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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

**ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT**

1964





BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1964

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. E. ADCOCK, CERT. S.I.B.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. FISHER, C.C.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor G. WALTER WILD)

Aldermen—

BLOUNT, G.
BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

HENSHAW, J.
SKELTON, R., C.C.

Councillors—

AYRE, J. H. L.
BETTLE, K. G.
BROWN, P. E.
COOK, R. L.
EVANS, J. S.
FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

KIRBY, F.
POYNTON, F.
STRAW, I.
TAYLOR, E. G. W.
TOMLINSON, W. R.
WEBSTER, C. A. G.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. HORRIDGE

Vice-Chairman: Alderman J. HENSHAW

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor G. WALTER WILD)

Aldermen—

BLOUNT, G.
BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.
HENSHAW, J.

Councillors—

BARBER, H.
BETTLE, K. G.
COOK, R. L.
EVANS, J. S.
FISHER, H., C.C.
FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

KIRBY, F.
POYNTON, F.
SMIT, W.
STRAW, I., C.C.
TOMLINSON, W. R.
WARD, A.

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1964.

Considerable attention is again paid to the older people. Children have long established services to look after them and the population of working age is reasonably well catered for.

More suitable accommodation is required for older people and for partly incapacitated people.

Would services such as those developed for the care of children help older people? Would routine medical examinations prevent more disease and prevent more incapacity? Would these services make older people more aware of the help which they can be given.

Replacement of old and worn out equipment possessed by older people presents one of the greater safety problems for this group of people.

A serious burden on the Public Health Department Staff continues to be the inspection of meat "out of normal working hours." In these days of massive cold stores it is odd that slaughtering still takes place on Saturdays and Sundays with its consequent need for inspection. Meat is not eaten immediately after slaughter so there should be no urgency in the matter of slaughtering.

The Chief Public Health Inspector lists the action taken to deal with sub-standard houses. This underlines the progressive continuous action being carried out in the town which removes the worst houses from use.

I have to thank the many people in the town who have been of assistance during the year. The members of the Council have encouraged us by their interest. In particular the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. Bostock, has given us much support.

The family doctors, members of the hospitals staff, members of the Press and our staff have all worked together on health matters during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. 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 Ilkeston 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 estimated population of the Borough at the 30th June, 1964, was given by the Registrar General as 34,990. This is a decrease of 60 from the estimate made at the same time in 1963.

BIRTHS.

582 live births were registered in 1964 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 16.6.

When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 16.8 which can be compared with a rate of 18.4 for England and Wales. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILLBIRTHS.

The 8 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 13.6. This is less than the England and Wales rate of 16.3.

INFANT MORTALITY.

8 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 13.7 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 20.0. 5 of the deaths occurred in children under one week of age. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 13 and gives a rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 22.0.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand live and stillbirths</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales</i>
1960	12	21.4	32.9
1961	22	40.4	32.2
1962	25	40.9	30.8
1963	11	19.3	29.3
1964	13	22.0	—

DEATHS.

340 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.7 which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.23 is 11.9 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 11.3.

It is of interest to note that the Home Office has at last set up a Committee to inquire into the law and practice relating to death certification, coroners and coroners courts.

The Committee is to recommend what changes are desirable.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 340 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

152 deaths were recorded in this group, 88 males and 64 females. The causes of death are given at numbers 17—21 inclusive in Table 5.

39 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 62 to coronary disease, 38 to other heart disease and 13 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer.

79 deaths, 39 men and 40 women, make this the second largest group.

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

Of the 24 deaths from cancer of the lung 20 were men.

Cancer of the Lung

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	18	3	21	1960	21	2	23
1956	14	1	15	1961	10	1	11
1957	12	1	13	1962	17	—	17
1958	8	1	9	1963	21	1	22
1959	11	1	12	1964	20	4	24

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 15 deaths from pneumonia and 30 from bronchitis. Out of 45 deaths 32 were men.

Of the 15 deaths from pneumonia 3 occurred in children under 5 years of age, of the remainder all but one were over 65 years of age.

Of the 30 deaths from bronchitis all but 2 occurred in persons over 55 years of age and 20 of these were over 65 years of age.

Often pneumonia and bronchitis are terminal conditions superimposed on other diseases or on an already enfeebled constitution. Cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution assist in the deterioration.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death registered in the Borough—(a woman of 37 years of age).

Accidents.

11 persons, 7 males and 4 females, died as a result of accidents.

2 men died as a result of accidents at work. An elderly woman as a result of a fall, a young woman as a result of accidental injury to head and an elderly man by drowning. The remaining 6 deaths all occurred as a result of motor vehicle accidents, 3 of these, an elderly man and 2 elderly women as a result of being knocked down, the other 3 were young men under 25 years of age.

Suicide.

2 men and 3 women committed suicide. A man and a woman by coal gas poisoning, a man and a woman by drowning and a woman by placing a polythene bag over her mouth and nose.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

241 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1964.

Chicken-pox and Measles accounted for 210 of this number.

The incidence of individual diseases was, Chicken-pox 128, Measles 82, Scarlet Fever 17, Tuberculosis 8, Whooping Cough 5 and Dysentery 1.

Tables 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 give details of age and sex distribution and seasonal incidence of these diseases.

Chicken-pox.

128 cases were notified—the majority of these occurred in children under 10 years of age.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Measles.

82 cases were notified. The majority of cases occurred during the months of May and December and occurred in children in the 1-9 age group.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Scarlet Fever.

17 cases were notified during the year. This is the largest number of cases notified since 1953. Nearly all the cases occurred in children of school age.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Whooping Cough.

There were 5 cases notified, and this number is in keeping with the low occurrence of this disease over the last few years.

Dysentery.

Only one case was notified. This occurred in a child who received hospital treatment.

Many cases of diarrhoea which might be due to organisms of the dysentery group are never notified. Some family outbreaks clear up without medical attention.

It is important that food handlers notify the person in charge if they have diarrhoea. If they have been ill whilst abroad on holiday the person in charge should be informed on their return.

There is no difficulty about having specimens examined as a safety precaution in all these cases. The General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health can arrange this.

Tuberculosis.

8 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—3 men and 5 women. One of the cases, a woman of 81, was of a non-respiratory type.

5 of the cases occurred in persons between the age of 20 and 30 years. The other 3 occurred in people over 65 years of age.

It will be noted from Table 7 that this is the lowest figure recorded since 1954.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE — IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and vaccination against Smallpox is available to all babies and young children.

After the initial course of oral vaccine and injections the most important reinforcing doses are those taken on or before school entry.

At the time of school entry the children take a step into greater group activity. The over-mothered may run more risk of infectious diseases than those freely mixing before school.

It is important, therefore, in order to prevent disease and possible disastrous effects to make sure that a baby has its primary courses of protection completed.

Reinforcing doses must be obtained on or before school entry.

Poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus vaccination are most important for young children. Whooping Cough vaccination is important for very young babies.

Smallpox Vaccination is commonly carried out during the first two years of life.

To those travelling abroad immunisation against typhoid and paratyphoid is very important. These diseases are quite common in many countries.

All the above protection can be obtained through the General Practitioner.

At the age of thirteen or for those who are likely to be contacts of cases of tuberculosis vaccination can be given which will give some protection against tuberculosis. This is important as the number of cases of tuberculosis in the community become smaller. The risk of spread of infection from open cases is greater as the population has less experience of the disease. On the other hand detection is earlier than it used to be.

Protection against Yellow Fever when travelling to certain parts of the world can be obtained by appointment through certain County Clinics.

Measles can leave behind it various ailments and troubles. It is an extremely common childhood infection. Often not serious but it can be so.

