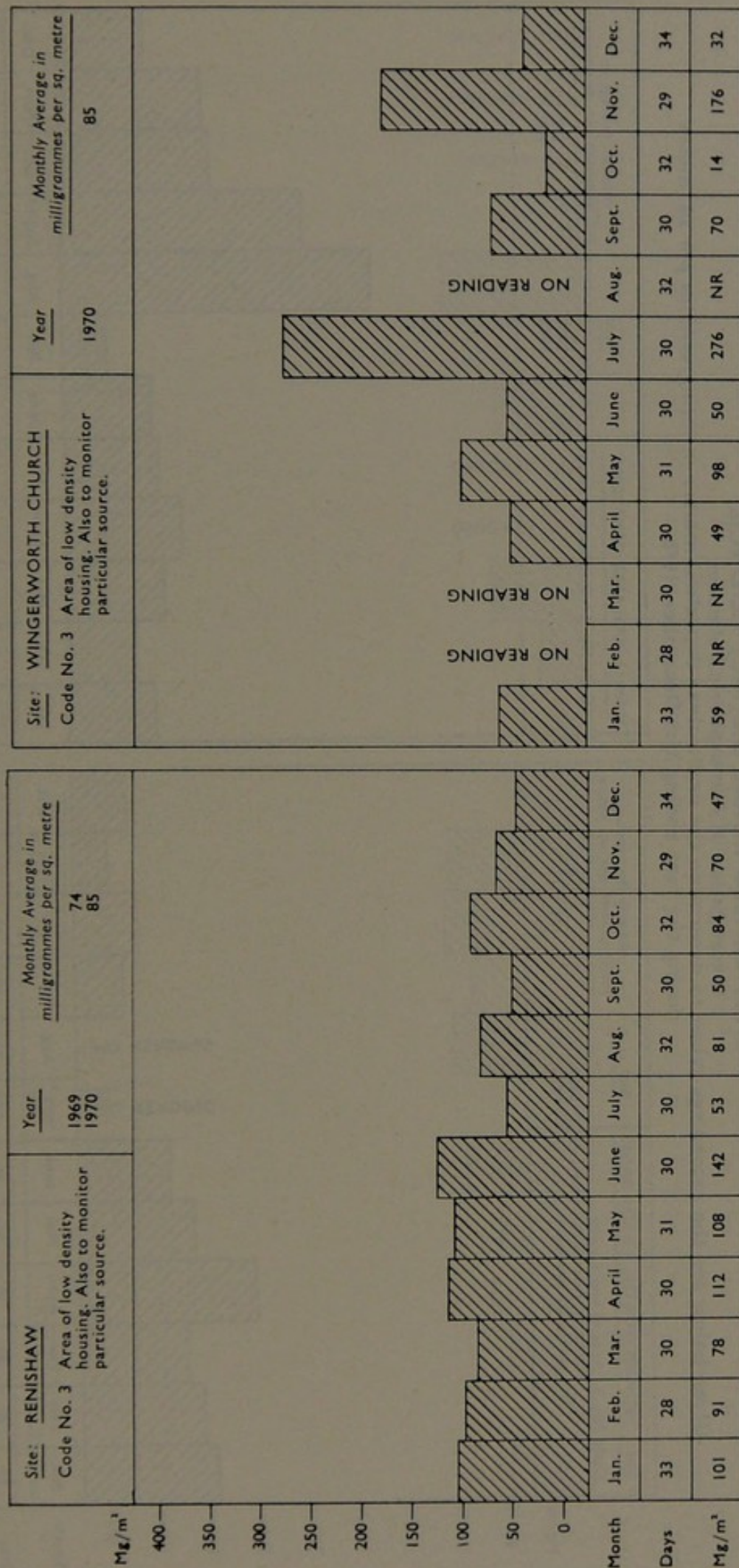
TABLE IV

BRIMINGTON Operative date of Smoke Control Order:				Volumetric Readings 1967-70		
				Year	Microgrammes per cu. metre	
					Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
S.C.O. No. 8	1. 9.68	...	1967	112	102	
			1968	144	127	
			1969	97	104	
			1970	84	76	

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

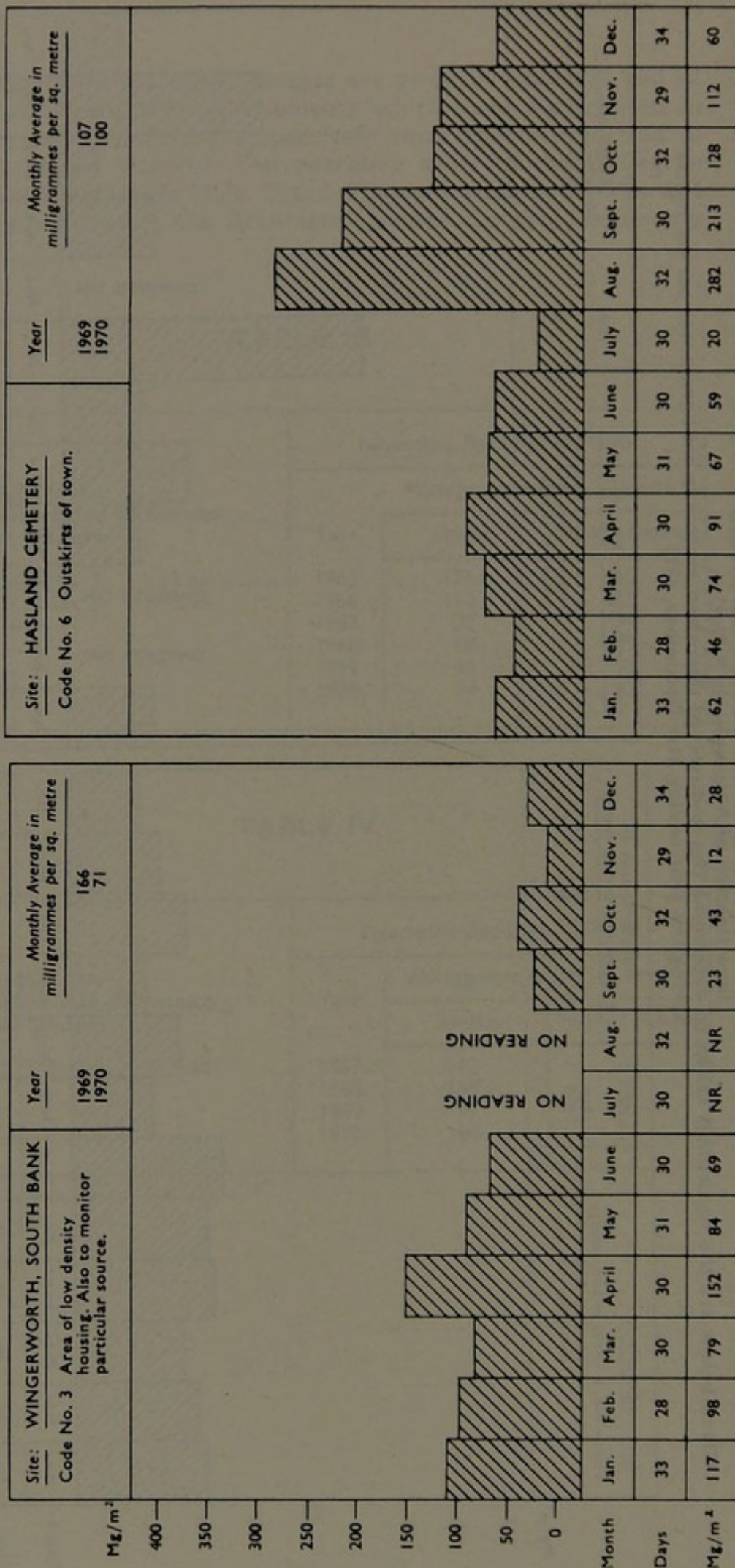
Given below are the recordings taken to determine the undissolved deposited matter in milligrammes per sq. metre during the year ending 31st December, 1970



CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

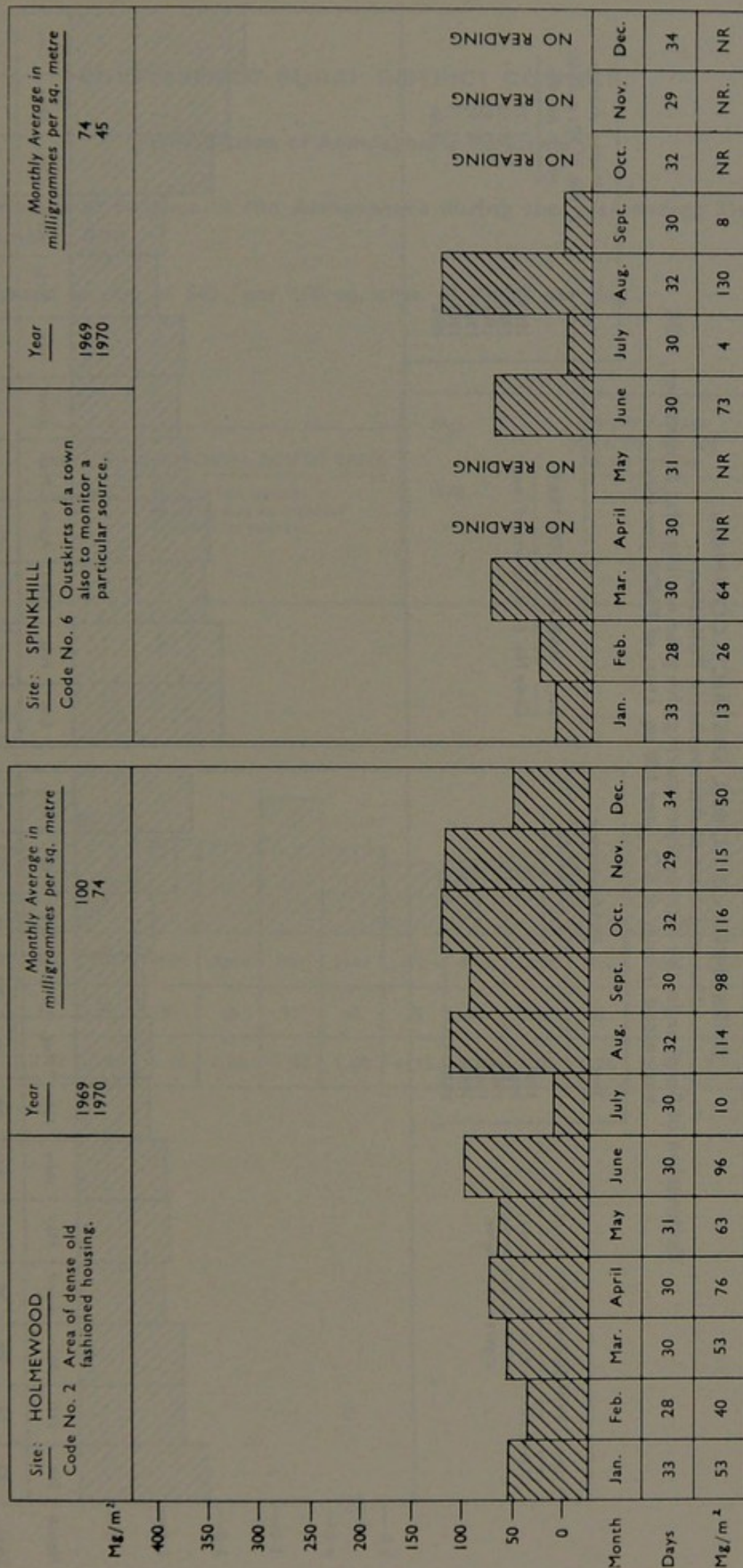
Given below are the recordings taken to determine the undissolved deposited matter in milligrammes per sq. metre during the year ending 31st December, 1970



CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

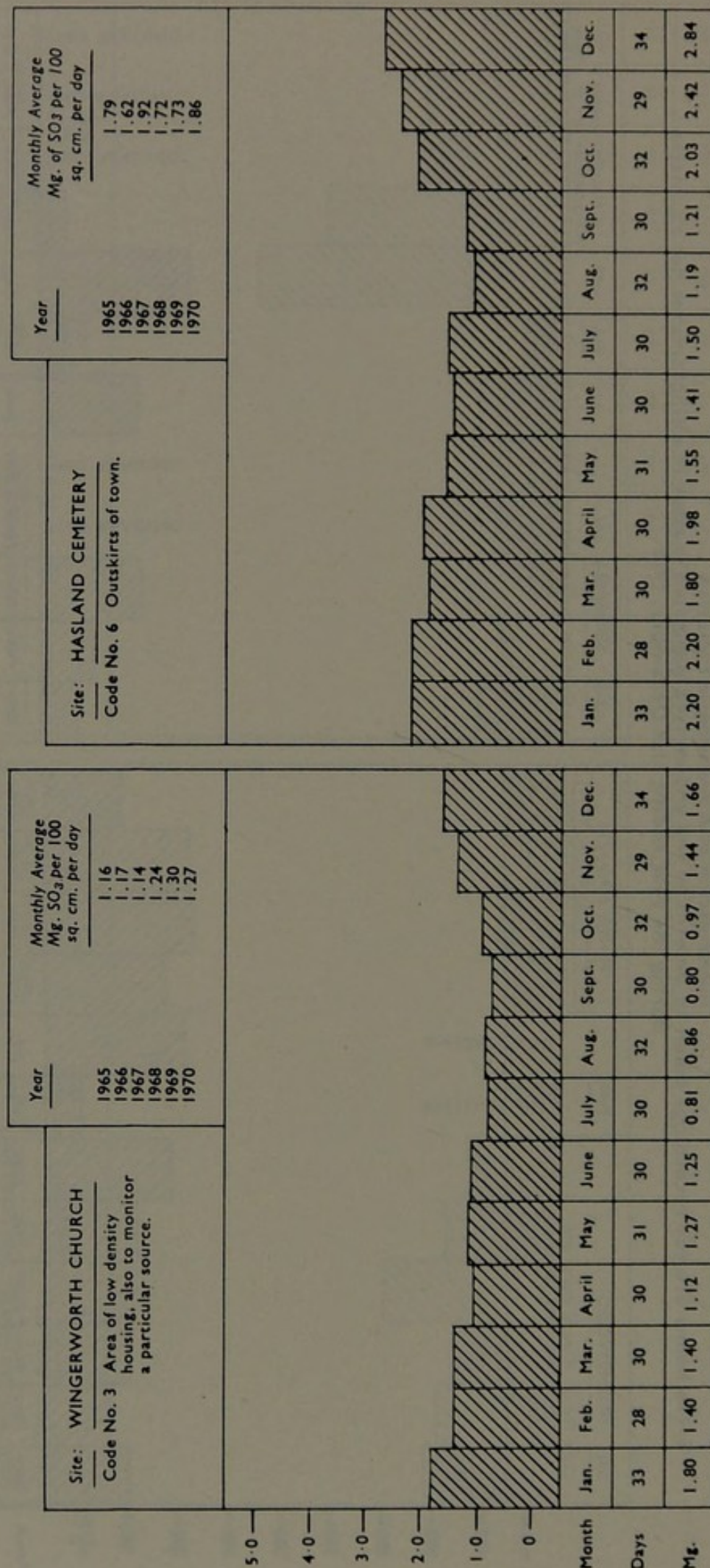
Given below are the recordings taken to determine the undissolved deposited matter in milligrammes per sq. metre during the year ending 31st December, 1970



CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Estimation of Sulphur in the Atmosphere during the year ending 31st December, 1970 expressed in mg. of SO₃ per 100 sq. cms. of PbO₂ per day

