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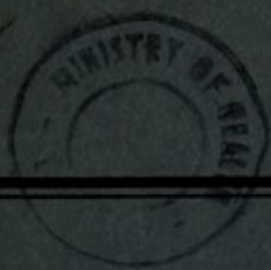
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URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1967

P. WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

H. W. JEFFORD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



Heanor Urban District Council

1967

Chairman of the Council: COUNCILLOR C. H. LARGE

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR W. T. SLACK

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Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR D. H. SLOMAN

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London Urban District Council

1967

London Urban District Council

London Urban District Council

Public Health Committee

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of
the Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1967.

A visit to see a child due to return to a residential school emphasises yet again the need for some effort to be made to clear the atmosphere in the town. Because the child is "chesty" she is better away at school. At the time of my visit the air was filled with smoke from chimneys all around. Every house built contributes at least one more chimney to the total number. Efficient modern heating apparatus in all the houses of the town would have many benefits.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff continue their vigorous work on improvements of houses in the town. This is one of the most useful tasks undertaken by a Health Department. The help and advice given to applicants and the patience of your staff in taking endless trouble to see the work through to a successful conclusion is worthy of the highest praise and is an example to many other authorities.

There were 378 cases of measles notified in the town, the highest number in any one year since 1959. This is a considerable amount of illness and much time off school with interruption of progress. At the time of writing, measles vaccine is in use and we hope that never again will so many cases occur in one year and that much illness will be prevented.

The success of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign is well-known. It is still necessary to warn that there is need for adequate protection to ensure that the disease does not occur again.

Many people in the town have been of assistance during the year and this makes our tasks much easier.

The interest of members of the Council in health matters and the support of all members of your staff has been appreciated during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Heanor supplies a weekly return, giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners, and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

POPULATION

The population of the Urban District at the 30th June, 1967, was estimated by the Registrar General as 24,270. This is an increase of 100 from the estimate made at the same time in 1966. The estimated populations for the last 10 years are given in Table 4.

BIRTHS

406 live births were registered in 1967, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 16.7. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.05 the rate is 17.5. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 17.2. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILL BIRTHS

The eight still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 19.0. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 14.8.

INFANT MORTALITY

Six deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 15.0. Five of the deaths occurred in children under the age of four weeks and give a neonatal death rate per thousand live births of 12.3.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 12, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 29.0. The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand live and still births</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales</i>
1963	12	30.8	29.3
1964	14	33.2	28.2
1965	8	19.8	26.9
1966	12	32.3	26.3
1967	12	29.0	25.4

DEATHS

239 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.8, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.14 is 11.2 and can be compared with a rate of 11.2 for England and Wales.

Table 4 gives the rate for Heanor for the last 10 years.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 239 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

128 deaths were recorded in this group, 53% of the total deaths recorded.

The causes of death are given at numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5.

58 deaths were due to coronary disease, 26 to other heart disease, 27 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 17 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer

Cancer caused the death of 23 men and 22 women. See numbers 10-14 in Table 5.

Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

All the 10 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were men.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 10 deaths from pneumonia and 18 from bronchitis.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths recorded in the Urban District.

Tuberculosis

An elderly man died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Accidents

Seven deaths, five men and two women, occurred as a result of accidents.

Three men died as a result of colliery accidents, an elderly woman died as the result of a fall and a middle-aged man by misadventure.

One man and one woman died after being involved in motor vehicle accidents.

Suicide

There were four deaths from suicide. A man and a woman by hanging and a man and a woman by coal gas poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

453 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1967.

The incidence of individual diseases was: Measles 378, Scarlet Fever 40, Whooping Cough 24, Pneumonia 5, Tuberculosis 5, Erysipelas 1.

Measles

378 cases were notified—of this number 232 occurred in children under school age and 134 occurred in the 5-9 age group. The majority of cases occurred during the Spring.

Scarlet Fever

40 cases were notified. No particular age group was involved and the cases were spread over the year.

Whooping Cough

24 cases were notified. The majority being in children of pre-school age.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

Five new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified—all these were men. Three of the cases occurred in men over retirement age. Table 6 shows this to be the lowest number ever notified in one year in the town.

HOME-MADE DISEASES

"Instant health" or almost "instant health" is the result of our modern drug industry. Unfortunately there remain diseases not yet conquered. Circulatory diseases and malignant diseases stand out in the list. More personal application to recommendations made to try and reduce these would be a step forward. Behaviour not medicines seems to be the key word.

Home Safety

Among these "diseases" are home accidents of all kinds. Considerable publicity occurs each year. Apart from television, radio, newspapers and journals, local publicity and discussions are encouraged by the Heanor Home Safety Committee.

This Committee is supported financially by the Heanor Urban District Council and the Derbyshire County Council.

As more and more technical improvements enter the home it is necessary that these come under close scrutiny of many people with different attitudes. The grouping together of people from different educational backgrounds and disciplines on a home safety committee leads to this scrutiny.

Our thanks must go to the people who spend so much time in assisting the community in this way.

The fact that members of Home Safety Committees can have accidents at home seems to indicate that it is always "They" who have the accidents and "it can't happen to me." But it is always "me" who has the accident.

To look at one's own home in a critical light or to ask a friend to do so might lead to avoidance of a number of accident situations. Whilst awareness of a dangerous situation helps, positive action to remedy it is the proper action to take.

Most common accidents are due to falls. Every one of us can remember some incident which might have been avoided. The very young and the old are obvious victims.

More care and thought in house design and placing of equipment is required. There is extensive information available to all those who trouble to inquire.

The Heanor Home Safety Committee has been very active in distribution of literature on matters concerning home safety. The Divisional Education Officer, Mr. Relf, has been especially helpful in connection with distribution amongst the school population.

Many vigorous discussions took place during the year.

Hypothermia

Reminders were given of the dangers to the old, very young and the ill of cold damp bedrooms, poor heating and general lack of care.

Not only may old damp unheated bedrooms be a menace to the older people but they cause upsets to countless numbers of asthma and bronchitis cases. The change of temperature from a warm living room to a cold damp bedroom causes more trouble.

The encouragement given by the Council to improve houses must in the long term help to avoid some of these problems.

The other need is for regular visiting and help when required.

The other aspect of hypothermia—that of exposure and exhaustion during recreational pursuits—is much more commonly known. Advice, training and booklets are available to all interested in outdoor pursuits.

Bronchitis and Lung Cancer

Comment was made during the year on the results of cigarette smoking and the problems arising from it.

It seems possible that the increase in cigarette smoking occurring from the turn of the century has now reached its maximum and is levelling off. The increase in lung cancer cases continues and will do so for some years yet.

This is an example of a habit which has got out of control. No-one would worry about the odd cigarette taken for pleasure. Chain smoking, lighting frequent cigarettes, smoking down to the last "drag" are all bad factors and ensures constant and continuous attacks on delicate lung tissue by many chemicals and fine particles.

Chest diseases are said to be more difficult to clear up and the illness lasts longer in cigarette smokers.

This is not surprising after this continuous personal pollution leading to damage of lung tissue.

Postural Deformities

Our final shape as adults depends on our way of life.

The stoop of the office worker, the overweight of the car driver, the satchel deformity of the school child who carries a heavy satchel over the same shoulder for years, bunions as a result of ill-fitting shoes all result from neglect and unawareness.

Overweight and lack of exercise have association with disease possibly accelerating or making worse disease processes already existing.

People with arthritis or disease affecting the legs suffer far more if over-weight. The consequent further lack of exercise results in more over-weight and more disability. Deformities increase and become permanent.

Family Infection

If one person in a family has diarrhoea then all members commonly have it. Often this is the result of poor hygiene habits. Washing hands after using the toilet and before preparing food set up a barrier if consistently carried out.

In many homes the only place for washing hands is the kitchen sink. In this, vegetables and salads are also washed. Sometimes the babies' nappies are also rinsed.