Development of a vaccine to protect against measles continues. This is especially important to those countries where the disease is even more serious than in England. In some places abroad death from measles is not uncommon.

With this stimulus measles vaccines are being tried out. It seems likely that this will be the next protective vaccine to be offered to children.

The problem of the infection of expectant mothers with german measles virus is a considerable worry. No vaccine has yet been developed. Perhaps the best answer at present is to ensure that all girl children have german measles. The danger period when the virus might cause abnormalities in the developing baby is during the

first 4 months of pregnancy. This does not always happen. For instance if the mother has had german measles she will be immune or she may have some immunity from an unknown attack of the disease.

If there is an apparent risk it is possible to approach the family doctor and obtain advice. Injections of gamma globulin, a blood preparation, may give protection from the effects of the virus.

It is interesting to note that the Education Authority has made special arrangements for married women teachers expecting babies to be absent from school if there is an outbreak of german measles. This is a very wise precaution.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

It has long been felt that the list of notifiable diseases is out of date. It is obvious that disease such as german measles, infective hepatitis (jaundice) and perhaps others should be notifiable. This should be on a wide scale and not just in isolated pockets of the country where some progressive authorities have taken advantage of their power to add to the list of notifiable diseases. Perhaps with the proposed reorganisation of general practice with more help for the general practitioner we shall see satisfactory progress in these matters.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY.

There has been a great increase in the interest taken in the welfare of older people. This has been very evident in the number of voluntary organisations taking an active interest.

Accommodation.

The Council for some years has been building bungalows of various designs for older people. These designs have changed and improved. It is hoped, however, that the proposed three storey flatlets will be used for more active younger people.

E.P.H.A. House.

It is a pleasure to record the completion of a project which was suggested by a member of Ilkeston Rotary Club. As a result the Club sponsored this project.

The project was to raise money, build and run a group of homes for elderly people.

The Ilkeston Elderly Persons Homes Association Limited was founded. Grants were obtained from Central Government and from the Derbyshire County Council Welfare Committee.

The real money was raised by sheer hard work by many local organisations associated with the Rotary Club effort. This was an example of how many people with different interests can be brought together to complete a project which has caught their imagination.

A major benefactor was the man who gave the land for the homes. Without this the homes might not have been built.

The immense amount of voluntary work and the many gifts illustrate the feeling there is to help the older people. Gifts still appear such as unexpected carpets for corridors.

The accommodation consists of 12 flatlets on two floors and accommodation for a warden.

The flatlets, as expected once one appreciates the scale of the effort, are of excellent design and illustrate many lessons learnt by the Committee when doing its preliminary research.

Briefly the following items are included :—

1. A complete bell system to call help if necessary.
2. Central heating by radiators—cost included in rent.
3. Laundry facilities.
4. Comfortable communal room.

The accommodation is for ladies only. There is an Interview Committee and a waiting list.

This project started in 1959 and the homes opened early in 1965.

One would like to feel that there were more of these larger co-ordinated efforts. Not necessarily to build homes but to solve so well problems which arise in the community.

There are many organisations making many efforts. Inevitably some get at cross purposes with each other. (Cross in more ways than one).

Major efforts at a few objects might be more beneficial in the long run.

The Borough Council.

The Borough Council have for some years been building bungalow accommodation. This accommodation has been used for older people and has released many larger houses for full economic use. This building has been at Kirk Hallam where all the Council house building has taken place for some years. There is a feeling now that similar accommodation should be built on other sites in the Borough.

Some bungalows designed for the more disabled are being built. Because of waiting list problems the more disabled may not get into them. However, the occupants will benefit considerably from the improved arrangements.

The County Council.

The County Council maintain " Hillcrest " a home with places for older people. There is a waiting list.

Other accommodation for those needing more care and attention is provided at Babington Hospital, Belper, and at Shardlow in South-East Derbyshire.

In spite of all this effort there is a constant need for more accommodation of all types. Against this must be set the points that :—

1. There will be an increase in the number of older people in the population during the coming years.
2. Those fortunate people who do receive this better accommodation and care live much longer than they would otherwise have done.
3. Medical care has reduced the possibility of dying from many things and continues to do so.

Family Care of the Elderly.

With modern mobility of workers, young families move away from the district of their parents homes. Older people tend to wish to remain with their old friends and in familiar surroundings.

Many families care for their elderly relatives and do a very good job indeed.

During illness and the closing years of life many families would be willing to go on caring for these older people much longer if they could have more help.

There is no doubt that there is need for more Home Helps, Night Sitters and even Day Sitters.

Whilst this will relieve pressure in homes and hospitals, both the accommodation and the help must be suitable and available.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board in its Quinquennial report for 1957-62, includes the following :—

“ Welfare Services have had to share with hospitals the burden of the problems arising from increasing numbers of old people in the community. There are still insufficient numbers of beds for elderly and chronic sick and in addition, significant numbers of acute beds are occupied by elderly patients, who either need to be transferred to long-stay beds or who cannot be discharged because they have no home or because of adverse housing conditions. These difficulties should not be the subject of mutual recrimination between the hospital and the welfare authorities, but each side should make its due contribution in terms of additional provision, in a spirit of partnership. One of the Board's contributions, apart from additional beds, will, it is hoped, be the appointment of more physicians with specific duties in the sphere of geriatrics.”

A relative or a family doctor often telephones your Medical Officer in desperation asking for help. The Hospital Bed Bureau Staff, the County District Welfare Officers are most co-operative and helpful—but they cannot provide accommodation which is not available. Cases are discharged from hospitals, who really need some nursing care, because of the pressure of more needy cases. Some cases are admitted to hospitals because services are not locally available to support them at home or have not been fully used.

In all this a great burden is carried by friendly neighbours who do a tremendous job and receive little gratitude or sympathy. Even they would carry on longer cheerfully in their care if more support was available at local level.

Many old people are very conscious indeed of the burden they impose and put up with all sorts of things which they should not have to do. Sometimes a National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Old People would have been helpful.

In the end we all muddle through. Rather sad if one lives to be 99 years old.

Incontinence.

With increasing age the muscles controlling the outlets of the bladder and rectum may become weakened, damaged or unreliable. The result is leaking of urine or faeces or both. This may only happen under stress or only in bed at night. It may be a little or a lot.

In a two storey house with an upstairs lavatory or an outside lavatory resort may be made to a bucket. The increasing numbers of journeys to the lavatory becomes too exhausting.

The next stage may be the dribble with consequent increase in smell.

Many of these problems are eased and confidence may be gained by the use of incontinence pads. These are in the form of a pad which can be used in bed or in the form of pants which can be worn whilst mobile. Washing of clothes and bedding is much reduced.

These pads can be obtained through the County Council Home Nursing Service.

The following instruction regarding disposal of these pads was circulated in February, 1964.

“ Burning is difficult if not impossible. It is suggested that the used pad is placed in a plastic bag, air expressed and the bag sealed—by string, wire or knotting the fabric. This bag should be placed in a larger disposable paper or plastic bag and stored in a cool place such as a coal house.

When arrangements are being made to supply the pads the person concerned should get in touch with the Chief Public Health Inspector at the Public Health Department of the Authority concerned to arrange collection of the stored used pads. It is suggested that this should take place each week when refuse is collected. It will be necessary for someone to indicate where storage takes place. Additional collections may be arranged if necessary.

It has been suggested that plastic bags and storage disposable bags be supplied at the same time as incontinence pads.”

There should be greater appreciation of this problem with sympathy and assistance in the solution.

Meals on Wheels Service.

This service continues to supply meals each week to some of those in need.

3,247 meals were supplied during the year.

Luncheon Club.

A club is to be started to supply meals and encourage older people to get out and about and make new friends.