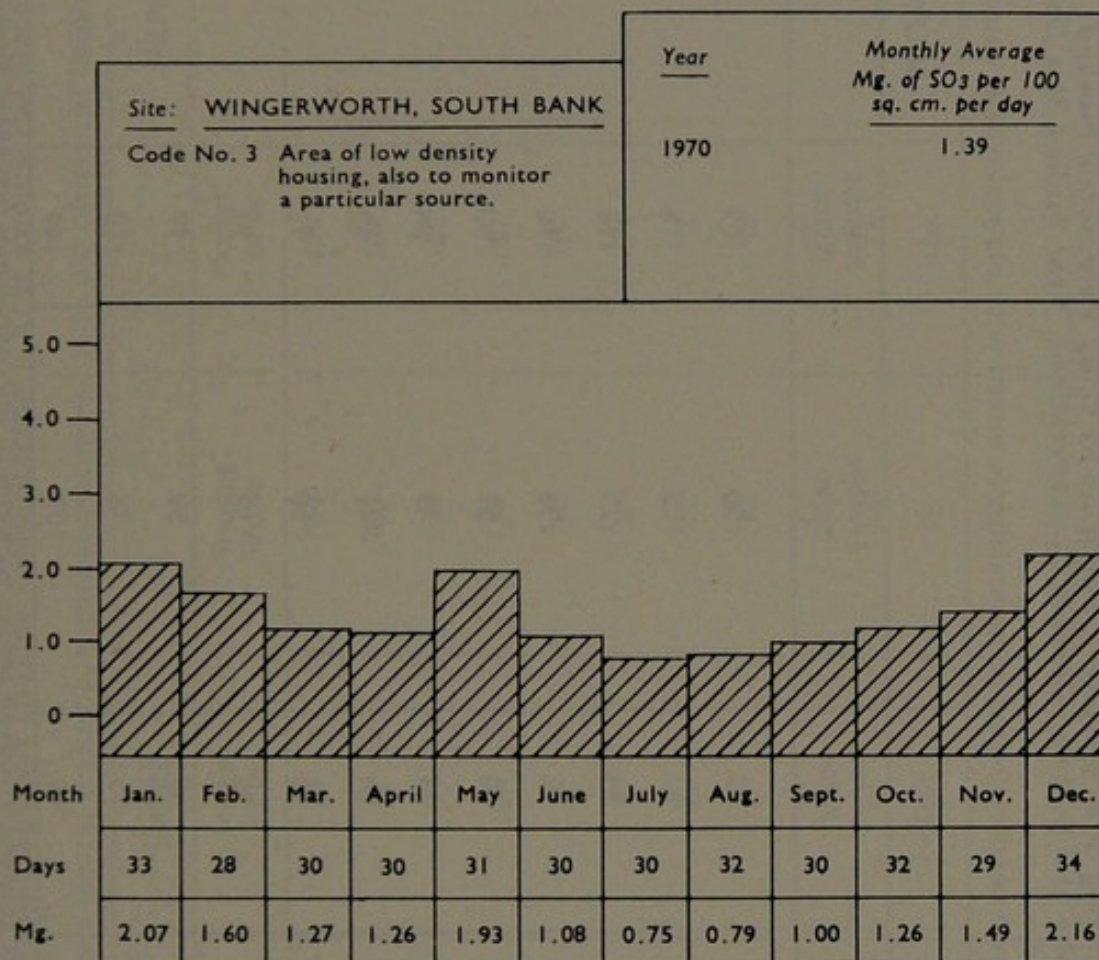


CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Estimation of Sulphur in the Atmosphere during the year ending 31st December, 1970

expressed in mg. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cms. of PbO_2 per day



CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Recording of Atmospheric Pollution by Daily Volumetric Method
Monthly Averages for Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations, Year Ending 31st December, 1970

Station Site: Brimington No. 1.

Classification: D2. Small town centre; limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and minor industry.

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value
January ...	150	92	120	103	65	49
February...	191	62	125	116	71	88
March ...	150	84	123	116	71	96
April ...	180	92	126	110	71	90
May ...	132	40	89	90	45	73
June ...	64	24	42	84	26	51
July ...	64	24	41	62	26	44
August ...	64	35	50	71	39	54
September ...	84	35	53	77	32	52
October ...	71	40	58	97	52	106
November ...	141	35	76	110	71	89
December ...	170	46	107	149	84	117

Smoke measurements represent concentrations of smoke particles in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Microgramme = 1 millionth part of a gramme.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Recording of Atmospheric Pollution by Daily Volumetric Method
Monthly Averages for Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations, Year Ending 31st December, 1970
 Station Site: Eckington No. 1.
 Classification: D2. Small town centre; limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and minor industry.

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value
January ...	223	54	104	190	66	77
February ...	140	72	106	108	66	81
March ...	189	93	127	108	72	85
April ...	149	100	121	102	66	81
May ...	100	23	62	102	34	67
June ...	43	18	30	54	18	34
July ...	60	23	35	42	24	30
August ...	54	27	40	48	24	34
September ...	60	32	43	48	24	36
October ...	71	40	52	71	39	55
November ...	108	27	76	108	54	83
December ..	140	37	96	115	54	84

Smoke measurements represent concentrations of smoke particles in microgrammes per cubic metre.
 Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in microgrammes per cubic metre.
 Microgramme = 1 millionth part of a gramme.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified — thirty being notified in 1969.

One case was admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough

Thirteen cases of Whooping Cough were notified, three cases being admitted to hospital.

There were seven cases notified during 1969.

Measles

Seven hundred and twenty-three notifications of Measles were received, eight cases being admitted to hospital.

During 1969 one hundred and twelve notifications were received.

Measles, troublesome because of its complications can now be prevented by a vaccine, introduced during 1968.

Food Poisoning

Six cases of Food Poisoning were notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases	Total Number Notified	Admitted to Hospital
Acute encephalitis	—	—
Acute meningitis	2	2
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	3	1
Food Poisoning	6	—
Infective jaundice	4	—
Leprosy	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	723	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—
Plague	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—
Scarlet fever	62	1
Smallpox... ..	—	—
Tetanus	—	—
Tuberculosis	7	3
Typhoid fever	—	—
Typhus	—	—
Whooping cough	13	3
Yellow fever	—	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Immunisation Against Diphtheria

The number of persons immunised against Diphtheria in the Rural District during 1970 is as follows:—

Primary immunisations ...	1,086
Booster injections ...	945

TUBERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1970

Age Period in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–4 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–9 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–19 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 years ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35–44 years ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45–54 years ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65–74 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL — All ages	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1970

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	4	4	8
4 weeks and under 1 year	4	3	7
1–4 years	1	—	1
5–14 years	—	4	4
15–24 years	7	1	8
25–34 years	5	5	10
35–44 years	7	3	10
45–54 years	41	15	56
55–64 years	78	38	116
65–74 years	133	71	204
75 years and over	135	160 (2)	295
TOTAL	415	304 (2)	719

NOTE: The figures shown thus () indicate the number of deaths caused by accidents in the home.

The table above shows the deaths in age groups and the number of deaths due to accidents in the home.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Several persons were kept under observation during the year and efforts made in appropriate directions to assist with their problems. It was not considered necessary in any case to recommend that action should be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Living	Death Rate per 1,000 Living	Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1970	13.50	9.80	15.00
1969	15.20	9.70	20.00
1968	14.82	9.60	14.62
1967	17.01	9.60	20.83
1966	17.99	9.35	18.28
1965	17.52	8.63	17.43
1964	16.98	8.67	19.20
1963	17.26	8.94	23.97
1962	18.04	9.32	26.38
1961	16.78	8.77	16.96
1960	17.72	8.99	21.57
1959	18.55	8.89	16.91
1958	18.03	9.38	31.21
1957	18.72	9.06	26.45
1956	19.45	9.09	26.33
1955	18.61	9.18	26.26
1954	17.52	9.39	31.98
1953	17.10	8.70	25.71
1952	15.40	9.60	35.01
1951	15.30	11.00	28.42
1950	16.00	10.80	38.00
1949	17.65	10.00	42.07
1948	19.20	9.81	37.11
1947	20.91	10.39	48.27
1946	20.44	10.28	41.80
1945	18.83	10.41	42.98
1944	22.26	9.09	36.25
1943	20.14	11.14	42.90
1942	18.97	9.65	30.90
1941	18.58	10.96	46.00
1940	16.58	11.63	46.97
1939	19.11	10.76	47.20
1938	17.37	10.58	42.55
1937	14.59	10.89	60.28
1936	14.49	11.53	88.68
1935	14.65	11.82	62.62
1934	16.17	12.46	59.75
1933	16.14	10.99	74.54
1932	16.86	11.68	98.90
1931	19.20	10.40	69.46
1930	19.00	9.90	65.20
1929	19.05	11.12	65.00
1928	21.06	9.97	75.90
1927	20.97	12.20	82.00
1926	21.80	10.70	73.20
1925	23.23	11.56	91.30
1924	23.60	10.00	60.00

