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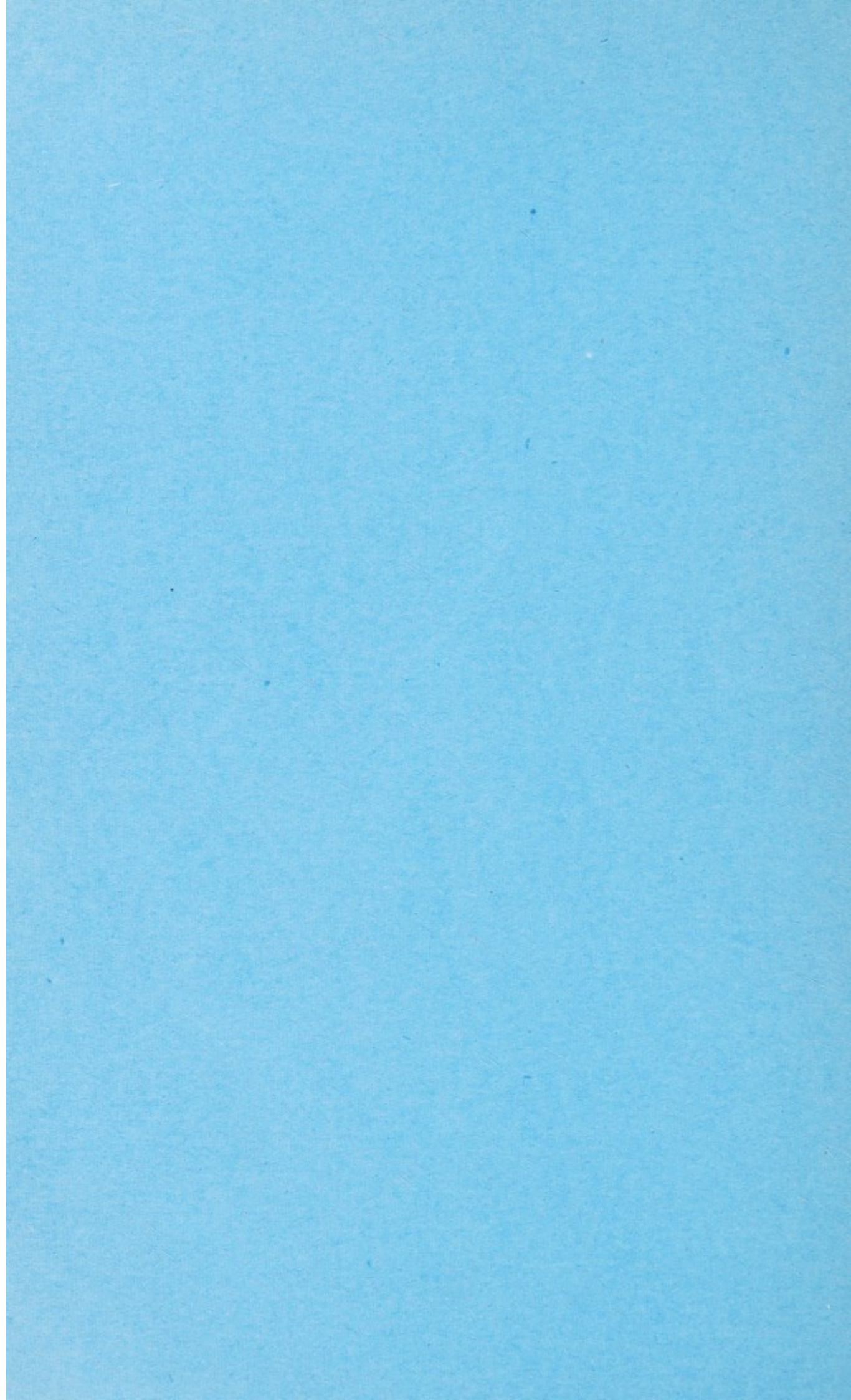
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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

**ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT  
1967**







BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1967

*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

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Alderman J. HENSHAW

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. F. R. FLETCHER

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor F. KIRBY)

Alderman SKELTON, R., C.C.

Councillors—

BOYD, Mrs. M. A. R.