Retirement Courses.

Occasionally one hears of retirement courses being held. This is a useful preparation for a long and happy old age. It has been said that thought should be given to this between 30 and 40 years of age.

Information about S.O.S. Cards and Flashing Light schemes for those living alone or disabled has been distributed. The use of cards and these lights is developing.

Laundry Service for Foul Linen.

There is no service yet available in Ilkeston.

Chiropody Service.

This service for the old or disabled and those with a medical certificate is based on sessions at the County Clinic in Albert Street, Ilkeston, by appointment.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention — National Assistance Act, 1948-1957.

No action was taken under this Act.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Since the South Derbyshire Water Board took over the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board rearrangement of supplies has been in hand. The supply to the town came by a long trunk main vulnerable to subsidence.

The source of supply has now been changed. The point to note is that the content of fluoride in the supply is reduced. Whilst the original content varied it was considered that this had a beneficial effect in reducing the caries rate particularly in young children. This had been commented on before by the Derbyshire County Principal Dental Officer.

Now that the content is reduced it is expected that the dental caries rate will increase.

The people of the Borough had been happily drinking water with fluoride in it for 60 years.

The results of examinations of water samples during the year are sent by the Water Board's Engineer to the Medical Officer of Health. In the area of the Medical Officer of Health samples were taken with satisfactory results.

Swimming Baths.

There is an open air bath which is very popular. The chlorination and filtration plant is satisfactory. The bath, however, is old and plans proceed for a new indoor bath of modern design.

The need to teach all young children to swim as early as possible must be remembered. The need for more provision for indoor physical activity in the winter months is often forgotten.

In considering modern baths the need for three categories of people stands out.

1. The learners—especially young children—the younger the better.
2. The swimmers—the largest number of bath users.
3. The divers—relatively few in number because :—
 - (a) it is a " one at a time " sport,
 - (b) teaching problems,
 - (c) danger to others in ordinary baths.

There is no doubt that a modern bath system requires three pools for three purposes.

The report of spinal injuries caused by divers diving on to persons in the water below requires that divers must be separated from the rest of the pool users in a separate pool.

The learners pool need be only big enough to take one class of learners and not very deep.

HOME SAFETY.

The Public Health Committee continued to deal with home safety matters during the year.

Leaflets and circulars were distributed during the year to organisations in the town and to the Press.

Information about the campaigns " Do It Yourself With Safety ", " Tidy Up ", " Winter Hazards " was distributed.

Discussion took place on flame resistant materials and statistics on home accidents.

The Council supported the Home Safety Competition organised by Chesterfield Rural District Home Safety Committee and other Home Safety Committees in Derbyshire.

Meetings of the area Home Safety Committee at Nottingham were of interest.

S.O.S. Cards and flashing lights, for the use of those living alone or the disabled, were discussed and information distributed.

Attention was drawn to the use of Improvement Grants for making safer and more convenient homes.

Home Safety is considered by many to be " just common sense." Some eight thousand deaths each year with thousands of injuries is a clear indication that " sense " requires training and is not very " common."

Visits to homes, offices and many public places indicates the thoughtlessness of the designer, the occupier or owner. The dark staircase, the absent handrail in houses, the frayed electric flex (" Oh the cat always does that ! ") the kettles and pans without insulated handles, the windows which stick on opening are only a few of the sources of possible injury.

Efficient equipment is usually safe equipment. The " Annual Home Overhaul " should be the time to list equipment needing replacing. The amount of equipment now possessed by the average housewife is considerable and must receive attention if it is to continue to be used efficiently and safely.

It is too late when the house is burnt down to decide to renew that flex.

The fitting of electric flexes and plugs constantly gives rise to concern. Very often indeed the cable is not secured at all by the proper plug fitment. It is surprising that many more accidents are not reported because of failure of the flex. One would wish that the standard 13 amp. fuse was not always fitted but one of suitable size for the appliance.

Safety legislation might well include a reference to baths and the provision of a suitable handle to grasp.

Staircases often have only one handrail. For the ordinary person this is probably adequate. The arthritic person, a person with only one good arm and those with other defects including temporary incapacity need a rail on each side of the staircase.

It is not good enough to say " well if you need two we can install two." Houses are designed to minimum standards. The staircase is too narrow for two handrails. Plentiful provision of ground floor accommodation or accommodation reached by a lift will overcome much of this difficulty.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE.

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley Urban District Councils. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his Staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the Borough nor was any suspected case notified for investigation.

CLEAN FOOD.

During the year comments were made about the reasons for not smoking when handling food.

The main reason being the carriage of disease from the lips and mouth of the smoker on the fingers to the food being handled. Add to this the risk of cigarette ash and cigarette ends in the food and odour contamination.

Smoking is a most unsatisfactory habit.

Protective clothing worn on food premises not only protects the person's own clothing but protects food from the person's clothing.

White coats are worn because they are easily noticed if dirty, are smart, tidy, and give a good appearance. Coloured coats whilst more striking often conceal dirt.

Propaganda relating to food poisoning, flies and dustbin lids was used.

Arrangements were made to repeat the successful course run at the Ilkeston College of Further Education on Food Hygiene early in the year. The course is of a standard to enable candidates to sit for the certificate of Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. Films are used for illustrations.

The increase in sales of prepared foods, sliced meats and many open foods make an appreciation of the dangers of bad food handling very important.

Breathing and coughing over open food, handling with the fingers food for immediate consumption must be regarded as near criminal acts and likely to result in illness.

The situation is worse because many people take these foods home and store them in refrigerators for indefinite periods. In addition refrigerators vary considerably in the temperature maintained. The presence and growth of organisms is, therefore, unpredictable.

The work done by organisations like the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Association in running food hygiene courses must be given the greatest encouragement.

One hopes that domestic science teachers will give proper emphasis to this very important part of their task.

It is interesting to watch the staff in food shops serving their customers. The efficient use of "no touch techniques" requires constant use to be satisfactory. It is a delight to watch the skilled performer, the real craftsman.

Many of us are saved many unpleasant abdominal upsets by the sale of prepacked food. The dirty hands, the grimy fingernails sometimes seen are prevented from performing the work of a poisoner by modern wrapping materials.

In spite of these depressing pictures there are many good clean shops in the town and handling can be excellent. The clean, bright, cheerful shops are a vast improvement on those of many years ago.

CLEAN AIR.

Discussions and comments continued during the year on the various aspects of clean air.

Industrial Pollution.

Reasonable control exists. The nearby large ironworks is spending large sums of money in efforts to reduce its contribution to dirty air.

Domestic Smoke.

This is the major source of air pollution in the town. Some householders have installed equipment which does not produce smoke on the grounds of convenience, cleanliness and over-all efficiency.

It is always surprising to note the apportionment of expenditure in the home. The cost of a washing machine, a refrigerator, a television set and a vacuum cleaner are considered normal expenditure in most homes. This might be about £150-£200. Yet a sitting room grate is installed costing £2-£3. This appliance, only 25% efficient, has tons of coal at perhaps £10 per ton heaped into it during the year.

Is this because the average housewife has no practical education in organising the running cost of a home ?

The Council is awaiting confirmation of its first smoke control order submitted in 1963.

Cigarette Smoking.

The connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and chronic bronchitis is generally recognised.

The "will" to take action is weak. Occasionally the man or woman with a cough cuts down cigarette smoking or stops and experiences surprise when the cough is relieved.

The provision of more non-smoking accommodation and the vigorous requests of non-smokers for clean air should produce a more healthy environment for those who are not bent on suicide.

Vehicle exhaust fumes.

These create rivers of evil smelling air in our streets. The movement of traffic helps to disperse them but there are oily deposits on vehicles and surrounding objects.