CAUSES OF DEATH
in the Chesterfield R.D. during 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	—	1
Late effects of Respiratory T.B. ...	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. ...	2	—	2
Oesophagus ...	2	3	5
Stomach ...	9	7	16
Intestine ...	10	7	17
Lung, Bronchus ...	25	6	31
Breast ...	—	5	5
Uterus ...	—	3	3
Prostate ...	2	—	2
Leukaemia ...	1	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	14	16	30
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	9	11
Avitaminoses, etc. ...	—	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	1	2	3
Anaemias ...	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ...	1	—	1
Meningitis ...	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	5	4	9
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	5	7	12
Hypertensive Disease ...	14	4	18
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	106	57	163
Other forms of Heart Disease ...	16	21	37
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	46	55	101
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	29	17	46
Influenza ...	7	7	14
Pneumonia ...	30	17	47
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	34	7	41
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	11	2	13
Peptic Ulcer ...	3	4	7
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	5	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	2	3	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	—	4
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	2	2	4
Other Complications of Pregnancy etc....	—	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	2	4	6
Congenital Anomalies ...	—	3	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc. ...	2	3	5
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	2	1	3
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ...	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	3	6
All Other Accidents ...	8	9	17
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries... ..	2	1	3
All Other External Causes ...	3	2	5
TOTAL — All Causes ...	415	304	719

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK

		<i>Adults</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Total</i>
SCABIES					
Bolsover U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield R.D.C.	...	17	5	6	28
Clay Cross U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Clowne R.D.C.	...	5	3	1	9
Dronfield U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C.	...	8	4	4	16
		—	—	—	—
		30	12	11	53
		—	—	—	—

HEAD LICE

Bolsover U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield R.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Clay Cross U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Clowne R.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Dronfield U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—

SCABIES WITH VERMINIOUS HEADS

Bolsover U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield R D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Clay Cross U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Clowne R.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Dronfield U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C.	...	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—

Diagnosis not confirmed	...	—
Miscellaneous	...	—
Pediculosis Corporis	...	—
Pediculosis Pubis	...	—

PETROLEUM ACTS

At the end of the year, the number of petroleum stores was 110 and these had a total capacity of 1,109,700 gallons. There is one carbide of calcium store with a licensed capacity of 50,000 lbs. Licence fees amounted to £455. 211 visits have been made to these stores in respect of re-licensing and two notices served for non-compliance with regulations.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The following are particulars of the number of houses disinfected during 1970.

		Bugs	Cock-roaches	Red Mites	Fleas	Ants	Flies	Wasps & Bees	Silver Fish
Council houses	...	4	8	3	2	10	3	6	6
Private houses	...	4	6	1	2	2	2	25	—
Schools	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	...	8	15	4	4	12	5	33	6

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

*No. in use at
end of 1970*

Water Closets	...	...	...	25,463
Other (Privy and Pails)	...	...	...	417
Number of Caravans having water closets	...	...	...	208

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The Public Health Department manages a Council owned caravan site which can accommodate 46 vans. The site is provided with hard standings, anchorages, drainage, ablution blocks, hot and cold water, washing facilities, communal television aerial, street lighting and individual connection boxes. Rents are £1.05 per week for a 48 week year, plus the amount of general and water rates payable in respect of the standing per week, plus 2½p per week where there is a water main connection.

The number of site licences operating is thirty-three and these cover the use of 277 caravans. The size of the sites varies from the single caravan to 76 caravans.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The five licensed slaughterhouses were in regular use throughout the year and generally speaking the standard of the premises was again quite high. However, there is still room for improvement in certain practices and after repeated warnings, legal proceedings were instituted against the occupier of one slaughterhouse in respect of unhygienic practices. (Details of these proceedings are shown later in my report).

All the premises were inspected by a Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who was favourably impressed with the standard achieved.

No difficulties were experienced in ensuring that all animals slaughtered were inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse, although this necessitated some work outside normal office hours, both in the evenings and on Saturdays.

It will be seen from the table compared with 1969 that although the number of cows slaughtered fell by about twenty per cent, the overall number of cattle killed increased, as did pigs and sheep giving an increase in the total of animals slaughtered of 1,509. (Total 17,210). The number of visits for meat inspection was marginally smaller at 1,539. Over eight hundred pounds was recovered by charges, thus helping to offset the high cost of this vital service.

Last year I was pleased to report that for the first time since meat inspection commenced, there had not been one case of tuberculosis in a bovine animal. During 1970, not a single animal of any class was found to have this disease. The percentage of animals presenting evidence of other diseases shows a substantial decrease.

Knackers Yards

Both premises were in use throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory on each inspection. The premises were visited by a veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who was well satisfied with the standards of cleanliness and the facilities provided.

DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

After repeated warnings both verbal and written, legal proceedings under the provisions of The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 were instituted against the occupier of a slaughterhouse for unhygienic practices. Through a barrister he pleaded "not guilty" and after a lengthy hearing, the Magistrates found three of the four charges proved.

1. For failing to cause the floor to be washed down frequently while slaughtering and dressing were taking place ... Fined £10
2. For failing to ensure that the stomachs and intestines of slaughtered animals were removed from the slaughterhall unopened immediately after they were separated from the carcase ... Fined £10
3. For failing to cause every skin to be removed as soon as possible after separation from the carcase ... Fined £10
4. For failing to ensure that blood was immediately swilled down a drain or collected in receptacles... Found Not Guilty

An advocates fee of £21 was awarded to the Council.