Modern facilities for families and modern hygiene training will prevent much unnecessary illness.

Coughing at one another is another poor habit and spreads diseases in families.

Drug Dependence

During the year a member of the Council whose family had been present during a police raid in a nearby large town requested further information about drugs and their problems.

This was circulated. Films are available and are shown in schools on invitation by the County Health Education team.

Protection Against Disease

General reminders about the need to ensure that all children are adequately protected against disease by immunisation, vaccination and suitable booster injections where necessary, are given at intervals. This is supported by posters and is in addition to the cartoon campaign carried out by the County Health Department staff.

UNTREATED MILK

Following a period of vigorous national publicity, consultation on Ministry of Health Circular 17/66 took place.

This was reported to the Public Health Committee in March, 1967.

"95% of the milk sold in this country is heat treated. This process destroys organisms which may cause infection. Only heat treated milk is used in schools.

Organisms may get into milk from the cow or from persons handling the milk.

Tuberculosis was originally commonly transmitted from milk to people—causing disease of bones in particular. This has now stopped because:—

- (a) of extensive heat treatment (pasteurisation)
- (b) a successful tuberculosis eradication scheme carried out by farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Lately interest has been rising in other infections carried to people from the sale of untreated milk. In particular Brucellosis. This disease causes abortion in cattle. In people a vast variety of symptoms may occur from something like 'flu and night sweats to arthritis. Diagnosis is not always easy and the number of cases which occur is not known.

Ministry of Health circular 17/66 refers to action by Medical Officers of Health to prevent this disease.

District Medical Officers met the County Medical Officer in January 1967 to discuss this problem.

Following this meeting certain action is being taken. The first action was to find out the extent of the problem and initiate action as necessary.

There are no producer/retailers in the district.

In considering the general situation certain points stand out:—

- (a) Brucellosis should be made a notifiable infectious disease.
- (b) Heat treatment of all milk—but this may be thought to affect freedom of choice.
- (c) Eradication scheme for Brucellosis in cattle similar to that carried out to eradicate Tuberculosis. A job for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- (d) When inquiries are made some parents do not know which type of milk they buy. Sometimes they buy the untreated milk because they think it is better for their young children.
- (e) Some countries will not import cattle from another country where Brucellosis is prevalent. This may eventually produce vigorous Government action.

It is necessary to know that other diseases may be spread by untreated milk. It is, therefore, advisable to drink only milk which has had heat treatment."

The unfortunate outbreak of foot and mouth disease at the end of 1967 cut short sampling for the year. Contact with farms was reduced to the minimum urgently required.

In areas where extensive slaughter of herds took place it would be wise to replace with only Brucellosis free animals. This makes the best use of an unfortunate situation.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Disabled People—Housing

Attention is drawn again to the increased supply of cars and wheel-chairs to people who are disabled. More money has been available to do this.

The Council gives some help to these people in helping to provide suitable ground floor accommodation. As far as one can ascertain, numbers will continue to accumulate.

Problems must be considered urgent when there is only an upstairs lavatory and a disabled person downstairs.

Some of the older houses which have both upstairs and downstairs lavatories cause problems because of the difficulty of access to the downstairs toilet outside and up steps.

The sympathy and help given by the Council in a number of cases is much appreciated. It is unfortunate, but necessary to warn that this may be required fairly often.

Gadgets to Help

These are usually associated with the term disabled person and handicapped persons. They are supplied as required to registered handicapped or disabled persons.

It was felt that a great number of people were not obtaining benefit from gadgets because they were unaware of them or were not yet sufficiently handicapped to be "registered".

As a result, considerable effort was made to publicise these gadgets over a large area.

Public Health Committees and Home Safety Committees were involved. The following report was made.

"Much thought has been given to producing aids to help the disabled. Unfortunately not enough of this information is common knowledge or possibly is just not considered by relatives.

Many of these aids might be useful long before a person becomes old or officially "disabled". "Restricted movement" is often an early problem.

It is too late to think of these items for Christmas presents but opportunities often arise for this sort of thing.

Unfortunately a wish not to appear handicapped makes a person refuse aids. However if an aid is left at the house often the person will eventually experiment in private and then be extremely pleased with success.

This is a very brief list:—

1. Long handled shoe-horn—for those who cannot or should not bend to put on shoes—(because of inability, pain or dizziness).
2. Elastic shoelaces—often used for young children, equally of assistance to older people and useful with (1) above (shoe tongue should be stitched to upper to prevent it being displaced).
3. Dressing help—short stick 12" with knob on end to lift clothes over shoulder.
4. Grip aids—pens, pencils, forks, spoons and similar objects may be difficult to hold. A much thicker handle is often of great assistance and certainly makes it easier to pick up objects.
5. Lazy tongs—useful to reach for objects and pick things up off the floor.

6. Long handled forks and spoons may also be of assistance.
7. Lever handles to doors—extended handles on top are also helpful.
8. Incontinence pants and pads—for those liable to have urgent calls to lavatories and wish to get about when lavatories may not be available. Deodorants and ointments to prevent soreness should also be obtained from chemist.
9. Drinking—for those with shaky hands, drinking may be a problem.
 - (a) Drinking straws of any length may be made from plastic tubing.
 - (b) Plastic unspillable cups on a swivel controlled by the mouth may be available or constructed.
10. Cooker safeguards—these have been discussed at intervals and occasionally one is seen. They support the handles of pans on the cooker and avoid accidental knocking off the cooker.
11. In the kitchen right heights are most important. A stool with adjustable seat will assist.
12. Wall attached can opener is most important.

Thought and discussion will often find a solution to the apparently most intractable problems. The handyman or a craft centre will often finish the job.

Many voluntary organisations are interested in these problems. The Central Council for the Disabled, the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade. Sometimes the County Council Home Nursing Service can help or the District Welfare Officer will discuss and advise."

Poor Eyesight

A reminder was issued that it is possible to obtain from libraries books especially printed in large type. These are often seen in houses where there is a partially sighted person.

Sometimes an older or indeed a young person is noted who should have an eye test and probably benefit from glasses. Visitors might keep this in mind.

A remarkable change in outlook may occur when satisfactory glasses are obtained. The world around becomes different and more exciting.

One relative complained that she had taken magazines to a friend for years—but that the friend had stopped reading them. On enquiry and discussion the friend had not had an eye test. The supply of spectacles helped to bring back some of the old interests.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Almost all we do in the health department is associated in some way with education and health.

Opportunity at Committee meetings is taken to present brief reports on other matters.

Smoking in public places, drowning accidents, cancer of the breast, and hypothermia were reported on in this manner for general information.

Family Planning

It is anticipated that a Family Planning Clinic will commence in the town in the near future to give advice to those who seek it.

The vigorous efforts of the Family Planning Association have led to staff being selected for training.

CO-OPERATION

During the year, help and advice have been given to many people. Equally comments have been received from many people.

Every effort is made to keep close contact with County Council staff working on problems in the District.

An occasional case conference on a problem family takes up a great deal of time. By the time such a meeting is called, the problems are no longer liable to a quick and early solution. It is usually held when everyone is stuck and cannot get any further with the problems. Whilst this exchange of ideas is useful, to be beneficial to the problem families it needs to be called at an early date to anticipate and prevent the problems arising.

DRINKING WATER

Old habits of running to waste the first water from the tap are disappearing. Perhaps this is due to modern hurry and rush or due to the improved quality of supplies. It is still wise to run to waste a small quantity of water before drawing water for drinking purposes. This removes deposits from pipe, stale water from overnight standing and any possible amount of accumulated chemicals from any reaction over this period.

Never use water from the hot tap for drinking or cooking purposes. Investigation of the cistern will show deep deposits, dead birds, debris of all kinds. In addition, some chemical action may take place in the tank or hot water pipe.

So do not use this water for drinking or cooking purposes.