Control rests with the Ministry of Transport Inspectors, the Police and public pressure, and of course the user of the vehicle.

ILKESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This small, general practitioner hospital is a most valuable asset to the local inhabitants. Plans for its development, rebuilding and resiting continue to be reviewed and progress postponed.

Any plans for its closing would be vigorously opposed. Central planners rarely remember the individual who uses a hospital.

Parents and relatives of patients do not complain as much as they might do about long days spent in distant out-patient departments or in repeated journeys to visit patients in distant hospitals. The stress on parents who have one of a number of small children in hospital is difficult for many people to realise. Daily visits by a mother, over a distance, leaving her young children in someone else's care is an extra burden which in some cases can be reduced by using local hospital facilities as much as possible. Visiting of elderly people in hospital is equally a strain for relatives. Again this can be reduced by using local hospital facilities.

Little thought has been given to the constantly increasing expense of travelling for all these visits to distant hospitals. In addition distant hospitals are often difficult of access by public transport.

There is no doubt at all in our minds that from the patient and the relatives points of view the vigorous development of local hospitals is more satisfactory than distant segregation.

For some purposes the Day Hospital might be developed. The patient spends the day at hospital returning home in the evening (some people might comment that this already exists in some out-patient departments).

The day time occupancy coupled with a five day week helps greatly with staff problems and keeps patients and families together. Avoiding many visiting and other problems.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year the poster board campaign continued as in former years to bring various topics before the public. Sometimes we had our own posters printed.

Circulars and leaflets were distributed to organisations and talks given when requested.

Much of the work is still done person to person and this is sometimes most effective.

Teaching and training in Health Education is a continuous one. The staff at the Ilkeston County Clinic do a great deal of this. Films, leaflets and posters are used.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS STUDY.

A recent investigation did not produce any new information as far as the Public Health Department was concerned.

There is unlikely to be any major change until the various departments of the Council are rehoused under one roof. The removal of the Health Department, some years ago, from its old accommodation in Manor House, a considerable distance away, to its present abode in Burns Street was a step towards bringing the departments together.

Members of the public must be confused at times because offices are in different buildings and some use different entrance doors in the same building.

Cleaning, maintenance and heating of separate buildings must be considerably more expensive than one modern purpose built office block.

Perhaps we shall see a new civic centre worthy of the growing town of Ilkeston.

CLEARANCE OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSES.

For many years now the Council have provided 30 units of accommodation to replace substandard houses. The new building has comprised mainly bungalows suitable for old people. This has allowed interchange of accommodation and allowed more economic use of houses. If the clearance of substandard houses had not been continued there is little doubt that the bungalows would not have been built.

From the clearance of substandard houses two great benefits have come. The removal of old worn out houses on a progressive basis and the rehousing of older people in more suitable accommodation.

The greatest problem in local government is that everyone wants everything done now. The mystical " they " should get on with it.

Unfortunately no one wishes to pay.

We should like to see the whole of the substandard houses replaced immediately and all the accommodation for older people provided immediately.

Whilst endless plans are made for redevelopment and endless arguments take place the Council has got on with the job of progressively replacing old substandard houses. There are difficulties and there are problems but progress has been made.

It would probably be unfair to say that if all the planners and their supporters and opponents took off their coats they could have rebuilt the town by now.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,990
Population per Acre	11·6
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,664
Rateable Value	£1,120,494
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,500
Live Births registered	582
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6·5
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16·6
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor— 1·01)	16·8
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18·4
Still Births Registered	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	13·6
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	16·3
Deaths registered	340
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9·7
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1·23)	11·9
Death Rate, England and Wales	11·3
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	1·7
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0·25
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	13·7
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	20·0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	14·7

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (Continued)

Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	6
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	10·3
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	13·8
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	5
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	8·6
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age)	13
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	22·0

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0·053
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0·047
Tuberculosis, other Forms	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0·006
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0·686
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0·535
Cancer, other Forms	1·572
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1·674

TABLE 1

Births

<i>Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live	297	247	544	18	20	38
Still	2	6	8	—	—	—

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1954-1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
1954	11	18.4
1955	17	32.4
1956	21	33.9
1957	13	22.6
1958	15	25.5
1959	17	31.9
1960	9	16.1
1961	15	27.6
1962	16	26.2
1963	8	14.0
1964	8	13.6

TABLE 3
Infant and Perinatal Mortality

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year of age	6	2	8	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	4	2	6	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	3	2	5	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	5	8	13	—	—	—

TABLE 4
Comparative Tables—1954-1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
1954	34,530	17.0	10.1	47.7
1955	34,640	14.7	10.6	21.6
1956	34,610	17.2	9.2	21.7
1957	34,790	16.1	9.7	14.2
1958	34,890	16.4	9.9	17.4
1959	35,060	14.7	9.0	17.5
1960	35,050	15.7	9.6	12.7
1961	34,790	15.2	10.9	22.7
1962	34,960	17.0	9.9	23.6
1963	35,050	16.6	10.6	19.5
1964	34,990	16.6	9.7	13.7

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	2
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	7	9	16
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus 20	20	4	24
12. „ „ Breast	—	6	6
13. „ „ Uterus	—	4	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	17	29
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .	19	20	39
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	43	19	62
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease . .	3	2	5
20. Other Heart Disease	21	12	33
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	11	13
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	9	6	15
24. Bronchitis	23	7	30
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . .	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . .	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	15	28
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
34. All Other Accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and Operations of War . .	—	—	—
All Causes	195	145	340

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis 1964

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under one year .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1— .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5— .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10— .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15— .	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25— .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45— .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards .	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total .	3	4	-	1	2	-	-	-

TABLE 7
Tuberculosis Notifications 1954-1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1954	19	14	33	-	-	-	33
1955	17	6	23	-	2	2	25
1956	16	12	28	-	2	2	30
1957	14	13	27	1	3	4	31
1958	16	13	29	-	3	3	32
1959	21	11	32	-	-	-	32
1960	6	12	18	-	1	1	19
1961	7	2	9	-	-	-	9
1962	10	5	15	-	1	1	16
1963	10	4	14	-	1	1	15
1964	3	4	7	-	1	1	8

TABLE 8
 Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1964
 Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	Age Groups										60 & over	Age unknown			
			1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—					
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	128	3	6	7	15	71	5	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	82	1	13	11	10	21	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Non Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	17	-	-	1	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9
 Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1964
 Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	18	14	16	9	25	16	15	6	-	-	1	8	128
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	1	22	7	4	5	2	2	3	36	82
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	17
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

TABLE 10
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
 1954-1964

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia Acute	Polio-myelitis Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox
1954	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	7	-	1	9	-	64	278
1955	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	482	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	27	29
1956	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	35	23
1957	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	390	-	-	13	3	-	13	-	37	55
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	3	3	-	8	-	3	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	2	14
1960	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	119	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	52	214
1961	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	94	-	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	116
1962	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	75	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	44
1963	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	459	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	29
1964	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	5	128

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	27	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	3	-	-
Total	153	33	3	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
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	3	3	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	1	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 133			Section 134		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel-Making, etc.	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and net	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	-	-	-	-	-

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1964

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1964.

At the end of the year the first Smoke Control Order had not been confirmed. Until this confirmation has been received the work is at a standstill. However there are numerous other duties to occupy, fully, the time of the Health Department staff.

Other duties with data are included in the body of the report with relevant remarks where considered necessary.

Again I thank the Medical Officer of Health for his co-operation and regular discussions on departmental work.

I thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their active interest and appreciation as well as the Chairman and members of the Housing Committee for their support and appreciation of the work carried out for that Committee.