BUTCHER, D.

POYNTON, F.

TAYLOR, E. G. W., C.C.

TOMLINSON, W. R.

WEBSTER, C. A. G., Ph.D.

WHITEHEAD, S.

WINDMILL, D. H.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor W. SMIT

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor F. N. MEACHEM, C.C.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor F. KIRBY)

Aldermen—

BLOUNT, G.

HENSHAW, J.

WILD, G. W.

Councillors—

BUTCHER, D.

STRAW, I., C.C.

TAYLOR, E. G. W., C.C.

WHEELER, Mrs. V., C.C.

WHITEHEAD, S.

WILD, G. W.

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R. W. BOOTH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

*Other Public Health Inspectors:*

W. A. J. RICHARDSON, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 4/6/67)

E. G. GASSON, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1/12/67)

*Technical Assistant:*

K. SOTHERAN

*Clerks:*

Miss B. ROWLAND

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*Office:*

22, Burns Street, Ilkeston.

**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 1967.

Reference was made to the retirement of Mr. C. E. Adcock, Chief Public Health Inspector, in the Annual Report last year. He retired early in 1968 and was succeeded by Mr. R. Booth, then Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

At the time of writing the Department is settling down with its new Chief Public Health Inspector and two cheerful Public Health Inspectors.

As usual the burden of the weeks work is the routine meat inspection which still continues on Saturdays and Sundays.

Your Medical Officer visits many older people and disabled people during the year who have housing and other problems. It is often distressing to realise that the Corporation has not yet enough accommodation to rehouse satisfactorily the people who would benefit so much from modern facilities. The supply of ground floor accommodation to enable this to take place releases family sized houses for full occupation. Thus two operations are performed at once.

Another matter which has not had enough attention until recently is consideration of the requirements of younger people—a tidy town, tidy playing fields, “don’t do this”, “don’t do that” is a most exasperating situation.

The idea of adventure playgrounds has been brought forward. All encouragement needs to be given to this particular solution to some of the needs of young people.

Pleasure during the year came from the enthusiasm of general practitioners interested in new methods of research and record-keeping. A very forward looking group.

The support of members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee during the year has been much appreciated.

Grateful thanks go to the many people in the town who have given assistance or comments during the year on health matters.

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, 1967, was given by the Registrar General as 35,340. This is an increase of 70 from the estimate made at the same time in 1966.

## BIRTHS.

606 live births were registered in 1967 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 17.1. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 17.3, which can be compared with a rate of 17.2 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

## STILLBIRTHS.

The 10 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 16.0. This is higher than the rate for England and Wales of 14.8.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

5 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 8.0 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.3.

This is the lowest infant mortality rate recorded in the Borough during the last 10 years.

See Table 4.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 14 and gives a rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 23.0. 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>
1963	11	19.3	29.3
1964	13	22.0	28.2
1965	19	30.2	26.9
1966	18	30.7	26.3
1967	14	23.0	25.4

## DEATHS.

340 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.6, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor 1.23 is 11.8 and can be compared with a rate of 11.2 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

### 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.

195 deaths were recorded in this group—101 males and 94 females. The causes of death are given at number 17—21 inclusive in Table 5.

78 deaths were due to coronary disease, 34 to other heart disease, 67 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 16 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

### Cancer.

55 deaths—30 men and 25 women—were recorded in this group.

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

10 deaths occurred from cancer of the lung and bronchus—7 men and 3 women.



### **Pneumonia and Bronchitis.**

There were 14 deaths from pneumonia and 19 from bronchitis.  
Of the 19 deaths from bronchitis 17 were recorded in men.

### **Maternal Deaths.**

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Borough.

### **Tuberculosis.**

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis—this occurred in a man 64 years of age.

### **Accidents.**

19 persons, 12 men and 7 women, died as a result of accidents.

4 men and 4 women were involved in motor vehicles accidents.  
2 young boys and a young man were drowned. 2 elderly women and an elderly man died as a result of falls, a man and a woman died as a result of accidental poisoning, a man as the result of a factory accident, a young baby due to the inhalation of gastric contents and a young man died after falling from a ladder whilst climbing.