Other Foods

Twenty-nine visits were made in connection with food inspection, no unsound foodstuffs being discovered. On nineteen occasions, unsound food was voluntarily surrendered, amounting in total to nearly 22 cwts.

Eleven complaints of unsound or unwholesome food were received during the year. Each of these were thoroughly investigated and in only one case was it deemed appropriate to institute legal proceedings.

This case concerned the sale of sausage rolls which were discovered to be affected by extensive mould growth after a child on consuming one complained to his mother of a nasty taste. These had been purchased from a bread van and the complaint arose as a result of the failure of the 'sale or return' system. The vendors pleaded guilty under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 (Section 2), to selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, food which was not of the nature demanded. A fine of £20 was imposed and an advocates fee of £5.25.

Much has been said in recent months about date-stamping of perishable foods and most lay people insist that all such foods should be date stamped. I would like to point out some of the hazards of this practice.

Date-stamping may tend to make the vendor less concerned with the condition of the goods since both he and the customer tend to accept that if goods are 'not out of date,' they are automatically sound. This is not necessarily the case since the shelf life is calculated on the basis of correct storage. Goods bearing the earlier dates will be ignored, thus resulting in cessation of stock rotation and consequent large scale wastage, the cost of which would in the long term be borne by the consumer.

In my opinion there is a case for date-stamping of certain products the date being that of manufacture and the minimum shelf life and correct method of storage should be clearly stated. I consider that a far more satisfactory system would be the compulsory date coding of all foodstuffs, the code being available to the wholesaler, the retailer and Public Health Inspectors. This would place the onus of ensuring that only fresh goods were sold, on the retailer who could achieve this by correct ordering and proper stock rotation, without waste.

Ice Cream

Eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, seven of these being from vehicles. One sample was Grade I, three were Grade II, two were Grade III and one was Grade IV. Samples in Grades I and II may be regarded as satisfactory, of the two Grade III (which are regarded as borderline) one was probably due to the use of the wrong cleansing procedure on the continuous freezer and the operator was given advice on this. The Grade IV sample was from a vehicle, the proprietor of which was convicted on two occasions during the year, of offences under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 for failure to comply with hygienic requirements on vehicles.

Food Hygiene (Premises)

There are 587 food premises within the District (excluding slaughter-houses), each of which was inspected at least once during the year, over 1,400 visits being made to such premises. The general standard of premises remains of a high order although 347 notices were served to secure 405 improvements. In no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings under the provisions of The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 come into force on 1st March, 1971 and this legislation strengthens the existing regulations especially with regard to the protection of food from contamination. Many premises have to date been visited to advise occupiers of their responsibilities.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles)

The supervision of hawkers of food still presents a big problem since many only operate outside normal office hours. These traders do not come within the scope of the Shops Act and, therefore, there is no restriction on trading hours. There are 150 hawkers of food registered with the Council under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954, but no doubt there are many more trading within the District of which we have no knowledge. Six hundred and forty visits were made (many of them fruitless), in an attempt to secure control of these traders.

Although the majority of vehicles examined complied with The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, this legislation is so weak that the standard of hygiene on mobiles still leaves a lot to be desired. There is obviously a greater risk of contamination of food on a vehicle than at fixed premises and in the warmer months the interior temperature is normally greater than that of the average shop. This inevitably results in a more rapid rate of bacterial growth unless refrigeration is employed — a feature of vehicles that is so rare it may be discounted. In view of this, the public should be warned of the increased risk, especially during the summer months, of purchasing from vehicles and stalls such potentially dangerous foods as pre-cooked or made-up meat or fish products, such as potted meat, pork pies, fish cakes, boiled ham, products containing cooked egg or natural or artificial cream.

Legal proceedings were instituted against six hawkers and a seventh is awaiting a hearing by the court. Legal proceedings were also instituted in respect of the sale of mouldy sausage rolls from a bread van.

Details of Legal Proceedings

Case No.		Fines	Advocates Fee
1	Concerned a general dealer's vehicle without washing facilities and first-aid materials	£10.00	£3.15
2	Ice-Cream vehicles without a supply of hot water or first-aid materials	£10.00	—
3	An ice-cream vehicle owned by the same person involved in the foregoing case, in respect of similar offences. The Magistrates were not able to take into account previous convictions since these offences took place before conviction for the former cases	£10.00	—

4	A vehicle owned by two partners selling greengrocery and fish. The vehicle did not bear the name and address of the persons carrying on the food business	£6.00	—
	A supply of wholesome water was not provided	£10.00	—
	There was no supply of hot water to the wash basin	£2.00	—
	First-aid materials were not provided ...	£10.00	—
	A sink for washing food and equipment was not provided	£10.00	—
	A receptacle for fish trimmings was not provided	£10.00	—
	The operative was smoking a cigarette ...	£5.00	£10.00
5	An open vehicle selling fish and green-grocery. The food was not protected from risk of contamination	£5.00	—
	The vehicle did not bear the name and address of the person carrying on the food business	£5.00	—
	A wash hand basin with hot water was not provided	£5.00	—
	Suitable first-aid materials were not provided	£5.00	—
	A sink for washing food and equipment was not provided	£5.00	—
	A receptacle for fish trimmings was not provided	£5.00	—
6	The sale of raw meat, pork pies and sausages from a saloon car. Most of the meat was not properly wrapped some being stored in the luggage boot and some in the saloon in company with a dog. The defendant pleaded not guilty but the Magistrates found the charges proved. The vehicle did not bear the name and address of the person carrying on the food business	£3.00	—
	There was no supply of water	£3.00	—
	Suitable first-aid materials were not provided	£3.00	—
	A wash hand basin with an adequate supply of hot water etc. was not provided ...	£3.00	£3.15

Education

Due to staffing difficulties within the Food Section it was not possible to provide courses of education for food handlers although

it is hoped that this important aspect of our work (which is invariably done outside office hours), will be re-introduced during 1971.

Several talks were given to womens' organisations on the subject of food hygiene.