At the end of October Mr. W. J. Allen, the Technical Assistant resigned to take up a post at Derby County Borough. His position had not been filled at the end of the year.

I thank the staff for their support and loyalty to the department during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<i>By owners</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority	29	—
(b) After formal notice under		
(i) Public Health Acts	33	2
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—

5. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following Orders were made during the year

- No. 118 (Lower Granby Street) Clearance Order
- No. 121 (Albion Place) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 122 (North Street) Clearance Order
- No. 123 (Belvoir Street) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 124 (Ash Street) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 125 (Rutland Street) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 126 (Hunger Hill Yard) Clearance Order
- No. 127 (Belvoir Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 52.

The following lists show action which has been taken during the current year as well as the progress of action which has been commenced previously.

From Previous Years.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

- 11, Eyres Gardens Action deferred
- 6 and 7, Haddon Street Demolition Order operative
- 12, Wilton Place Demolished
- 1a, 2a and 3a, Hallam Fields Road Demolished
- 40 and 41, 91-105 (inc.), 117-124 (inc.), Crompton Street Demolished voluntarily

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

- 4-8 (inc.) and 10-19 (inc.), Critchley Street Demolition Order operative
- 197 and 198, Cotmanhay Road Demolished
- 16-23 (inc.), Abbey Street Demolished
- 40-43 (inc.), Lower Granby Street and 1, Rutland Terrace Demolition Order operative
- 22-27 (inc.), Thorpe Street Demolition Order operative
- 191-195 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road Confirmed Clearance Order

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

- 185, Derby Road Closing Order operative
- 1, Chapel Street Place Demolished

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

22 and 23, Lower Granby Street	Confirmed Clearance Order
4-7 (inc.), Albion Place	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
66-68 (inc.), North Street and 44-47 (inc.), Critchley Street	Confirmed Clearance Order
16-27 (inc.), Belvoir Street and 1 and 2, Lower Bloomsgrave Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
103-116 (inc.), Ash Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
16-20 (inc.), Rutland Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
1, 2 and 3, Hunger Hill Yard	Declared Clearance Order
3-15 (inc.), Belvoir Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are details of work carried out under this Act.

Number of houses inspected for the purpose of the Act	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection	Nil

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

No notices were served under Section 95 of this Act (i.e., summary power to remedy stopped-up drains, etc.).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1964

The following is a summary of the details of visits and inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year.

Inspections to premises	407
Re-inspections	541
Visits re-complaints	292
Miscellaneous visits	352
Drainage inspections	64
Drains tested	10
Refuse collection visits	51
Housing Act Area surveys	6
Special Housing visits for Medical Officer of Health	2
Visits re Rodent infestations	28
Infectious Disease Investigations	2
Infectious Disease disinfections	2
Places of Amusement inspections	1
Smoke observations	74
Power Factories inspections	27
Non-power factories inspected	3
Workplaces inspected	3
Shops inspected	5
Caravan inspections	173
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	13
Petrol installations inspected	36
Cesspools inspected	12
Shops Acts visits	108
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	39
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	36

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Restaurant Kitchens inspected	1
Market Food stalls	834
Annual Fair Food stalls	40
Ice-cream premises	4
Dairies inspected	4
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	864
Visits re unsound food	343
Bakehouses inspected	7
Water samples taken	2
Food Premises	311

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	94
" " " " —Food Hygiene Regs., 1960	2
" " " " —Factories Act, 1961	3
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 17	1
" " " " " " " 26	14
" " " " " " " 39	5
" " " " " " " 45	3
" " " " " " " 56	2
" " " " " " " 75	3

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received at the Office during the year are noted below :—

Number of complaints received during the year	393
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	145
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	235
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	13

SANITARY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The following information represents work of repair and maintenance carried out as the result of informal and statutory notices served by the department under the Public Health Acts.

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	26
Chimney stacks repaired	11
Chimney pots supplied or reset	2
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	24
Walls repaired	7
Door frames repaired	3
Perished pointing replaced	9
Cills repaired	1
Air bricks provided	2

Interior of Houses.

Floors relaid or repaired	3
Walls repaired	8
Ceilings repaired	4
Doors repaired	1
Fireplaces repaired	3
Windows repaired	11
Sashcords renewed	7
Dampness abated	9
Premises cleansed	1

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sink wastepipes repaired	4
Sinks renewed	4
Taps renewed	1
Wash-hand basin fixed	1
Water service pipes repaired	3
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet drains repaired	4
Water closet drains and joins repaired	6
Water closet compartments repaired	8
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	13
Water closet stop tap repaired	1
Water closet water service pipe repaired	9
Water closet pedestal provided	3
Water closet seat provided	1
Water closet basin unchoked and cleansed	1
Drainage.	
Drains repaired	2
Drains unstopped	5
Inspection chamber covers renewed	2
Yards and Outbuildings.	
Boundary walls repaired	1
Yards paved or repaired	17
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

No terminal disinfection is carried out unless requested by the Medical Officer of Health. Infected bedding and other articles are disinfected by steam or formaldehyde as the circumstances demand.

Number of premises visited in connection with infectious disease	2
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CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The one licensed site in the Borough is operated satisfactorily. The site is inspected from time to time and there has been no cause for complaint.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The department staff give occasional talks to women's organisations on subjects connected with health education. Where possible illustrations are given by slides, film strips and suitable short films. The main difficulty is the need on some occasions to encroach on the free time of the inspectors and one feels at times that the sacrifice made has not appeared to achieve much result.

A Trades Exhibition and Fair was held in June which was open to the public for five days. The department's stand was devoted entirely to "Clean Air" and was considered to be most successful. There was great public interest and one has reason to believe that the cause of clean air was enhanced.

A well known television personality was photographed on the stand to give added publicity. The small amount of cost involved in the production of the exhibit does not reflect its true worth. Material was loaned free from the East Midlands Gas Board, an appliance manufacturing firm and a local merchant which caused a great saving. Assistance by help and advice was given by the Coal Utilisation Council and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

No proceedings were instituted for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, during the year.

A number of shops were reinspected and brought up-to-date. Two notices were served on occupiers of food premises.

Generally.

During the year there were 311 inspections made to food premises. The stalls of the food traders on the market were inspected each week, and the total number of inspections for this purpose was 834. In addition there were 40 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Bakers and pastrycooks	11
Butchers	33
Pork Butchers	6
Confectioners	30
Chemists	9
Small General Stores	67
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	25
Fish and chip vendors	22
Snack bars	8
Tripe dealers	1
Wet fishmongers	8
Market Food stalls	19
Restaurants	5
Grocers and Provision dealers	87
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	12
Dairies	1
Caterers	1

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year there have been variations in the number of premises registered.

Two were inspected and subsequently registered for the sale of ice-cream.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year is as follows :—

Number of premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved food	32
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	23
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	199
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	1
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	4

Food and Drug Samples.

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

“ 111 samples, including 9 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1964.

One sample of Sterilised Milk contained a small amount of added water and two samples of Potted Meat were deficient in meat. These irregularities were dealt with by Caution Notices.

The remaining sample were classed as satisfactory.”