### **Suicide.**

6 persons committed suicide—2 men and 4 women.

2 women and a man by carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning, a man and a woman by an overdose of drugs and a woman by drowning in the Erewash Canal.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

451 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1967. Measles accounted for 86% of this number.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Measles 388, Chicken-pox 30, Whooping Cough 20, Tuberculosis 9, Scarlet Fever 3, Erysipelas 1.

See Tables 7 and 8.

### **Measles.**

388 cases were notified. Of this number the majority occurred in children of pre-school age during the first six months of the year.

The following table gives the figures for the previous ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1957	390	1962	75
1958	17	1963	459
1959	247	1964	82
1960	119	1965	477
1961	94	1966	156

### **Chicken-pox.**

30 cases were notified—these were spread over the year.

### **Whooping Cough.**

20 cases were notified. This is the highest number reported for 6 years—all occurred during the latter part of the year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

9 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified—4 men and 5 women. The ages and occupations were varied.

See Tables 6 and 7.

### **Dysentery.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **Food Poisoning.**

No cases were notified.

## **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.**

Amongst 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 Ilkeston Home Safety Committee.

This Committee is supported financially by the Ilkeston Borough 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 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.



### **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 overweight. The consequent further lack of exercise results in more overweight 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.

### **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 February, 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 is one producer/retailer in the town.

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."



No case of human infection has been reported to date in the town.

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.**

A report on problems arising from the care of older people discharged home and living alone was made to the June 1967 Public Health Committee.

"Concern is felt at the developing situation. This relates to discharges home from other places of people who are not really able to care for themselves.

Full information is available about these people and all available services are used. Home Nursing, Home Help, friendly neighbours, etc. Much gratitude is felt towards the many friendly neighbours and members of families who undertake to help these people.

These people may be partly or wholly incontinent. Partly mobile or wholly immobile. Often at odds with their families. Discharged from hospitals (not requiring treatment) they become more difficult and relapse into a cabbage-like existence. Dozing off because of lack of stimulus until awoken or stimulated for some reason.

There are not a great number of these people. But because they do not require treatment they are not considered hospital cases. Because they are not mobile they cannot be accommodated by the Welfare Authority.

Two cases concern me. They are each in a house by themselves. Visited at intervals and benefit from above services. Problems arise every bank holiday when services are closed down or run on a skeleton basis. Rightly helpers wish to be with their own families at these times.

The possibility of emergency holiday services is under discussion at a higher level.

The reason for this report is to bring up the question of 'Half Way House' accommodation. This is a type of purpose-built accommodation for these people.

Bed-sitting room type, with some minimal nursing, some constant stimulation (contact with people, some interest in life) and care available when required (not left alone for nights and most of the day).

This has been discussed before and found favour but no action.



The initiation of such a service is for the County Council with co-operation of Health and Welfare Committees."

This report was forwarded to the County Council as instructed for their consideration. (Instruction Number 1(c) 6/6/67). A letter from the County Clerk of 14th December, 1967, referring to the suggestion of "half way house accommodation" reports that this situation has been considered by the County Health Committee. In addition your Medical Officer had some informal discussion with the County Welfare Officer.

The problems have been considerably discussed and your Medical Officer feels happier that there is a general understanding of the problems at all levels.

The County Welfare Committee do not propose to provide an additional type of accommodation as suggested but feel that increased aid at home and increased welfare accommodation will gradually fill the gap. The provision of short stay accommodation such as at present available at Chesterfield will increase as more building takes place.

It is hoped that agreement over sites for accommodation in the Borough required by the County Welfare Committee will be rapid and that all reasonable help will be given.

Much greater development of home help services is required. More meals on wheels or similar service are also required.

The failure of many services to meet the needs is largely due to limitations of finance. If people will not provide money for better services these cannot come about.

### **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.

The provision of more ground floor accommodation would solve many problems and make transfers automatic instead of the subject of an investigation and Committee reports.



## 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."

### **Ilkeston Trade Fair.**

This Fair has been held at intervals. It has been customary to make use of the occasions by providing a stand dealing with some aspects of Health Education by the Health Department staff.

This year the department had some staffing problems which prevented the usual effort being made.