Brucellosis

Towards the end of 1969, it was discovered that it was possible for a sample of milk which had produced a negative result on culture to produce lesions of the disease when inoculated into the guinea pig. This means of course that a negative culture result is not conclusive evidence that an animal is free from brucellosis and therefore every sample producing a positive result on 'Ring'-testing must be subjected to a guinea pig inoculation test. During 1969 ten herds containing over 400 beasts showed positive 'Rings.'

Having regard to the incidence of the disease, the demand on the Public Health Laboratory Service, and staffing difficulties, it was obviously impracticable to test each herd. It was decided, therefore, to concentrate on one herd which was known to have a heavy incidence of the disease. Samples were taken at monthly intervals from each beast, for a period of six months. Five beasts were sent for slaughter and at the time of writing this herd had passed the first of three tests necessary to qualify as a *Brucella*-free herd registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Eight new premises were registered during the year and nineteen left the register leaving the total at 191, eleven fewer than at the end of 1969.

Each premise received at least one general inspection and 410 visits were made in connection with enforcement of this Act. Notices were served in respect of 87 premises, these being for minor contraventions of the Act. In no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

Only one accident was reported during the year, investigations revealed that this was due to inexperience in handling a bacon boning knife.

Food Poisoning

Although only six notifications involving seven cases were received ten incidents were investigated. These involved fourteen families with twenty-two persons, eleven of which were affected by specific salmonellae. Investigations necessitated 106 visits and 105 faecal specimens were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory.

Sonne Dysentery

Only four incidents were investigated during the year involving four persons. Thirty-two specimens were submitted for examination.

Licensed Premises

The number of licensed premises within the District increased by one during the year, due to the opening of a country club at Sutton Scarsdale. All premises received at least one general inspection during the year and generally speaking the standard of hygiene was quite high. Of the one hundred and sixty-two premises only sixteen now have external sanitary accommodation. At only two of these is the accommodation really unsatisfactory and it is anticipated that new internal toilets will be built to replace these during 1971. Improvements were secured to the toilets of two public houses. Two hundred and forty-three visits were made during the year.

Licensees generally are aware of the need for cleanliness and they have a routine which they follow daily in order to reach a high standard. The motivating force for this effort may not be an interest in food hygiene and the result may appear satisfactory without achieving good hygiene standards. In a crowded public house with closing time approaching glass washing may be skimped and the quality of washing up water deteriorates. Glass washing machines are available and may provide the answer.

Ventilation in all public-rooms should be mechanically aided so that when the premises are crowded more frequent air change can take place.

Some publicans still smoke when engaged in serving and this is an offence.

VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	490
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	93
Other Registered Premises	...	...	...	...	87
Butchers	...	...	...	...	154
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	19
Provision Merchants and General	...	...	...	...	725
Schools and Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	149
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	42
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	243
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	7
Stalls, Markets and Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	545
Ice Cream Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	83
Other Catering Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	16
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	347
Notices Complied with...	...	...	...	...	203
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	16
Enquiries and Advice	...	...	...	...	105

FOOD INSPECTION, SAMPLING, etc.

Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	29
Unsound Food Surrendered	...	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream Sampling — Mobiles	...	...	...	...	16
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	20
Investigation of Complaints	...	...	...	...	69
Legal Proceedings Sect. 2 Sect. 9	...	...	...	...	6
Lectures, Film Shows and Demonstrations	...	...	...	...	14
Enquiries, Interviews	...	...	...	...	67

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Food Poisoning, etc.

Visits, Enquiries ...	...	...	...	...	106
Food Sampling and Swabs	...	...	...	...	2
Faecal Specimens	...	...	...	...	97

Improvements to Food Premises

Washing Facilities Provided	...	...	...	...	25
Sinks, etc. Provided	...	...	...	...	22
Existing Facilities Repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, etc. Repaired	...	...	...	...	44
Redecoration Effected	...	...	...	...	137
Lighting, Ventilation	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	29
Other Improvements	...	...	...	...	68
Stalls	...	...	...	...	7

Improvements to Offices, etc.

Lighting, Ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Temperature Improved...	...	...	...	...	9
Decoration Effected	...	...	...	...	24
Dangerous Stairs, Passages, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Guarding of Machinery	...	...	...	...	3
Clothes Storage	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	1
Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	2
Other Improvements	...	...	...	...	28

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

<i>Class</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Number Complying with Reg. 16</i>	<i>Number to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>Number Complying with Reg. 19</i>
Grocers, Greengrocers, Chemists, Sweets, etc. ...	248	248	248	248
Butchers ...	49	49	49	49
Fish and Chip Shops ...	20	20	20	20
Bakehouses ...	4	4	4	4
Cafes, Snack Bars, etc. ...	10	10	10	10
Wholesale Warehouses ...	7	7	1	1
Schools, Hospitals, Institutional Kitchens ...	65	65	65	65
Works Canteens ...	15	15	15	15
Public Houses, Licensed Clubs	163	163	163	163
Food Factories... ...	4	4	4	4
Slaughterhouses ...	5	5	5	5
Poultry Slaughterhouses ...	3	3	3	3
	593	593	587	587

MEAT INSPECTION

	<i>Cattle exclu. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	3,251	441	61	10,283	3,174	17,210
Number Inspected ...	3,251	441	61	10,283	3,174	17,210
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	2	1	1	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	576	206	1	578	223	1,584
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than tuber- culosis and cystercerci ...	17.71	46.71	4.918	5.630	7.057	9.227
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part organ was condemned and remainder submitted for refrigeration ...	10	1	—	1	2	14
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcasses meat and offal condemned:

5 tons, 2 cwts., 3 qtrs., 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Summary of Other Foods Surrendered

Total weight: 1 ton, 1 cwt., 3 qtrs., 26 lbs., 13½ ozs.