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 25 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	110
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mrs. F. L. Bamford	Slaughterhouse rear 141, Station Road.
Mr. H. Barnes	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street.
Mrs. G. M. Glover	Slaughterhouse rear 201, Cotmanhay Road.
Smedley, Smedley & Woodhouse	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE FOUR LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bamford, Station Road	-	-	-	147	-	147
Barnes, Mill Street	19	1	-	465	42	527
Glover, Mrs. G. M. Cotmanhay Road	-	2	-	-	-	2
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse	2,370	568	29	6,116	6,696	15,779
<hr/>						
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	16,455
<hr/>						
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	199-08	47-58	2-42	560-66	561-5	1,371-25

Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	1,860	1,001	155	7,408	8,414	18,838
1960	2,016	692	126	4,729	7,695	15,258
1961	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	15,957
1962	2,189	394	67	7,487	7,219	17,356
1963	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	13,672
1964	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	16,455

As a marked difference from last year the number of animals slaughtered during the year has increased considerably; this is particularly so as regards cattle. The increased slaughtering figures represent 659 bovines more than last year which have been slaughtered for food and points to an increase in meat consumption in the Borough, although this is not actually as high as it may seem owing to some increase in "export" meat, or, meat delivered and sold in adjoining districts.

Despite the increase in slaughtering there is still improvement in the quality.

It has been found after a year's working that the marking of meat slows down the rate of inspection but, gradually, the amount of overtime necessary to be worked is diminishing. It is too much to hope at the present time that Sunday slaughtering and the necessity to inspect on Sundays could cease but if it were possible the burden of work out of office hours would be lightened considerably.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knacker's yards in the Borough.

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

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	—
Number inspected	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condem- ned	1	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	241	74	—	61	135	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	10·13%	12·95%	—	0·91%	2·05%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	37	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0·08%	—	—	—	0·55%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	4	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Monthly incidence of Tuberculous affections in Cattle, Cows and Pigs.

	Cattle (not cows)	Cows	Pigs
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
January	0.47	Nil	1.32
February	Nil	Nil	0.19
March	Nil	Nil	1.48
April	Nil	Nil	0.39
May	Nil	Nil	0.95
June	Nil	Nil	0.20
July	Nil	Nil	0.52
August	Nil	Nil	0.23
September	Nil	Nil	0.44
October	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	Nil	Nil	0.35
December	0.42	Nil	0.53

Monthly incidence of diseases other than Tuberculosis in Cattle, Cows and Pigs

	Cattle (not Cows)	Cows	Pigs
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
January	3.30	27.45	0.99
February	4.79	7.5	1.35
March	5.15	11.11	0.82
April	6.91	5.26	1.17
May	7.40	13.95	1.66
June	5.73	11.48	1.61
July	6.62	19.05	4.10
August	5.88	12.20	3.05
September	14.91	21.57	4.45
October	20.98	18.42	3.03
November	19.81	5.26	1.05
December	17.5	2.17	1.38

Other Diseases or Injuries.

199 bovine livers	Fascioliasis
69 bovine livers	Abscesses
11 bovine livers	Telangiectasis
30 bovine livers	Cirrhosis
4 bovine livers	Multiple Abscesses
4 bovine livers	Echinococcus Cysts
1 bovine liver	Hydatid Cysts
1 bovine liver	Actinobacillosis
3 bovine heads	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine head	Abscesses
3 bovine heads	Actinobacillosis
1 bovine head	Actinomycosis
1 bovine head and tongue	Actinobacillosis
2 bovine lungs	Echinococcus Cysts
2 bovine lungs	Pneumonia
2 bovine kidneys	Pyelonephritis
3 bovine hearts	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine skirt	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine carcass	Decomposition
1 bovine carcass and all organs	Septicemia
18 sheeps' livers	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
22 sheeps' livers	Parasites
5 sheeps' livers	Fascioliasis
1 sheep's liver	Strongyli
2 sheeps' livers	Pneumonia
6 sheeps' livers	Ascaris
3 sheeps' livers	Cirrhosis
1 sheep's pluck	Abscesses
1 sheep's lung	Pneumonia
1 sheep's heart	Pneumonia
98 pigs' livers	Ascaris
7 pigs' livers	Cirrhosis
4 pigs' livers	Pneumonia
1 pig's liver	Strongyli
2 pigs' livers	Pneumonia and Pleural Adhesions
1 pig's heart	Pneumonia and Pleural Adhesions
3 pigs' heads	Abscesses
2 pigs' plucks	Pleurisy
2 pigs' plucks	Pneumonia and Cirrhosis
1 pig's pluck	Pericarditis
1 pig's pluck	Echinococcus Cysts
2 pigs' plucks	Inflammation and Congestion
4 pigs' plucks	Pleural Adhesions and Cirrhosis
4 pigs' lungs	Pneumonia
1 pig's lungs	Pneumonia and Pleural Adhesions
1 pig's lungs	Pleurisy
1 pig's lungs	Ascaris
2 pigs' carcasses and all organs	Moribund

Total weight 5,686 pounds.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (tinned)	541 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mineral Water	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (fresh)	2,763 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rice Pudding (tinned)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pudding	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cake	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ham	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Biscuits	220 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicken	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cereals	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork and Chicken Roll	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Flour	206
Sausage	33	Pastry Mix	5
Steak	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pie Filling	2
Kidney	14	Rice	11
Ham (tinned)	11	Barley	12
Tongue	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sultanas	4
Corned Beef	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sugar	107
Luncheon Meat	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Salt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stuffing	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pilchards	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Baby Food (tinned)	3
Crab	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Spaghetti	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prawns	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$
Haddock	$\frac{3}{4}$	Crisps	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish Fingers	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sweets	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tomatoes (tinned)	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	30	Curry	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beans	33 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Lentils	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Summary :	
Carrots	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fruit (tinned)	541 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fruit (fresh)	2,763 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk (tinned)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meat (tinned)	148 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	23	Meat	287 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prepared Meat Products	110
Lard	18	Vegetables (tinned)	162 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	156 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vegetables	12
Soup (tinned)	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fats, Cheese and Milk	326 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit Juice	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fish	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato Juice	$\frac{3}{4}$	Miscellaneous	617 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Total	5,043 $\frac{3}{4}$

OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

At the beginning of the year there was one offensive trade in the Borough registered with the local authority, namely a rag and bone dealer. This is situated in an industrial zone with no dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity.

No complaints have been received regarding these premises during the year.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL AND MARINE STORES

(Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907)

There were three firms registered as dealers in old metal and marine stores at the beginning of the year.

No cause for complaint has been found during the year.

CLEAN AIR

During the year, the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock relinquished the position of Chairman of the Derbyshire Clean Air Committee but continued to represent the Corporation as a member. She was also re-elected to the executive committee of the East Midlands Branch of the National Society for Clean Air.

Smoke Control Areas.

Following the change of policy by the National Gas Board announced in 1963 which will result in a shortage of reactive coke, the Minister returned the Ilkeston No. 1 (Kirk Hallam) Smoke Control Order for revision. The Housing Act, 1964 which contained the necessary amendments to the Clean Air Act to give practical effect to this change of policy, became operative in the autumn. Following due consideration of all the implications, the order was re-submitted, but was not expected to be approved before next spring.

Whenever opportunity allowed, the propaganda campaign continued, and "Clean Air" was the theme of the department's stand at the Ilkeston Trade Fair held in June. This stand engendered considerable inquiries and was considered to be well worth the effort required to provide it.

Industrial Pollution.

The year was notable for the fact that few complaints were received of industrial atmospheric pollution. Generally speaking the local industries now appear to be working within the limits prescribed by the Clean Air Act and its associated regulations. That is not to say that the department was complacent as 74 smoke observations were made.

It is hoped that a considerable reduction in atmospheric pollution will be effected when the alterations to the ore blending and sinter plant in the south of the borough are completed. However the whole of this plant is under the supervision of the Alkali Inspector with whom the department continues to co-operate.

Towards the end of the year a petition was received which alleged, among other things, that there was excessive smoke from a factory chimney. This was found to arise from "teething troubles" caused by a new boiler installation and was quickly brought under control.