In view of our interest in the disabled and gadgets the Central Council for the Disabled was invited to make use of our stand.

Their exhibition of aids was most interesting and attracted a great deal of attention. We were most grateful for this co-operation.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Prevention of Drowning Accidents.**

At intervals requests for information about any water which might constitute a hazard are made.

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 particular 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.

### **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.

### **Drug Dependence.**

Information was provided and discussion took place on this problem.



## **CLEARANCE OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSES.**

Progress is too slow. In October 1967 the following report was presented to the Housing Committee.

" On our present list are 433 houses. If the Committee continues previous policy of providing 30 units of accommodation per year these will take 14 years to clear.

When dealing with clearance areas the Council has to assure the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the Council has facilities to rehouse the occupants of the area.

If procedure is slow on listed properties deterioration continues more rapidly than before they were listed. Information soon circulates and repairs are not carried out. This is even more of a problem in areas where action has been taken but the supply of units of accommodation do not become available on promised dates.

The Housing Officer has served us well in rehousing occupants in clearance areas as rapidly as units of accommodation become available.

If policy changes it usually takes 2 years for the change to be effective.

When considering policy it should be remembered that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was assured some years ago that in Ilkeston we had a ' continuing problem.'

If units of accommodation could become available at 100 per year for rehousing inhabitants of substandard properties it would still take some 7 years to make marked progress (i.e., 5 years+2 years for policy change to catch up).

It is not known how many more White Papers or changes of central policy will occur even in one years time."

After some consideration of this report action was deferred to a future date. At the time of writing this had not been considered.

### **Improvement of Houses.**

At the same time as the above report was submitted comments were added as follows :—

" In the 1961 Census 27% of households in the Borough of Ilkeston had no fixed bath. At the 1966 10% Sample Census this appears to have fallen to 20%. This still means that some 2,420 households have no fixed bath and 32% have outside water closets.

In many households this can be remedied by use of improvement grants. Generally these are applied for by owner occupiers who wish to make improvements for their own use.

There is, however, a compulsory improvement grant scheme which can be operated to improve blocks or areas of property. These blocks can be any reasonable number.



Many streets of houses in Ilkeston lend themselves to this type of improvement. It does not need large scale long term planning to decide that most of this type of property can be improved without giving rise to future planning problems."

### **CLEAN AIR.**

Progress continues to be made under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956.

Ilkeston No. 1 (Kirk Hallam) Smoke Control Area (approximately 2,000 houses) became operative in October, 1966.

Ilkeston No. 2 (Kniveton Park) Smoke Control Area (103 houses) became operative in October, 1967.

Ilkeston No. 3 (Boweswell Road) Smoke Control Area (360 houses) was submitted to the June, 1967 Health Committee. It was decided that improvements to the Council houses in this area should proceed at the same time. As a result of this a late operative date October, 1969 was recommended in order to give time for all the works to be completed.

As a result of this late date action has been rather dilatory. In future it would seem better to set an early date and take suitable action if work falls behind.

At the time of writing details of the No. 4 (Victoria Park) Smoke Control Area are being drafted. Whilst progress seems slow it is being made. In the end a clean Ilkeston will be our pride. Perhaps only the pigeons and the dogs will be left to decorate the town.

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

## General Statistics.

Area in Acres . . . . .	3,017
Population (Estimated) . . . . .	35,340
Population per Acre . . . . .	11.7
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	12,003
Rateable Value . . . . .	£1,151,875
Sum represented by a Penny Rate . . . . .	£4,630
Live Births registered . . . . .	606
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births . . . . .	6.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	17.1
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.01) . . . . .	17.3
Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	17.2
Still Births Registered . . . . .	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) . . . . .	16.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	14.8
Deaths registered . . . . .	340
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	9.6
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.23) . . . . .	11.8
Death Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	11.2
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	0.2
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) . . . . .	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	8.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	18.3
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	4
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate) . . . . .	7.1
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) . . . . .	24.4
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) . . . . .	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	6.6
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	12.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) . . . . .	4
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births . . . . .	6.6
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age) . . . . .	14
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births . . . . .	23.0

## Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory . . . . .	0.028
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales . . . . .	0.037
Tuberculosis, other Forms . . . . .	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	0.005
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus . . . . .	0.283
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales . . . . .	0.584
Cancer, other Forms . . . . .	1.265
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	1.691



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	294	271	565	19	22	41
Still	3	7	10	—	—	—

TABLE 2

## Stillbirths—1957-1967

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
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
1965	12	19.1
1966	10	17.0
1967	10	16.0

**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	3	1	4	1	—	1
Under 4 weeks of age	2	1	3	1	—	1
Under 1 week of age	2	1	3	1	—	1
Perinatal Deaths	5	8	13	1	—	1

**TABLE 4**  
**Comparative Tables—1957-1967**

<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>
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
1965	35,240	17.5	10.8	16.2
1966	35,270	16.3	11.1	27.8
1967	35,340	17.1	9.6	8.0



**TABLE 5**  
**Causes of Death**

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
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 Neoplasms, Stomach . . . . .	4	4	8
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus . . . . .	7	3	10
12. „ „ Breast . . . . .	—	6	6
13. „ „ Uterus . . . . .	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms . . . . .	19	11	30
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia . . . . .	—	2	2
16. Diabetes . . . . .	1	3	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System . . . . .	27	40	67
18. Coronary Disease, Angina . . . . .	58	20	78
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease . . . . .	1	5	6
20. Other Heart Disease . . . . .	9	19	28
21. Other Circulatory Disease . . . . .	6	10	16
22. Influenza . . . . .	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia . . . . .	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis . . . . .	17	2	19
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System . . . . .	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . . . . .	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . . . . .	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations . . . . .	—	—	—
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases . . . . .	8	7	15
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents . . . . .	4	4	8
34. All Other Accidents . . . . .	8	3	11
35. Suicide . . . . .	2	4	6
36. Homicide and Operations of War . . . . .	—	—	—
All Causes . . . . .	186	154	340

**TABLE 6**  
**Tuberculosis Notifications 1957-1967**

<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>	
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
1965	3	5	8	—	—	—	8
1966	8	3	11	—	1	1	12
1967	4	5	9	—	—	—	9

**TABLE 7**  
**Diseases Notified During the Year 1967**  
**Age Groups**

	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
All Ages	30	1	388	3	9	20
Under 1 year	2	—	7	—	—	2
1—	—	—	57	—	—	—
2—	1	—	75	—	—	3
3—	4	—	68	1	—	3
4—	3	—	69	1	—	2
5—	17	—	93	1	—	8
10—	2	—	12	—	—	—
15—	—	—	2	—	2	—
25—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—	—	1	—	—	3	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	2	—
Age Unknown	1	—	5	—	—	2



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	Chickenpox
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
1965	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	477	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	13
1966	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	156	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	99
1967	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	20	30

# **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).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Notices Written</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	135	15	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	160	15	—	—

### **2. Cases in which Defects were found.**

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (4)	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	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	2	—



# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

<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>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

# BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,  
1967

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of my predecessor, Mr. C. E. Adcock, I am pleased to present the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1967. It should be appreciated that all the work during that year was carried out under his supervision, and that he did not retire until early in 1968.

Consequently it would be invidious of me to make any comments on the report except by way of explanation where this may be needed.

I am sure Mr. Adcock would have been generous in his acknowledgement of the help and support of Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock who ceased to be Chairman of the Health Committee during the year, after having held that office since 1950. Also in his welcome to the new Chairman Alderman J. Henshaw who is able to bring to the office such a vast experience of local government service.

I also know Mr. Adcock would have wished to thank all those who, in any way, contributed to the work of the department during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Y ur obedient servant,

R. W. BOOTH,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## HOUSING

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year		133
By the Local Authority		42
By other Local Authorities		Nil
By other bodies or persons		91
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year		3,019
Permanent Council Houses	(a) Traditional	2,746
	(b) Aluminium	43
	(c) Flats and maisonettes	124
Prefabricated Bungalows		100
Others		6
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/67		12,156

## HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1967.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	133
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	260
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	24
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	53
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	109

## 2. Houses demolished.

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas	15	93	29

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

	By owners	By Local Authority
(a) After informal action by local authority	31	—
(b) After formal notice under		
(i) Public Health Acts	17	—
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—

#### 4. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following orders were made during the year

No. 136 (Sissons Yard) Clearance Order

No. 137 (Grove Terrace) Clearance Order

No. 138 (Norman Street) Clearance Order

No. 139 (Mount Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 21.