A letter from the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, on lead in drinking water, gave details of some recent considerations on problems arising from this substance. Information available did not indicate that lead was found in the water supplies of the District. Analysts reports confirmed this.

In order to see how bad a situation could arise the Chief Public Health Inspector was requested to arrange for water samples to be taken from hot water supply pipes in houses with lead pipes, and if possible when water had been in the pipe overnight.

The result of these investigations indicates that lead can be found in the hot water supply, where there are lead pipes, as had been expected.

This is partly the reason for the above warning—not to drink or use for cooking purposes the water from the hot tap.

Discussion with various people indicates that it is not unusual to fill the kettle from the hot water tap in order to obtain hot water quickly.

Lead is a cumulative poison and has long been notorious for its ill effects.

The gradual disappearance of lead pipes and replacement by copper or other types of pipe is much to our advantage.

Prevention of Drowning Accidents

At intervals requests for information about any water which might constitute a hazard are made. The Home Safety Committee considered the problem.

In particular, for details of any water which might be safeguarded. The adventurous nature of some children should not be deterred but access to dangerous situations should not be possible.

Learning to swim at an early age is another defence. This requires suitable learner baths available all the year round. Short season open-air baths only scratch the surface of this problem.

Classes in first-aid and in teaching modern methods of resuscitation are extremely important. It is a pleasure to record that this is well understood. The voluntary organisations are most helpful.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	4,419
Population (estimated)	24,270
Population per acre	5.5
Number of Inhabited Houses	8,354
Rateable Value	£651,176
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,623
Live Births registered	406
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	5.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.7
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.05)	17.5
Birth Rate, England and Wales	17.2
Still Births registered	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)	19.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	14.8
Deaths registered	239
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.8
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.14)	11.2
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.2
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternity Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.2
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	15.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	18.3
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	15.6
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	5
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	12.3
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	12.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	4
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	9.9
Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths under 1 week of age)	12
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	29.0
Death Rate per 1,000 population from:—	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.041
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.037
Tuberculosis, other forms	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.005
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.412
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.584
Cancer, other forms	1.442
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	1.691

TABLE 1
BIRTHS

Births				Legitimate			Illegitimate		
				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	...	...	...	205	180	385	13	8	21
Still	...	...	...	4	4	8	—	—	—

TABLE 2
STILL BIRTHS — 1957-1967

Year				Number	Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)
1957	...	...	...	6	17.2
1958	...	...	...	11	31.1
1959	...	...	...	8	20.9
1960	...	...	...	6	18.8
1961	...	...	...	12	31.4
1962	...	...	...	8	17.9
1963	...	...	...	5	12.8
1964	...	...	...	10	23.7
1965	...	...	...	6	14.8
1966	...	...	...	6	16.1
1967	...	...	...	8	19.0

TABLE 3
INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infant Deaths						
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	5	1	6
Under four weeks of age	...	...	...	4	1	5
Under 1 week of age	...	...	...	4	—	4
Perinatal Deaths	...	...	...	8	4	12

TABLE 4
COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1957-1967

Year	Population (Estimated)			Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1957	...	...	24,030	14.3	10.8	29.2
1958	...	...	23,990	14.3	11.4	23.3
1959	...	...	23,990	15.6	9.6	18.7
1960	...	...	24,070	15.2	9.8	13.7
1961	...	...	23,960	15.4	11.5	24.3
1962	...	...	24,200	18.1	10.8	22.8
1963	...	...	24,290	15.8	10.6	20.8
1964	...	...	24,190	17.0	10.8	14.6
1965	...	...	24,160	16.5	10.5	17.6
1966	...	...	24,170	15.1	11.4	27.3
1967	...	...	24,270	16.7	9.8	15.0

TABLE 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	—	—	—
11. " " Lung, Bronchus ...	10	—	10
12. " " Breast	—	5	5
13. " " Uterus	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	16	29
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	13	14	27
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	30	28	58
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	1	5
20. Other Heart Disease	11	10	21
21. Other Circulatory Disease	9	8	17
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	3	7	10
24. Bronchitis	13	5	18
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	7	8	15
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
34. All other Accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	128	111	239

TABLE 6
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS — 1957-1967

Year	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1957	8	2	10	—	2	2	12
1958	7	6	13	—	1	1	14
1959	14	3	17	—	4	4	21
1960	4	1	5	3	1	4	9
1961	10	1	11	1	1	2	13
1962	5	6	11	1	—	1	12
1963	3	3	6	—	1	1	7
1964	9	2	11	—	—	—	11
1965	7	—	7	1	—	1	8
1966	2	2	4	2	2	4	8
1967	5	—	5	—	—	—	5

TABLE 7
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

AGE GROUPS										
					Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
All Ages	...	...	...	...	1	378	5	40	5	24
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	—	13	—	—	—	2
1 —	...	...	...	...	—	51	—	1	—	2
2 —	...	...	...	...	—	41	—	4	—	4
3 —	...	...	...	...	—	58	—	3	—	5
4 —	...	...	...	...	—	69	—	10	—	4
5 —	...	...	...	...	—	134	1	15	—	5
10 —	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	4	—	1
15 —	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	3	1	—
25 —	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—
35 —	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 —	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	3	—
Age Unknown	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	1

TABLE 8
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1957-1967

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1957	—	—	17	—	—	4	1	383	—	—	43	2	2	89	—	23
1958	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	210	—	—	29	—	1	39	—	16
1959	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	478	1	—	24	—	—	104	—	2
1960	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	70	—	—	18	—	1	97	—	131
1961	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	237	—	—	18	—	—	29	—	8
1962	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	102	—	—	6	—	—	65	—	1
1963	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	362	1	—	17	1	1	37	—	3
1964	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	204	—	2	14	—	1	17	—	1
1965	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	296	—	—	9	—	1	39	—	46
1966	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	119	—	2	22	—	—	29	—	16
1967	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	378	—	—	5	—	—	40	—	24

Part 1 of the Act

Premises (1)	Number on Register Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Notices Written (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60	9	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	—	—	—
Total	69	9	—	—

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. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1		—	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (1)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	35	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1967.

It is still a great disappointment to me that we have as yet no phased programme for the systematic establishment of smoke control areas throughout the district. True, the No. 2 (Newlands) Smoke Control Order 1966, came into operation during August; the area covered by the Order being one of new residential developments, but this merely acted as an "aperitif to a meal which never appeared on the table." One can only hope therefore that the future might bring a clean air programme embracing the whole of this district.

Though one cannot help but have a feeling of frustration whenever "clean air" is the topic, no such sentiment applies when considering house improvement by means of standard or discretionary improvement grants. Here progress and enthusiasm have gone hand in hand and much has been accomplished since 1954 when improvement work first started in this district. It is interesting to note that from that date to the present time, some 942 houses have been provided with modern amenities, etc., the grant expenditure being £118,754.

Three improvement areas have so far been declared and present policy is to establish one such area each year.

With regard to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 167 premises have now been registered and almost two-thirds of these have now been initially inspected.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, Part 3, dealing with the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse, was given detailed consideration by your Health Department. There is no doubt that this is a growing problem which will make further demands on the staff of the Health Department.

I would here like to express my thanks to the Council and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest in the work of the Department.