Considerable assistance has been derived from the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Minister in May, 1963. It has been noted that on most plans of new installations, the chimney stack is often considerably less than the height recommended by the memorandum. Until these standards become more widely known, it is expected that there will be a conflict of opinion. The type of boiler installation determines the height of the chimney.

Whilst one must have considerable sympathy for the designer who is concerned that taller chimneys may ruin the aesthetic appeal of his building, the concern of the department is that the dangerous products of combustion, particularly sulphur dioxide, are discharged sufficiently high into the atmosphere as not to constitute a danger to health. One practical difficulty is that very often the owners of the building do not decide on the type of boiler installation until the building is well past the design stage.

Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Potter's Lock Pumping Station.

Month	Deposited Matter			
	Rainfall (inches)	Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total Solids (tons per square mile)
January	0.80	37.29	6.62	43.91
February	0.86	10.23	4.31	14.54
March	4.09	9.14	6.72	15.86
April	2.00	15.73	5.53	21.26
May	1.64	12.32	6.16	18.48
June	2.56	8.15	3.91	12.06
July	1.63	12.06	4.04	16.10
August	2.12	10.76	3.91	14.67
September	0.51	11.22	3.05	14.27
October	1.23	7.95	4.07	12.02
November	1.41	7.42	7.64	12.06
December	2.74	11.06	6.26	17.32

Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

Month	Deposited Matter			
	Rainfall (inches)	Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total Solids (tons per square mile)
January	0.76	64.15	17.32	81.47
February	0.67	41.90	10.43	52.33
March	3.96	29.61	6.82	36.43
April	1.83	64.42	14.84	79.26
May	1.59	96.84	25.67	122.51
June	2.33	34.78	12.45	47.23
July	1.43	47.46	12.29	59.75
August	1.85	59.81	12.02	71.83
September	0.51	53.25	11.96	65.21
October	1.25	55.31	13.31	68.62
November	1.35	51.87	15.96	67.83
December	2.56	142.58	13.89	174.47

Volumetric Recorder. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Bloomsgrave Road.

Month	Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m ³			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	238.91	696	52	163.08	470	67
February	305.71	804	80	198.82	558	76
March	153.53	364	84	113.3	308	78
April	152.88	444	60	124.39	376	75
May	57.65	112	8	73.21	129	39
June	56.85	176	8	81.17	177	47
July	93.50	188	64	52.93	108	14
August	52.57	336	8	62.23	229	28
September	91.14	632	28	95.86	377	40
October	296.45	772	60	183.57	426	67
November	268.85	644	116	167.78	374	79
December	352.34	1,268	72	230.40	863	74

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m³</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	277.48	824	36	236.71	574	66
February	270.00	836	88	213.64	508	82
March	184.58	552	76	164.38	332	89
April	87.40	240	16	119.82	200	71
May	51.85	188	12	94.64	169	36
June	64.00	200	12	94.32	169	57
July	49.85	144	56	71.61	136	31
August	38.51	164	4	81.40	198	34
September	78.61	456	12	109.61	412	48
October	256.05	700	36	213.77	444	66
November	153.64	560	40	158.50	309	70
December	202.82	928	32	187.08	771	79

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Many general complaints are received of all manner of noises causing loss of sleep, not only at night, but also by shift workers trying to sleep during the day. A quite common cause of complaint is due to vehicles starting up very early in the morning. Yet to a person already on the street this is so normal as to pass unnoticed. It is extremely difficult to convince complainants that very often they are the only people who can give evidence as to a noise "nuisance."

Of the three specific complaints received, during the year, one was in respect of a social club. The complainants were informed that they could best deal with the matter themselves either by seeking an injunction or by joining together to make a legal complaint as prescribed by the Act.

The other two complaints were both concerned with noise from new industry or industrial development in areas zoned as "industrial" by the planning authority. The complainants were either living in houses on the perimeter or still remaining within the zones. In both cases it was possible to get the industries concerned to carry out works to reduce the noise level. However, this was not acceptable to the complainants. They did not want the industry there at all. At the moment there does not appear to be a satisfactory solution to this problem.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The Factories Act, 1961 came into operation on the first day of April, 1962. It is principally a consolidating Act and the duties of the local authority remain unaltered.

During the year 3 inspections were made of non-power factories and 27 of power factories and 3 of other premises controlled by the Act.

Three notices were served on the managers of power factories in respect of defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

Outworkers.

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	13
Number of outworkers, first half of year	28
Number of outworkers, second half of year	13

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Petroleum Licensing Officer for the Borough.

During the year 61 petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 268,165 gallons of petroleum spirit and 260 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £52/10/0.

All underground storage installations are cylindrical steel tanks embedded in sand and enclosed in concrete pits.

Two new installations were licensed during the year. All new tanks are subject to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 36 inspections were made during the year. No contraventions of the licence conditions were found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There has been no alteration in the employment of one Rodent Operative who devoted approximately two thirds of his time to Rodent Control and one third to other departmental duties. In addition all three public health inspectors assist in the work when the premises concerned are food premises or if defective drainage work has been discovered as well as when the Rodent Operative is away.

The same close working arrangement exists as in previous years between the department and the Divisional Pest Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The technical officer of the department visits at least once during the bi-annual sewer treatment. I am pleased to record the help and advice given from the Ministry Official in this work.

The following records summarise the work of sewer treatment carried out during 1964.

Record of Treatments undertaken by the Ilkeston Borough Council.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,043	1,043
Treatment No.	32	33
Dates of Treatment	April 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20, 27	September 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 October 1
Bait base and poison used	Oatmeal Warfarin 5	Oatmeal Warfarin 5
Number of manholes baited	83	110
Number of manholes showing prebait take	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	—	—
Schemes of baiting used (e.g., consecutive or alternate)	consecutive	consecutive
Test baiting		
(i) Date on which test baits were laid	31 March 1, 2 April	—
(ii) Number of manholes tested	82	—
(iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take	25	—

The following is a copy of the report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and summarises the work carried out for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1964.

	<i>Type of Property</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Agricultural Property</i>	
I. Number of Properties Inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	11	160	42	1	214
(b) Survey under the Act	13	77	29	-	119
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	512	1,222	-	1,734
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	13	154	31	1	199
(b) Mice					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	4	30	15	-	49
III. Number of infested premises treated by the L.A.	17	184	46	1	248
IV. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work	-	1	1	-	2
V. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 became operative on the 1st May, 1964. Many of the main provisions were not enforceable until 1st August, 1964 and in some cases the prescribed regulations were not received for some time after this date. The regulations prescribing standards of sanitary and washing accommodation will not become operative until 1st January, 1966 and for certain premises the provisions on overcrowding will not apply until 1st August, 1967.

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars included in the annual report to the Ministry.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	70	70	2
Retail shops	184	183	19
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	5	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	17	17	—
Fuel storage depots	2	2	—
TOTALS	278	277	21

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 33

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	729
Retail shops	951
Wholesale departments, warehouses	46
Catering establishments open to the public	121
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	10
Total	1,866
Total Males	829
Total Females	1,037

TABLE D
EXEMPTIONS

Part I	—	Space (Section 5(2))	—	Nil
Part II	—	Temperature (Section 6)	—	Nil
Part III	—	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	—	Nil
Part IV	—	Washing Facilities (Section 10)	—	Nil

TABLE E
PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year :—Nil.

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 :—Nil.

Number of interim orders granted :—Nil.

TABLE F
INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act :—3.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act :—Nil.

As a result of the inspections made, 14 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued. These ranged from the abatement of conditions which were potentially dangerous to quite minor omissions.

There were two notifications of accidents. It was only considered necessary to investigate one of these but no recommendations could be made.

DISINFESTATION

The fumigation of the household effects of ingoing tenants of Council houses is carried out only where considered necessary by the department.