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

##### From Previous Years.

##### Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

11, Eyres Gardens . . . . .	Action deferred
6 and 7, Haddon Street . . . . .	Demolished
9, Baker Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
5, Mount Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative

##### Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

40-43 (inc.), Lower Granby Street and 1, Rutland Terrace	Demolished
191-195 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road	Demolition Order operative
4-7, Albion Place . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
16-27 (inc.), Belvoir Street and 1 and 2, Lower Blooms Grove Road . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
103-106 (inc.), Ash Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
16-20 (inc.), Rutland Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
3-15 (inc.), Belvoir Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
22, King Street and 95-99 (inc.), Mill Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
1, 3, 5 and 7, Meadow Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47, Derby Road . . . . .	Demolished
1-5 (inc.), Commercial Terrace	Demolished
1-8 (inc.), Abbey Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
3-8 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road . . . . .	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
10-15 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
17-28 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order



## **Current Year.**

### **Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.**

24a, Charlotte Street . . . . .	Closed
99, Nottingham Road . . . . .	Closed and Subsequently Demolished
Ground Floor Flat, 32, Albion Place . . . . .	Closed

### **Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.**

1 and 2, Sissons Yard and 389-391 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road . . . . .	Declared Clearance Order
1-10 (inc.), Grove Terrace . . . . .	Declared Clearance Order
128-131 (inc.), Norman Street . . . . .	Declared Clearance Order
4 and 4a, Mount 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 . . . . .	1
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair . . . . .	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority . . . . .	1
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection . . . . .	Nil

## **DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954**

One notice was 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 OF 1967

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

Inspections to premises . . . . .	260
Re-inspections . . . . .	565
Visits re-complaints . . . . .	283
Miscellaneous visits . . . . .	405
Drainage inspections . . . . .	42
Drains tested . . . . .	5
Refuse collection visits . . . . .	41
Visits re Rodent infestations . . . . .	14
Infectious Disease Investigations . . . . .	3
Smoke observations . . . . .	103
Power Factories inspections . . . . .	15
Caravan inspections . . . . .	126
Verminious premises inspected and disinfested . . . . .	20
Petrol installations inspected . . . . .	21
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits . . . . .	47
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits . . . . .	16
Places of Amusement Inspections . . . . .	3
Smoke control area visits . . . . .	338
Cesspools inspected . . . . .	1
Offensive Trade Premises inspections . . . . .	2
<b>Meat and Other Food Inspections.</b>	
Water Samples taken . . . . .	10
Market Food stalls . . . . .	408
Annual Fair Food stalls . . . . .	45
Dairies inspected . . . . .	1
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections . . . . .	421
Visits re unsound food . . . . .	46
Bakehouses inspected . . . . .	2
Food premises . . . . .	268
Ice Cream premises . . . . .	12

### Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936 . . . . .	83
"    "    "    "    —Food Hygiene Regs., 1960 . . . . .	1
"    "    "    "    —Clean Air Act, 1956 . . . . .	2
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 26 . . . . .	15
"    "    "    "    "    "    39 . . . . .	5
"    "    "    "    "    "    45 . . . . .	3
"    "    "    "    "    "    47 . . . . .	11
"    "    "    "    "    "    93 . . . . .	1

## COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year . . . . .	529
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors . . . . .	180
Number dealt with by the Technical Assistant . . . . .	12
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative . . . . .	320
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments . . . . .	17



## 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 . . . . .	34
Skylight repaired . . . . .	2
Chimney stacks repaired . . . . .	7
Flashings repaired . . . . .	2
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired . . . . .	18
Eaves and rainwater-pipe unstopped . . . . .	3
Window frames repaired . . . . .	9
Door steps provided . . . . .	6
Perished pointing repaired . . . . .	9
Doors repaired . . . . .	6