I would also thank the Clerk and my colleagues for their help and co-operation; and to my staff my appreciation and thanks for their loyalty and support.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	799
Brook Courses	32
Caravans — Sites	4
Dwellings	1
Clean Air Act—	
(a) Contraventions	4
(b) Conversions	21
(c) Gauges	328
(d) Observations	36
(e) Surveys	97
Dirty Houses	6
Drainage Inspections	556
Dustbins	57
Factories	9
Flashing Warning Lights	121
Flooding	8
Hairdressers	12
Housing Inspections:	
Housing Acts, 1957 and 1961	416
Improvement Grants—Voluntary	698
Compulsory Improvement—Improvement Areas	112
Compulsory Improvement—Outside Improvement Areas	50
Rent Act, 1957	2
Overcrowding	1
Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961	12
Infestation of:—	
(a) Ants	32
(b) Body Lice	1
(c) Bugs	2
(d) Cockroaches	19
(e) Flies	7
(f) Wasps	1
Keeping of Animals and Birds	5
Noise Abatement Act	30
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:—	
General Inspections—Offices	4
Retail Shops	53
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2
Fuel Storage Depots	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	4
Total number of inspections for all purposes	114
Pet Animals Act	5
Premises Inspected on Complaint	87
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	35
Public Conveniences	826
Public Swimming Pool	22
Refuse Collection and Disposal	817
Re-visits to property under Notice	273
Riding Establishments	1
Salvage	164
Schools, Churches and Chapels	1
Small Sewage Disposal Units	12
Subsidence	34
Water in Cellars	2
Welfare of Old People	2

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS — Inspections

Bakehouses	...	7
Butchers—Shops	...	65
Making-up Rooms	...	26
Catering Establishments	...	7
Confectioners—Shops	...	3
Chemist Shops	...	1
Fish and Chip Shops	...	13
“General Shops”	...	57
Greengrocers—Shops	...	6
Grocers—Shops	...	24
Market Stalls	...	611
Public Houses and Clubs	...	18
“Sweet” Shops	...	3
Wet Fish Shops	...	4

OTHER FOOD PREMISES—Inspections

Food Depots and Stores	...	16
Ice Cream—premises	...	9
Milk Distributors	...	4
Poultry Packing Stations	...	8
Chickens inspected	...	1700
Chickens condemned	...	20
Slaughterhouses	...	383

SAMPLES

(a) Milk	...	1
(b) Water—Public Swimming Pool	...	42
Mains	...	22

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS — 1967

Defective or obstructed drains or sewers	...	17
Dirty House	...	1
Excessive emission of smoke	...	5
Excessive noise	...	2
Flooding	...	3
Housing defects	...	49
Infestation of various insects	...	2
Keeping of rabbits	...	2
Offensive accumulations	...	6
Offensive smells	...	2
Pollution of Brook Course	...	1
Total complaints received	...	90

Every effort is made to deal expeditiously with complaints received. Thirty-two of the above complaints were referred to other departments.

NOTICES ISSUED

Informal Notices	...	143
Statutory Notices	...	3
Notices Abated	...	105

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Houses cleansed	...	2
-----------------	-----	---

Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Additional windows provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fireplaces or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient lighting remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pantries ventilated or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
New food stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

BATHS, LAVATORY BASINS, ETC.

Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water service repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Full hot water circulating systems provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Extensions to existing h.w. systems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Conversions of bedroom into bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Division of bedroom to form bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New bathroom constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Division of scullery to form new sc. and bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Convert sc. to form bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Conversion of coals/w.c. to form new bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pantry converted to bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
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EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Walls pointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
D.P.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

DRAINAGE

Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Drains tested with smoke, water or colour fluid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brook Courses—pollution remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flooding remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

YARDS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coalhouses built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

PRIVIES, PAIL CLOSETS, CESSPOOLS AND W.C.'s

New W.C. buildings erected	1
Water closet compartments repaired	12
Defective flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	7
Additional W.C.'s provided	1
Defective joints between W.C. pedestal and flush pipe	1
New seat to W.C.	4
Water closets provided with new pedestals	4
Water service pipes repaired	8
Small sewage disposal units repaired	2
Internal W.C.'s provided	111

MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES

Nuisances from keeping animals and birds	3
Accumulation of rubbish, manure, etc., removed	3

HOUSING

A survey of houses in Mansfield Road, Marshall Street and Howitt Street, Heanor, was undertaken with a view to making an improvement area. It was found that there were 225 dwellings in this area of which 153 were already up to the Full Standard. Of the remainder, 5 houses were not improvable thus leaving 67 capable of improvement to the Full Standard. As an outcome the No. 3 (Mansfield Road) Improvement Area was duly declared and the improvement work has progressed satisfactorily during the course of the year.

It will be remembered that a Purchase Notice was received and accepted in respect of No. 18 Mundys Row, Marlpool. Plans and specifications were therefore prepared in the Department in connection with the provision of standard amenities at this house, and thus improvements were duly completed at a cost of £190 10s. 0d. During the course of the year a Purchase Notice was also received in respect of No. 116 Ray Street, Heanor, and was accepted. This house is situated in the No. 1 (Ray Street) Improvement Area. Representations under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964 were received in respect of Nos. 14 and 15 Queen Street, Langley Mill, Nos. 5 and 7 Alfreton Road, Codnor and No. 6 Stamford Street, Heanor. Undertakings were accepted in regard to the Queen Street and Stamford Street property but Immediate Improvement Notices were served on the owner of Nos. 5 and 7 Alfreton Road.

Whilst under existing legislation the method of dealing with improvement areas is cumbersome and protracted, nevertheless every opportunity should be taken to press ahead with this very worthwhile and rewarding work. It is pleasing to know that your Health Committee fully support the Department in its efforts to obtain the improvement of the older type house.

The total number of Discretionary Grant applications received was 10; this being 3 less than in the previous year. The average amount of grant per house was £265 14s. 0d.—an increase of some £34 per house when compared with 1966.

Standard Grant applications totalled 118 compared with 111 for the year 1966. The average amount of Grant per house was £129 17s. 0d. compared with £117 1s. 6d. for the previous year. In all 128 applications were received. Expenditure of Standard Grants totalled £14,283 7s. 5d. and on Discretionary Grants £2,657 thus making a total of £16,940 7s. 5d.

20% of applications for Discretionary Grants and 80.5% of applications for Standard Grants were in respect of owner-occupied dwellings. Improvement works were completed at 120 houses during the course of the year.

The under-mentioned summaries give particulars of applications received, improvement works completed and also details concerning improvement areas etc.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

APPLICATIONS

	SCHEME	
	Discretionary	Standard
(a) Voluntary Improvements		
No. received	8	109
No. refused	—	—
No. withdrawn	—	2
No. granted	8	108
No. where work completed	10	95
(b) Compulsory Improvements		
(i) Improvement Areas		
No. received	—	5
No. granted	—	5
No. where work completed	—	13
(ii) Outside Improvement Areas		
No. received	2	4
No. granted	2	4
No. where work completed	—	2
Total number of applications received	10	118
Total number of houses improved during year	10	110

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

No. areas declared during year	1
No. tenanted houses to be improved ...	14
No. tenanted houses improved during year	13
No. undertakings accepted	—
No. Immediate Improvement Notices served	1
No. Suspended Improvement Notices served	—
No. Final Improvement Notices served ...	—
No. Purchase Notices received and accepted	1

OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENT AREAS

No. Representations received	5
No. Representations accepted	5
No. Preliminary Notices served	2
No. Undertakings accepted	3
No. Immediate Improvement Notices served	2
No. Purchase Notices received and accepted	—
No. of houses improved during year ...	2

IMPROVEMENT WORKS

Improvements	SCHEME					
	Discretionary			Standard		
	Voluntary	Improvement Area	Outside Improvement Area	Voluntary	Improvement Area	Outside Improvement Area
Baths	8	—	—	71	12	2
Wash-hand Basins	8	—	—	81	13	2
Hot water circulating system to:						
Bath	8	—	—	70	12	2
Wash-hand Basin	8	—	—	80	13	2
Sink	8	—	—	50	10	2
Internal W.C.	8	—	—	93	13	2
Pantries	5	—	—	7	1	—
Damp-proof course	5	—	—		—	—
Fireplaces	11	—	—		—	—
Fuel Stores	5	—	—		—	—
Total expenditure on Grants— £2,657				£14,283 7s. 5d.		
Average amount of Grant per house— £265 14s.				£129 17s. 0d.		