In the cases of minor infestations by insect pests the department helps complainants by advice. If technical assistance is needed the premises are treated with aerosol or other insecticidal sprays with a charge for time and materials used.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are licensed under this Act. Occasional inspections have been made during the year and no complaints have been recorded.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

Periodical checks are made of heating appliances offered for sale in shops and from market stalls. No appliances were found which did not comply with the legal requirements.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are 4 premises registered under the above Act. Only small amounts of rag flock are used by these premises and no contravention of the Act has been observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purposes of the Shops Act.

108 visits were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Act.

Advice was sought on several occasions regarding closing hours for various trades and it is always willingly given by the department. There appears to be a need for some simplification of the law relating to shops and particularly in respect of closing hours.

There are local Orders continued in force by Section 76 of the Act in respect of

- Fish and Chip Vendors—(Weekly half-holiday) Section 1
- Barbers and Hairdressers—(Hours of closing) Section 2
- Boots and Shoe Traders—(Hours of closing) Section 2

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The number of conversions during the year was twelve. The number remaining at the end of the year was 24.

NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1964

	<i>Number of Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Pail Closets</i>	<i>Number of Waste- Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Cesspools</i>
Occupied houses	13,616	12	24	10
Other premises	1,754	—	—	2
Total	15,370	12	24	12

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS EXISTING, 31st DECEMBER, 1964

	<i>North Ward</i>	<i>Granby Ward</i>	<i>Market Ward</i>	<i>Victoria Ward</i>	<i>OldPark Ward</i>	<i>South Ward</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of houses with Pail closets	8	—	—	2	—	2	12

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A table of information on the subject of refuse collection is included in the report. Inevitably the bulk of refuse increases each year mainly by discarded packages and the possibility of salvage has been considered. So far as can be ascertained there is little profit from salvage if true costs are shown as collection expenses are high. The only real saving would be in tipping space.

A new Karrier " dual-tip " vehicle was purchased and delivered in April which allowed repairs to be carried out on other vehicles.

The amount of trade refuse collected has increased and in order to prevent a loss the charge for collection had to be doubled.

The amount of refuse collected during the year was, domestic 18,359 tons 10 cwts. ; trade 812 tons 10 cwts or a total of 19,172 tons.

There are still a few pail closets existing on the outskirts of the town necessitating a weekly collection.

Disposal.

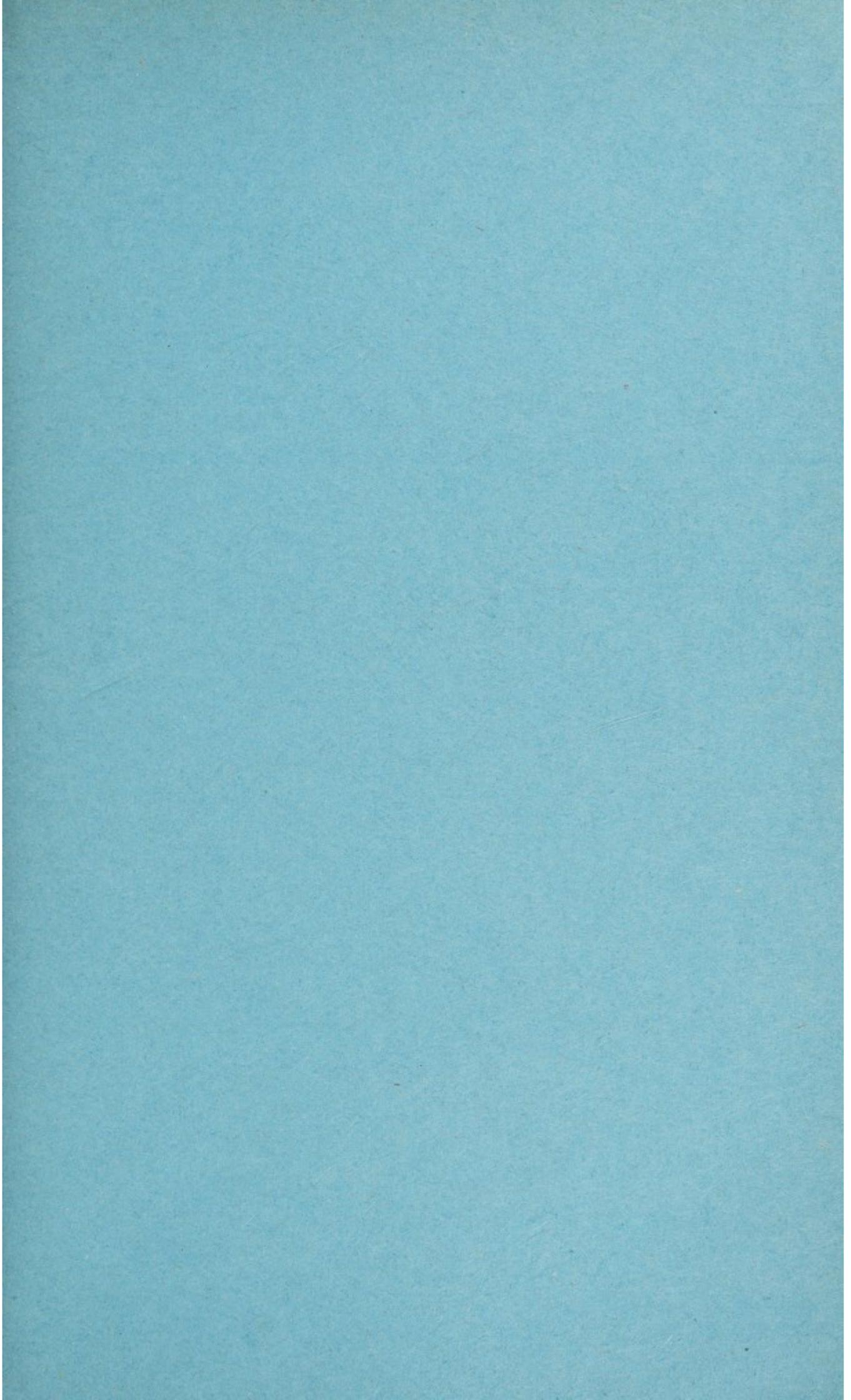
The whole of the domestic and trade refuse and pail contents are disposed of at the refuse tip at Pewit. The levelling and consolidation of the tip is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. This department treats the tip regularly to keep down the rat infestation.

Cost.

The net cost of refuse collection for the financial year 1964/65 was £25,553/0/0.

REFUSE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR 1964-1965

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>
No. of ordinary bins collected during year	150,725	164,448	146,125	150,183
No. of extra bins collected during year	66,009	54,654	50,188	34,830
No. of ordinary bins collected by another team during year	6,398	—	3,448	1,295
No. of extra bins collected by another team during year	1,996	—	798	366
Total of all bins collected during year	225,128	219,099	200,559	186,674
No. of bins weighed during year	2,761	2,876	2,851	2,726
Weight of above bins	63 tons 9 cwts	62 tons 19 cwts	62 tons 8 cwts	58 tons 14 cwts
Average No. of ordinary bins collected each week	3,021	3,170	2,876	2,913
Average No. of extra bins collected each week	1,308	1,051	980	677
Weight of ordinary refuse collected in year	3,610 tons 16 cwts	3,580 tons 7 cwts	3,273 tons 13 cwts	3,262 tons 14 cwts
Weight of extra refuse collected	1,562 tons 16 cwts	1,196 tons 5 cwts	1,115 tons 19 cwts	757 tons
Total weight of all refuse collected	5,173 tons 12 cwts	4,776 tons 12 cwts	4,389 tons 12 cwts	4,019 tons 14 cwts



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