### Interior of Houses.

Floors relaid or repaired . . . . .	21
Walls repaired . . . . .	11
Ceilings repaired . . . . .	7
Fireplaces and flues repaired . . . . .	1
Windows repaired . . . . .	4
Sashcords renewed . . . . .	15
Dampness abated . . . . .	6
Staircases repaired . . . . .	1
Doors provided . . . . .	1
Ventilation provided . . . . .	3
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sink wastepipes and gullies cleansed . . . . .	1
Sinks renewed . . . . .	1
Hot water cylinder repaired . . . . .	1
Cold water tank repaired . . . . .	1
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet compartments repaired . . . . .	7
Water closet compartments cleansed . . . . .	1
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed . . . . .	7
Water closet water service pipe repaired . . . . .	2
Water closet pedestal provided . . . . .	3
Water closet seat provided . . . . .	3
Water closet compartment ventilated . . . . .	1
Drainage.	
Drains unstopped . . . . .	4
Inspection chamber covers provided . . . . .	1
Drains repaired . . . . .	4
Yards and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired . . . . .	6
Yards cleansed . . . . .	1
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals . . . . .	3

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION**

Cases of infectious disease are investigated and disinfection carried out as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

A steam disinfecter and disinfection station is maintained by the department at premises on Longfield Lane.

Number of premises visited in connection with infectious disease . . . . .	3
--	---

## **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960**

There is one privately owned licensed site for fifty-two vans on Station Road.

There are seldom any vacancies on this site.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

Because of the lack of staff during the year, it was not possible to meet all the demands for lectures by the various organisations making requests.

The Health Department's stand at the 1967 Ilkeston Trade Fair was made available to the Central Council for the Disabled.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

There were nine complaints regarding the purchase of unsatisfactory foods. Three of these were in respect of mould on bread, three of foreign bodies in bread, two of dirty milk and one of an unsound frozen chicken. All of these complaints were investigated and dealt with without recourse to legal action.

During the year there were 268 inspections made to food premises. The public market was visited most weeks and a total of 408 inspections made of the stalls of food traders there. There were in addition 45 inspections made of food stalls at the Annual Fair.



### **Food Premises in the Borough.**

Transport Cafes . . . . .	2
Bakers and pastrycooks . . . . .	10
Butchers . . . . .	33
Pork Butchers . . . . .	5
Confectioners . . . . .	11
Chemists . . . . .	9
Small General Stores . . . . .	53
Fruiterers and Greengrocers . . . . .	15
Fish and chip vendors . . . . .	19
Snack bars . . . . .	8
Tripe dealers . . . . .	1
Wet fishmongers . . . . .	8
Market Food stalls . . . . .	16
Restaurants . . . . .	4
Grocers and Provision dealers . . . . .	80
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores . . . . .	14
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.

Six 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 . . . . .	33
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish . . . . .	19
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream . . . . .	206

### **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.

“ 132 samples, including 42 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1967.

A sample of Pasteurised Channel Island Milk contained a small amount of added water. Further samples from the same source also contained traces of added water and the Dairy Company was cautioned.

The remaining samples were satisfactory.”

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 21 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

In addition there were issued two licences to slaughter animals under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

## MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	36
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	1

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mr. H. Barnes	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place

## SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE TWO LICENSED PREMISES

### Animals Slaughtered during the year.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barnes, Mill Street	35	6	—	196	15	252
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse	3,099	207	9	7,474	9,516	20,305

### Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1965	2,625	401	6	6,460	7,712	17,204
1966	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	19,878
1967	3,134	213	9	7,670	9,531	20,557

The number of animals slaughtered continues to increase steadily year by year. This, of course, means that more time has to be devoted to the inspection of meat.

There was an increase in the incidence of non-tubercular diseases which was more than accounted for the preponderance of "liver-fluke" in the cattle slaughtered during the year.



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)	3,134	213	9	7,670	9,531	—
Number inspected	3,134	213	9	7,670	9,531	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	767	2	—	36	217	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	24.4%	0.94%	—	0.47%	2.29%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	172	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.32%	—	—	—	1.8%	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Other Diseases or Injuries.