With regard to the more mundane sphere of housing, 12 dwellings were represented as unfit; 19 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were served and 22 houses demolished.

On failure of an owner to comply with a statutory notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, the Council carried out work-in-default at a cost of £200 12s. 6d.

The Demolition of Nos. 49, 49a, 51 and 51a Derby Road, Heanor was also carried out by the Council due to the fact that the persons in control of the premises failed to comply with the Demolition Orders.

Two cases of overcrowding were brought to the attention of your Health Committee and subsequently referred to the Housing Management Committee for consideration.

The following properties were dealt with during the year under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT

<i>Property</i>	<i>Result at end of year</i>
106 Burnt House Road, Heanor	Action pending
141 Codnor Gate, Codnor	Action pending
149 Cromford Road, Langley Mill	Closing Order operative
11 Lacey Fields Road, Langley	Demolition Order operative
2 and 2a Nook End Road, Heanor	Closing Orders operative
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Smeeton Street, Langley	Demolition Orders operative

DEMOLITION ORDERS SERVED

Property

168 Cromford Road, Langley Mill.
 11 Lacey Fields Road, Langley.
 11 Market Place, Heanor.
 13, 17, 21 and 23 Mill Lane, Codnor.
 1 and 2 Newlands Cottages, Heanor.
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Smeeton Street, Langley.
 237, 239 and 241 Station Road, Langley Mill.
 1 Wright Street, Codnor.

CLOSING ORDERS SERVED

Property

149 Cromford Road, Langley Mill.
 2 and 2a Nook End Road, Heanor.

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED

Nil

HOUSES MADE FIT

Property

Remarks

11 East View Terrace, Langley Mill	Undertaking not to relet
11 Hampden Street, Langley Mill	Undertaking not to relet

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Property

Remarks

1 and 2 Bailey Brook Cottages, Langley Mill	Demolished voluntarily
142 Derby Road, Heanor	Demolished voluntarily
27, 28, 29 and 30 Fair View, Heanor ...	Demolished voluntarily
1 and 2 Newlands Cottages, Heanor ...	Demolition Orders operative
1 and 2 New Winnings, Loscoe	Demolished voluntarily
37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 Stirland Street, Codnor	Demolition Orders operative
21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 West Hill, Codnor ...	Demolition Orders operative

The undermentioned details show, according to each ward, the number of houses having Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings operative and how many of these premises are still occupied:—

	Demolition Orders		Closing Orders and Undertakings	
	No. of Houses	Houses Occupied	No. of Houses	Houses Occupied
Central Ward	4	3	5	1
East Ward	4	Nil	2	1
North Ward	14	6	6	1
South Ward	10	4	1	Nil
South West Ward	4	1	8	2
West Ward	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
West Central Ward	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
	—	—	—	—
	36	14	24	5
	—	—	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	No. of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
<i>In Clearance Areas</i>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Not in Clearance Areas</i>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	22	36	15
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Houses included in unfitness orders ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(8) Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(9) Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 ...	21	Nil	Nil
(10) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(11) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(12) After informal action by local authority	42	Nil
(13) After formal notice under:—		
(a) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	3	Nil
(b) Public Health Acts ...	Nil	Nil
(14) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(15) Under Section 27, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

(16) (Other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts 48

E. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

<i>Position at end of year:</i>	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:—		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

F. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1932:—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1932	138	52	190
1933	26	100	126
1934	52	150	202
1935	19	139	158
1936	56	149	205
1937	—	122	122
1938	106	142	248
1939	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	13	13
1946	Pre 50 fabs	30	80
1947	66	46	112
1948	90	1	91
1949	155	10	165
1950	121	21	142
1951	84	13	97
1952	82	8	90
1953	70	32	102
1954	117	32	149
1955	71	42	113
1956	80	34	114
1957	75	38	113
1958	48	35	83
1959	68	23	91
1960	58	48	106
1961	32	87	119
1962	28	52	80
1963	—	37	37
1964	—	55	55
1965	21	91	112
1966	—	81	81
1967	—	91	91

COUNCIL HOUSES

Mr. M. Gascoyne, Housing Manager, has again kindly provided me with the undermentioned details concerning applications for tenancy of the Council's houses, bungalows and flats.

Application for Houses, etc.—

Number of Tenant Applicants	90	
Number of Lodger Applicants	104	
		194

Applications for Bungalows—

Number of Tenant Applicants	198	
Number of Lodger Applicants	49	247

Total number of applicants ...	441
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The total number of applicants for the previous year was 398.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are no houses in multiple occupation in this district.

RENT ACT 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair or for cancellation were received.

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961, eight lists containing the names and addresses of 74 outworkers were received during the year.

Particulars relating to 17 outworkers residing outside the area were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The No. 2 (Newlands) Smoke Control Order 1966, duly came into operation on the 1st August. The Order covers some 40 acres and is wholly an area where new residential development is taking place. In view of the considerable residential development planned to take place in the Aldreds Lane area it was considered opportune to carry out a survey of existing houses in part of Hands Road and the whole of Aldreds Lane with a view to making a Smoke Control area of some 23 acres. The survey was duly completed and subsequently the No. 3 (Aldreds Lane) Smoke Control Order 1967 was made and submitted for confirmation during the month of August. This area included 20 existing private houses and 18 houses owned by the Council. Though confirmation of the Order was not received before the close of the year, it was early in 1968 that the following letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

"Dear Sir,

Clean Air Act, 1956

No. 3 (Aldreds Lane) Smoke Control Order 1967

This Order is now ready for confirmation and the estimated costs as revised in the Schedule enclosed with your letter of 6th December are unacceptable for the purpose of Exchequer contributions.

You will recall that departmental representatives attended your Council's meeting on 6th June last. They expressed concern because the Council had postponed the operation of the Marlpool Farm Estate Smoke Control Order until 1st August, 1969, although Exchequer contribution had already been paid. They said that when the department came to deal with any further Smoke Control Orders made by your Council, reliable assurance would have to be given before Exchequer contributions were paid, of your Council's intention actually to bring the Orders into operation. I must inform you that although Exchequer contributions will be approved in respect of the Aldreds Lane Order, they will not be paid to your Council either as an advance or otherwise, until both the Aldreds Lane and the Marlpool Farm Estate Orders are brought into operation. Perhaps you will be so good as to inform the department of the date upon which your Council wish the Aldreds Lane Order to become effective"

In my Annual Report for the year 1964, when making reference to the No. 1 (Marlpool Farm Estate) Smoke Control Order 1963, I said "There is no doubt that further moves will be made in 1965 to get the Order postponed again. To my mind, however, I do not think that the Minister will continue indefinitely to grant deferment. We all like to see 'something for our money' and the Minister no less may well think the same, since Exchequer grants have been made to defray part of the cost of adapting fireplaces in the No. 1 area."

Whilst one must appreciate the action taken by the Ministry, one must express concern at the inevitable outcome of such action. Progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas to include houses built before August, 1964, has now come to a halt, being entirely dependent on the coming into operation of both the No. 1 and No. 3 orders which at the earliest, will not be until August, 1969.

This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and an imposition on those members of the community who would welcome the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas in this district.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year by means of one standard deposit gauge sited at No. 11 East Street, Marlpool, and one Daily Smoke Filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus sited in the department.

When compared with the previous year, the reference obtained from the daily smoke filter indicates that average monthly concentration of smoke had decreased by 25 micrograms per cubic metre and the concentration of sulphur dioxide had likewise decreased by 45 micrograms per cubic metre. The average monthly amount of deposited matter was 8.8 tons per sq. mile.

Data obtained during the year is tabulated below:—

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE

Site: No. 11 East Street, Marlpool.