Type	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned meats	—	—	—	4	—
Canned goods other than meat	—	—	3	18	3½
Frozen Foods	—	1	1	1	—
Fresh fruit and vegetables ...	—	12	3	12	—
Other foods	—	6	2	19	10
TOTAL	1	1	2	26	13½

BRUCELLA ABORTUS (SAMPLING)

Milk sampling figures for the year:—

Number of infected cows:

(a) Sent for Slaughter ...	...	...	...	5
(b) Isolated on Farm ...	...	...	...	—

Type of Sample	Total Number Taken	Ring Test		Culture		Guinea Pig	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Bottle ...	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
Herd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual	130	5	125	—	5	—	5
Total ...	133	6	127	1	5	—	5

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the district	...	3
Number of visits to these premises	... ..	12
Total number of birds processed during the year	... ..	75,000
Types of birds processed...	... ..	Turkeys, Hens, Capons
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	...	2%
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	Not known

Comments on poultry processing and inspection:

The standard of premises is generally high on routine visits. Inspection is difficult since 95% of the total kill takes place at one premise and usually outside working hours. The birds are bought, killed and despatched at short notice and since these are not eviscerated and the owner will not permit incision of the carcase, a useful examination is not possible.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register December, 1970</i>	<i>Inspections Made</i>
Bakehouses... ..	4	19
Factories and Workplaces	119	157
Ice Cream Premises —		
(a) Manufacturers	—	—
(b) Dealers	253	490
Market Stalls	8	16
Moveable Dwelling Sites	34	45
Outworkers	40	14
Preserved Food Stores	60	112
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises ..	191	470
Slaughterhouses —		
(a) Public Abattoirs	—	—
(b) Private	5	1,539*
Knackers Yards	2	4

* Includes visits for meat inspection.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four renewal licences were issued under the Pet Animals Act 1951 and one new licence was issued.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1963

10 licences were issued under the Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

27 licences were issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are 29 registrations under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections				Analysis of Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at end of Year	
Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of Registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)	Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1	24	23	Offices	224
Retail Shops	6	147	147	Retail Shops	477
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	6	Wholesale shops, warehouses	67
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	14	14	Catering establishments open to the public	58
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	Canteens... ..	11
TOTALS	8	191	190	Fuel storage depots	—
Number of Visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered Premises				Total	837
				Total Males	255
				Total Females... ..	582

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Analysis of Inspections and Notices

Dwellings

Undertaking works	...	...	...	...	323
Improvements Grants:					
Discretionary	...	...	...	...	1,255
Standard	...	...	...	...	1,620
Complaints and defects...	...	...	...	...	239
Verminous dirty conditions	...	...	...	...	22
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	30
Caravans and caravan sites	...	...	...	...	45
Other visits, inquiry	...	...	...	...	1,754
Searches	...	...	...	...	1,194
Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	78
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	32
Informal Notices Complied with	...	...	...	...	24
Statutory Notices Complied with	...	...	...	...	9

Drainage

Houses	...	...	...	...	738
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	2
Factories	8
Farms	88
Other Premises	2

Sanitary Accommodation

Houses	10
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Atmospheric Pollution

Industrial

Observations, Smoke	38
Grit and Dust	4
Boiler Plant	...	...	...	...	95
Manufacturing Plant	...	...	...	...	3
Inquiries, complaints, etc.	...	...	...	...	16
Plans examined	...	...	...	...	21

Domestic

Street Survey	...	...	...	...	...	35
House Surveys:						
Private	...	...	...	...	...	704
Council	...	...	...	...	...	387
Coal Board	...	...	...	...	...	3
Commercial Survey	...	...	...	...	...	24
Survey of other premises	...	...	...	...	...	11
Proposals	...	...	...	...	...	426
Claims	...	...	...	...	...	381
Enquiries, complaints, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	463
Interviews with owners or contractors	...	...	...	...	...	229
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	13
Work done in default	...	...	...	...	...	2
Observations — Verbal warnings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deposit gauges	...	...	...	...	...	93
Volumetric apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	142
Domestic Appliances Converted	...	...	...	...	...	370
Domestic Appliances Converted in Default	...	...	...	...	...	2

Petroleum

Petroleum and Carbide Stores	...	...	...	...	...	211
Tests on Petroleum Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	46
Inquiries, complaints	...	...	...	...	...	134
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices Complied with...	...	...	...	...	...	4

General

Pig Sties	...	...	...	...	...	7
Poultry and Other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	12
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	65
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Courses, Ponds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	57

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Dwellings, Repairs, etc.

Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	77
Chimney stacks, flues, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	74
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes	...	...	...	...	...	114
Walls, pointing	...	...	...	...	...	109
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	102
Wall, plaster	...	...	...	...	...	192
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	146
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	140
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	216
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	145
Fireplaces, ranges	...	...	...	...	...	107
Sinks, waste pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	115
Mains water provided	...	...	...	...	...	42
Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	89
External paving	...	...	...	...	...	103
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	115
Baths installed	...	...	...	...	...	120

Drainage

Drains repaired, relaid	...	...	...	...	68
Drains laid	...	...	...	...	175
Gullies renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	113
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	124
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	57
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	241
Soil and vent pipes	...	...	...	...	124
Cesspool constructed	...	...	...	...	7

Sanitary Accommodation

Repairs	...	...	...	...	20
New Internal W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	143
New External W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

During the year 84 premises have been visited by your inspectors and surface infestation dealt with by the rodent operatives to secure satisfactory elimination of rats and mice. Visits and inspections were made in respect of agricultural holdings with a view to occupiers continuing with the Council operated control service.

Type of Property	Type of Infestation			
	Number of Treatments carried out	Rats		Mice
		Major	Minor	
Council Property	24	—	24	—
Council Houses	147	—	115	32
Private Houses	196	—	183	13
Other Property (includes schools and business) ...	51	—	36	15
Agricultural Premises ...	30	—	30	—
TOTAL	448	—	388	60

RODENT CONTROL — ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Houses	285
Farms	92
Other Premises	24

All the Council's sewage works and refuse tips are kept under observation and when infestations are found, treatment is carried out immediately.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	6	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	157	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	8	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	163	14	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Deferred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	4	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing Apparel — Making, etc. cleaning and washing ...	40	—	—	—	—	—

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED
JANUARY 10, 1950
FROM
DR. J. H. DILLON

ANALYST
DR. J. H. DILLON

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