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITED MATTER AND RAINFALL

Month	Water insoluble matter	Water soluble matter	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches
	Tons per sq. mile			
January	5.07	4.40	9.47	1.62
February	2.47	3.77	6.24	2.72
March	4.13	3.29	7.42	1.42
April	11.92	4.41	16.33	0.99
May	3.74	5.02	8.76	4.49
June	2.62	2.37	4.99	0.71
July	7.16	2.45	9.61	0.87
August	4.31	1.91	6.22	1.62
September.....	1.61	2.65	4.26	3.19
October	3.19	3.69	6.88	5.12
November	12.30	3.29	15.59	1.77
December	6.68	3.77	10.45	1.58

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS

Site: Public Health Department, Council Offices, Heanor

Month	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Micrograms per cu. metre					
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	187	433	42	205	411	79
February	120	651	25	117	407	42
March	63	283	8	78	137	34
April	92	225	25	100	197	33
May	60	161	17	81	162	35
June	23	72	3	68	160	26
July	25	89	7	50	133	22
August	45	151	8	50	108	16
September	72	242	3	81	164	30
October	64	157	18	80	130	48
November	256	931	32	220	605	58
December	237	717	41	176	500	34

REGISTER OF RAINFALL FOR 1967

Summary of observations taken at the Memorial Park, Heanor, by
Mr. C. Greaves, Surveyor.

	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Days of Rain</i>
January	1.94	on 13
February	3.00	" 12
March	1.28	" 7
April	1.05	" 9
May	4.71	" 22
June	0.45	" 4
July	0.94	" 6
August	1.64	" 13
September	2.83	" 15
October	5.84	" 17
November	1.91	" 12
December	1.24	" 10
	26.83	140
1966	42.68	" 167
1965	39.58	" 173
1964	27.66	" 124
1963	29.16	" 144
1962	25.69	" 148
1961	23.56	" 168
1960	41.43	" 186

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Comment on the public cleansing service would be incomplete without mention being made of the retirement in May of your Foreman, Mr. C. H. Morren. Though he had served the Council for some 35 years, he held the position of foreman for almost half this period. "Jock" as he was known to many, by his cheery disposition and tact did much to foster the "team spirit" among the gangs and in so doing encouraged the workmen to give of their best. He was a most conscientious and reliable servant of the Council and his relationship not only with the men under his control, but with the general public, left nothing to be desired.

His successor, Mr. Albert Hackett, "promoted from the ranks" as it were, has fully justified the confidence which your Health Committee and myself had in his ability to tackle his new responsibilities efficiently and well.

Public cleansing is one of those services provided by the Local Authority, which is daily in contact with the general public. Good public relations are therefore of vital importance. It is all the more pleasing therefore, to say that householders have taken the trouble to tell me either verbally or by letter how much they appreciate the cheerful and efficient service given by the refuse collectors. At this juncture, I too would like to express to the Foreman and workmen my own appreciation of their loyalty and co-operation and congratulate them on a job well done throughout the whole of the year.

The "Report of the Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection" was the subject of a report which I prepared for your Health Committee. This was given careful consideration in the light of the Working Party's various recommendations. Whilst much interest was shown in the Working Party's comment that "we have no doubt that for Local Authorities seeking the best existing system for house to house collection, the choice now lies between paper sacks and the continental dustless loading system and

as far as we can foresee, this is likely to be the position for some time to come," it was generally felt that at the present time the excess cost involved in introducing the paper sack system precluded its use. Further consideration however, would be given to this matter in a year or so, when some saving in manpower might be effected due to the retirement of some two or three workmen.

Household refuse continues to increase in bulk and is likely to do so for many years to come. This is due to the increasing use of gas and electricity in the home and also to increased packaging of goods. These factors were very much in the minds of your Health Committee when considering the purchase of a new refuse collection lorry. It followed therefore that the new vehicle must be a larger capacity than those which we operate at the present time. In addition, some form of mechanical compression was essential. Trial demonstrations of different types of lorries were arranged and it was subsequently decided to purchase a Dennis Paxit Major 111A 35/50 cubic yard capacity with automatic continuous loading. Delivery of this lorry is awaited during the next financial year.

Part 3 of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, dealing with the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse was the subject of a report which I submitted to your Health Committee. The many aspects of this ever-growing problem were fully considered in the light of this new legislation and the necessary decisions taken. These new duties will impose an extra burden on the public cleansing service and it would appear that at the present time, there are some 20-30 abandoned vehicles at various points in the district, in respect of which action will have to be taken.

Sickness Reports were submitted to your Health Committee each quarter and the under-mentioned Tables A and B summarise the statistical data.

SUMMARY A

Report No. and Period	Total Working Hours Possible	Sick Pay Hours Lost	Unpaid Sickness Hours Lost	Other Time Lost Hours	Total Sickness Payments	Average Weekly cost of Sickness Payments
(69) 12.12.66 to 12.3.67	14,532	720½	—	91	£ s. d. 95 10 9	£ s. d. 7 7 0
(70) 13.3.67 to 11.6.67	12,638	443½	—	66	50 14 3	3 2 8
(71) 12.6.67 to 10.9.67	12,937	257	—	117½	39 5 9	3 0 5
(72) 11.9.67 to 10.12.67	13,783	874	240	187½	201 19 11	15 10 9

SUMMARY B

Report No. and Period	Percentage of hours lost due to:			
	Paid Sickness	Unpaid Sickness	Other Time Lost	Total
(69) 12.12.66 to 12.3.67	4.96	—	0.62	5.58
(70) 13.3.67 to 11.6.67	3.51	—	0.52	4.03
(71) 12.6.67 to 10.9.67	1.99	—	0.91	2.9
(72) 11.9.67 to 10.12.67	6.34	1.74	1.36	9.44

The possible number of working hours was 53,890, and of these a total of 2,997 hours were lost due to sickness and other causes. This represents a percentage of 5.56% and a decrease of 2.17% when compared with 1966. Sickness accounted for the loss of 2,535 hours or some 4.70% of the total working hours. The downward trend in occasional absenteeism which had continued over the last two or three years, came to a halt; 0.85% of the total working hours being lost compared with 0.49% for the previous year. The total amount of sickness benefit paid during the year was £387 10s. 8d.; a decrease of £195 11s. 0d. when compared with 1966.

The average weekly cost of sickness payments was £7 5s. 3d.

The undermentioned table gives details of sickness benefit paid during the last six years.

		£	s.	d.
1966	Total sickness benefit paid	387	10	8
1965	" " " "	316	17	1
1964	" " " "	274	14	2
1963	" " " "	477	7	8
1962	" " " "	288	2	7
1961	" " " "	323	11	3

REFUSE DISPOSAL

On completion of controlled tipping at the Aldercar site, it was decided to centralise the tipping of household refuse at the old railway cutting, Midland Road, Heanor, and this arrangement has worked extremely well.

COST STATEMENT 1966-67

Item	Particulars 1	Col- lection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	% of total gross expen- diture 5
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£	%
	(i) Labour	14890	2424	17314	58
	(ii) Transport	8838	26	8864	30
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	298	3176	3474	12
	(iv) Other items	7	4	11	—
		24033	5630	29663	100
2	(v) Total Gross Expenditure				
	Gross Income	25	3586	3611	
3	Net Cost	24008	2044	26052	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	717	717	2
5	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	Gross cost per ton, labour only	29 4	4 9	34 1	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	17 4	1	17 5	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	47 3	4 0	51 3	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 989	£ 84	£ 1073	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2760	235	2995	

Area	4,419 acres
Population at 30th June, 1967	24,270 persons
Total refuse collected (test weightings)	10,158 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	22.9 cwt.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected ...	8,699

MUNICIPAL DUSTBIN SCHEME

This is the tenth year that the Municipal Dustbin Scheme has been in operation and during this period some 5,519 dustbins have been replaced. As a result of the use of a small number of polyethylene bins during 1966, it was found that this type of dustbin proved satisfactory and that in many instances householders expressed a preference for it. This being so, it was decided to bring the plastic bin into more general use throughout the district.

Year	Bins supplied	Rate borne charge
1959	444	0.92d. in £
1960	732	1.09d. in £
1961	548	1.20d. in £
1962	527	1.15d. in £
1963	479	0.41d. in £
1964	571	0.35d. in £
1965	513	0.43d. in £
1966	560	0.40d. in £
1967	541	0.38d. in £

SALVAGE

There has been a slight decrease in the amount of waste paper collected, to the extent of about 10 tons when compared with the previous year.

Prices for mixed waste paper and fibreboard were reduced. In consequence of this the total income from salvage fell from £3,816 18s. 5d. for 1966, to £3,582 16s. 10d. for the year under review.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED

Year	Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Paper		Textiles		Income	
	T.	C. lbs.	T.	C. lbs.	T.	C. lbs.	T.	C. lbs.	£	s. d.
1963	—	11 56	—	—	233	15 28	8	15 20	2055	11 7
1964	1	2 56	—	—	286	19 84	9	0 1	2548	17 6
1965	—	—	—	—	368	19 0	10	4 0	3524	0 6
1966	11	0 0	—	1 11	391	4 56	7	4 94	3816	18 5
1967	9	16 0	—	2 53	381	3 56	5	12 89	3582	16 10

SALVAGE BONUS

The total amount of bonus paid to all workmen during the year was £1,249 4s. 5d. and the average monthly bonus received by each man was £3 16s. 7d. compared with £3 19s. 4d. for 1966.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The management of the Public Conveniences throughout the district comes under the jurisdiction of the Department.

The income derived from these Conveniences is set out below:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Heanor: Market Place—Conveniences	307	10	6			
Heanor: Market Place—Wash and Brush-up	39	2	5			
Mayfield Avenue—Conveniences				346	12	11
Towels				5	7	9
Marlpool: Conveniences				17	2	8
Towels						
Loscoe: Conveniences				14	19	9
Towels				1	9	10
Codnor: Conveniences				34	2	4
Langley Mill: Conveniences				34	6	9
Towels				2	14	9
Total				£458	15	4

The income for 1966 was £464 0s. 2d.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The Council provides a free service for the treatment of all rodent infestations on property except farms. A greater part of this work is carried out most efficiently and well by Mr. T. Millership, who is the part-time rodent operative.

The provision of such a free service in some instances helps to foster the misconception that it is the duty of the Council to deal with all infestations. This of course is not so, since the obligation to destroy rats and mice rests fairly and squarely with the owner or occupier of the premises or land concerned. During the month of June, test baiting of sewers for rats was carried out and 125 manholes pre-baited. Five pre-bait takes were subsequently recorded and the manholes concerned were then treated with ready mixed Warfarin containing Paranitrophenol; this resulted in five partial takes.

Later in October a "follow-up" treatment was carried out resulting in one complete and one partial poison take.

Properties	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	9172	50
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	678	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	249	—
(ii) Mice	81	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for Reasons other than notification	330	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	10	—
(ii) Mice	2	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Set out hereunder is a list of meat and other foodstuffs inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption.

	Cwts.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Baked Beans	—	30	2
Beans	—	22	5
Brussels Sprouts	—	16	8
Butter	—	2	0
Carrots	—	3	15
Cheese	—	2	8
Creamed Milk Puddings	—	36	1
Fish	—	55	11½
Fruit	3	85	5¼
Ice Cream	—	13	12
Jams	—	14	6½

Meats:—

Bacon	—	5	0
Beef	—	22	5½
Braised Steak	—	3	12
Chicken	—	17	8½
Corned Beef	—	44	12
Ham	—	82	13
Lamb	—	1	4
Liver	—	9	0
Luncheon Meat	—	6	14
Pork	—	32	4
Rabbits	—	31	0
Sausages	—	11	10½
Steak and Kidney Puddings	—	1	7¼
Stewed Steak	—	12	1¾
Tongue	—	6	4
Veal	—	4	15½

Milk and Cream	—	14	9½
Orange Juice	—	3	6
Peas	—	79	0½
Potatoes	—	8	0½
Soup	—	46	15
Tomatoes	3	20	14½
Turnips	—	6	0

11	94	8¼
----	----	----

SUMMARY OF FOOD PREMISES, ETC.

(Excluding Shops)

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of Registered Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Slaughterhouses—Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Works and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

MEAT INSPECTION

The undermentioned summary gives details of the animals inspected and also the incidence of disease; the figures in brackets indicate the percentage for the year 1966:—

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
	Bullocks	Heifers				
Number killed	144	215	—	1	1235	193
Number inspected	144	215	—	1	1235	193
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci (Whole carcasses condemned)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	11	8	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.63 (5.92)	3.72 (4.79)	— (—)	— (—)	— (0.061)	— (—)
Tuberculosis only—whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1.93)
Cysticercosis—Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	0.69 (0.65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

The following is a summary of home-killed meat and offal condemned:
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis

Bullocks:—	Whole	Part
Livers	9	2
Heifers:—		
Livers	6	1
Kidneys	1	—
Cysticercosis Only		
Bullock:—		
Heart	1	—

The total weight of home-killed meat and offal condemned was 1 cwt. 103 lbs.

One hundred per cent. inspection of all carcasses was carried out during the year.

There is one poultry packing station in the district, situated at Loscoe. By arrangement with the owners, any poultry showing abnormalities are set aside for inspection by a member of the Department. It is not possible to inspect each daily "kill" owing to pressure of other work.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1955

14 slaughtermen are licensed to slaughter and stun cattle, sheep and pigs.

KNACKERS YARDS

There are no knackers yards in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

845 visits were made to food premises, including market stalls, etc.

Any contraventions found during the course of inspection were dealt with informally and it was not necessary to take statutory action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Six consumer complaints were received during the year as follows:—

1. Dark stains and piece of metal in large white sliced loaf.
Dark stains were found to be mineral oil but it was never actually established where the piece of metal (measuring 1½ in. x ¼ in.) came from. Court action was taken in this particular case which resulted in the bakery being fined £10. Advocates fee of £3 3s. 0d. was also awarded.
2. Cans of corned beef showing discolourisation.
Samples were submitted for bacteriological examination but no pathogenic organisms were isolated.
3. Wasps in a bottle of soft drink.
No action was taken since the bottle had been opened and its contents half emptied.
4. Feather in canned strawberries.
A warning letter was sent to the firm concerned.
5. Whelks contaminated with mould.
This matter was referred to the local authority in whose district the whelks were packed.
6. Prawns decomposing.
The prawns had been kept too long by the complainant before being brought to the Department and no action was therefore taken.

The Derbyshire County Council is the Local Authority for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am therefore indebted to Mr. J. M. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, for supplying me with the following information concerning samples taken in this district during the year.

"One milk sample contained a trace of added water. The producer was cautioned. A further sample was satisfactory.

One sample of Chocolate Cigarettes contained fat which was not cocoa butter. Further samples are to be taken when this product is found elsewhere.

One sample of butter contained excess moisture. The formal sample was satisfactory.

Following consumer complaints, three samples were submitted for examination by your Authority. Canned Strawberries contained a feather. Whelks were contaminated with mould, and Prawns had a bad smell due to decomposition."

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity and all houses in the district are supplied with mains water.

22 samples were taken during the year and all proved of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality.

A typical Analysis is set out hereunder:—

Samples No.	1	2	3	4
This water contains per million parts:—				
Total Solids dried 180°C.		265.00		
Chlorides as Chlorine		22.40		
Suspended Matter		Absent		
Nitrate Nitrogen		1.62		
Nitrite Nitrogen		0.001		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.036		
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.012		
Carbonate Hardness		138.00		
Non-Carbonate Hardness		74.00		
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate		—		
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in				
4 hours at 27°C.		0.04		
pH Value		7.3		
Odour and Taste		Normal		
Colour—Hazen Units		Less than 5		
Heavy Metals		Absent		
Free Chlorine		0.03		
No. of colonies developing per ml. on				
agar at 21°C. in 72 hours	0	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on				
agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	0	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on				
agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	0	0	1	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at				
37°C. in 48 hours	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 40°C.				
in 48 hours	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) Absent in ...	100	100	100	100
	mls.	mls.	mls.	mls.

Observations

At the time of sampling these waters satisfied the standard of bacterial quality required by the Ministry of Health, these waters were also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Six samples of mains water in over-night contact with lead water service pipes were submitted for examination for lead content with the following results:—

Sample No.	Lead as Pb. in parts per million
1	less than 0.01
2	0.26
3	less than 0.01
4	0.022
5	0.024
6	less than 0.01

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The small open-air baths at Langley still enjoy some measure of popularity and indeed still serve a very useful purpose.

They are worked on the "fill and empty" system and chlorination is carried out by hand.

The water is submitted for bacteriological examination throughout the season which extends from May to September.

In all 44 samples were taken.

HAIRDRESSERS

Bye-laws as to Hairdressers and Barbers made under the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, are in operation.

There are 40 persons and premises registered for this purpose.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The following premises are licensed for the purpose of keeping pet animals:—

- (a) No. 1 Market Place, Codnor.
- (b) No. 15 Church Street, Heanor.
- (c) No. 29 Derby Road, Heanor.
- (d) No. 3 High Street, Heanor.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There are no boarding establishments in the District.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

The Council is the Licensing Authority for the purpose of the above Act.

Two establishments were licensed during the year, namely (a) Breach Road, Marlpool, and (b) Nottingham Road, Woodlinkin.

FLASHING LIGHT WARNING SCHEME

I made mention in my last Annual Report that it had been decided to order 144 flasher units. Delivery of these battery operated units was continued during the year and the department carried out the installation of 112 such units. The shelf-life of the battery in the unit is about 12 months and hence this will necessitate periodic checks being made of the units.

MEALS ON WHEELS

The year saw an extension of this very worthwhile service in that on the 25th October, separate deliveries of meals were undertaken on Wednesday and Friday each week solely in the Langley Mill area. This service was most capably carried out by a group of Langley Mill ladies and made it possible to increase the scope of the service.

As far as the remainder of the district was concerned, delivery of meals three times a week was carried out most efficiently and well by the ladies of the W.R.V.S. together with members of local Youth Clubs—the latter undertaking the Saturday delivery.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Of the two licensed sites having planning approval, without limitation of time, only one was in use during the year. Licences relating to three other single caravan sites expired during the year and no applications for renewals in respect of these were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Matters came to an impasse in connection with the repair of the dangerous main house chimney stack and defective front and rear eaves guttering at No. 7 Market Place, Codnor. The outcome was the service of an Abatement Notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the owner defaulted in complying with this Notice. A summons was therefore issued and the hearing taken before the Heanor Magistrates who duly made a Nuisance Order. The desired work was then subsequently carried out.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

One hundred and fourteen visits were made to registered premises during the year and 18 premises were registered. The total number of premises now registered is 167.

The following contraventions were found:—

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>
4 Cleanliness	100
5 Overcrowding	Nil
6 Temperature	23
7 Ventilation	5
8 Lighting	30
9 Sanitary Conveniences	53
10. Washing Facilities	20
11 Supply of Drinking Water	Nil
12 Accommodation for Clothing	7
13 Sitting Facilities	4
14 Seats for Sedentary Work	Nil
15 Eating Facilities	1
16 Floors, Passages and Stairs	19
17 Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	Nil
23 Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
24 First-Aid	20
36 Abstract of Act or Booklet	36

Cleanliness—96 contraventions were in respect of dirty walls and ceilings.

Temperature—20 contraventions were due to the non-provision of thermometers.

Lighting—In 25 instances, artificial lighting was found to be inadequate in working areas; there were also four contraventions in respect of inadequate artificial lighting on stairs and steps; it would appear that insufficient thought is given to the satisfactory location of lighting points and switches when the planning of new premises is in progress.

Sanitary Conveniences—Four conveniences were found to be not readily accessible; nine conveniences were not kept in a cleanly state; 15 conveniences had insufficient artificial lighting and 13 had items of disrepair; no indication was given in seven instances as to whether conveniences were for the use of males or females.

Washing Facilities—In 12 instances contraventions consisted of the non-provision of running hot water.

Floors, Passages and Stairs—The non-provision of hand rails accounted for six contraventions and the remaining contraventions were due to disrepair.

First-Aid—The contents of first-aid boxes were found to be insufficient in 14 instances; no first-aid boxes were provided in six instances.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
	Offices	2	33	4
	Retail shops	12	112	53
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	2
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	16	4
	Fuel storage depots	Nil	3	2
	TOTALS	18	167	65

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

114

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY
WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed	
	(2)	
Offices	223	
Retail shops	410	
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16	
Catering establishments open to the public	82	
Canteens	3	
Fuel storage depots	29	
Total	763	
Total Males	295	
Total Females	468	

TABLE E — Prosecutions, Nil

TABLE D — Exemptions, Nil

SHOPS ACT

The following summary of shops in the Urban District has been compiled from the Register of Shops:—

Army Stores	1
Antiques	1
Book Shops	1
Butchers	25
Car and Cycle Accessories (excluding garages)	2
Chemists	5
Chemist and Optician	1
China, Carpets, etc.	1
China, Toys, etc.	3
Confectioners (Bread and Cakes)	7
Corn and Seed Merchants	1
Drapery	7
Drapery and Footwear	1
Dry Cleaners	4
Electrical Appliances	3
Electrical, Radio and Television	6
Footwear	17
Fried Fish and Chips	16
Furniture	7
Gas Appliances	1
General Stores	58
General Stores and Off-licences	20
Gent's Outfitters	6
Greengrocers	7
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	6
Grocers and General Stores	24
Hairdressers	39
Handicraft and Model Shop	1
Hardware and Ironmongery	7
Jewellers and Watch Repairs	4
Ladies' Outfitters	5
Millinery	2
Multiple Store	1
Newsagents and Stationers	12
Opticians	3
Paints and Wallpaper	5
Pet Shops	4
Photographers	2
Radio and Television	6
Records and Music	1
Secondhand Dealers	3
Sewing Machines and Drapery	1
Stationery	1
Sweets and Tobacco	5
Wines, Spirits and Toilet Requisites	1
Wool and Babywear	8



SHOPS ACT

The following summary of shops in the Urban District has been compiled from the Returns of Shops—

Amusements	1
Antiques	1
Bath Shops	1
Bakers	23
Car and Cycle Accessories (excluding garages)	2
Cheerful	1
Chemist and Optician	1
Clothes, Carpets, etc.	1
Clothes, Toys, etc.	1
Crocheters, Braids and Cables	1
Corn and Seed Merchants	1
Drapery	1
Drapery and Furnishings	1
Dry Cleaners	1
Electrical Appliances	1
Electrical, Radio and Television	1
Farmers	17
Fruit, Fish and Chop	16
Furniture	7
Gas Appliances	1
General Stores	52
General Stores and Off-licences	20
Girls' Outfitters	1
Grocers	7
Groceries and Wine Merchants	6
Grocers and General Stores	24
Hardware	10
Hardware and Model Shop	1
Hardware and Ironmongery	1
Jewellers and Watch Repair	1
Ladies' Outfitters	1
Millinery	1
Multiple Shops	1
Newspapers and Stationery	12
Optician	1
Paints and Wallpaper	1
Pet Shops	1
Photographers	1
Radio and Television	1
Refrigerators and Music	1
Second-hand Outfitters	1
Sewing Machines and Drapery	1
Stationery	1
Stores and Furnishings	1
Wine, Spirit and Tobacco Merchants	1
Wool and Babywear	1