425 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
183 bovine livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
117 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
10 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
6 bovine livers	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
6 bovine livers	.	.	Neoplasm
4 bovine livers	.	.	Pyæmia
3 bovine livers	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
7 bovine hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
4 bovine heads	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
4 bovine heads	.	.	Actinobacillosis
7 bovine lungs	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
1 bovine lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
1 bovine diaphragm	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
19 sheeps' livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
5 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
3 sheeps' livers	.	.	Strongyli
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Pyæmia
4 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Strongyli
3 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Fascioliasis
1 pig's carcase and offal	.	.	Pyæmia
82 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
45 pigs' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
27 pigs' livers	.	.	Milk Spots
2 pigs' livers	.	.	Strongyli
11 pigs' plucks	.	.	Atrophy and Pleurisy
11 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy
11 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cirrhosis
7 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cirrhosis and Pneumonia
6 pigs' plucks	.	.	Strongyli
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Necrosis
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Septic Pneumonia
1 pig's pluck and offal	.	.	Strongyli
2 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Nephritis
1 pig's throat	.	.	Abscesses
3 pigs' heads	.	.	Abscesses
2 pigs' legs	.	.	Bruising
2 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
1 pig's carcase and offal	.	.	Septic Pneumonia

Total weight 12,873 pounds.



## OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (tinned)	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pine Juice (tinned)	1
Fruit (fresh)	252	Fruit Pies (packet)	18
Pork (tinned)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous	
Chicken	21	Frozen Foods	967 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steak	2		
Livers	39		
Kidneys	28		
Ham (tinned)	49 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Tongue	19		
Corned Beef	65	<b>Summary :</b>	
Luncheon Meat	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fruit (tinned)	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ham and Egg Roll	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fruit (fresh)	252
Iris Stew	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meat (tinned)	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salmon	1	Meat	67
Pilchards	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prepared Meat Products	74
Shrimps (jar)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vegetables	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tomatoes (tinned)	77	Fats, Cheese and Milk	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fish	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carrots	1	Miscellaneous	993 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Rice	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Sago	1		
Evaporated Milk	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	<u>1,635</u>

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

The only offensive trade on the register is that of a rag and bone dealer, but apparently no trading takes place.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are five scrap metal dealers on the register.

## AIR POLLUTION

Mrs. E. E. Bostock, formerly an Alderman and Chairman of the Health Committee and an indefatigable worker in the campaign for clean air, ceased to be a member of the Council in May. She was replaced as representative of the Council on the Derbyshire Clean Air Committee by the new Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman J. Henshaw. The other representative of the Council was the new Vice-Chairman, Councillor Mrs. R. Fletcher, who was also elected a member of the East Midlands Divisional Committee of the National Society for Clean Air.

### Smoke Control Areas.

The Ilkeston No. 2 (Kniveton Park) Smoke Control Area became operative on 1st October, 1967. Details of this area appear in the report for last year. Because of the wide variety of appliances installed in the houses in this area, there were many perplexing problems regarding the extent of works eligible for grant aid.

### Domestic Pollution.

Five complaints were received regarding alleged nuisances from domestic smoke. One was in respect of an oil burning central heating boiler, two in respect of greenhouse chimneys and two in respect of garden bonfires. All of these were dealt with satisfactorily.

### Industrial Pollution.

There were 103 observations of industrial premises during the year. Generally only minor infringements of the regulations were noted and dealt with informally. However, in one instance it became necessary to commence formal action to secure the abatement of a nuisance due to the burning of industrial waste.

There were more complaints than usual with regard to bonfires of waste material on commercial and industrial premises.

One notice of a proposal to install a new boiler plant was received and approved.

### Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Blooms Grove Road.

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	1.71	8.61	7.68	16.29
February	2.11	8.68	6.76	15.44
March	1.51	15.53	5.90	21.43
April	1.19	8.31	6.33	14.64
May	4.75	21.16	10.14	31.30
June	0.83	4.97	3.77	8.74
July	1.10	7.85	5.53	13.38
August	1.43	5.76	3.41	9.17
September	2.17	9.74	5.99	15.73
October	4.83	10.80	7.88	18.68
November	1.79	4.21	5.00	9.21
December	1.40	0.251	0.161	0.412



Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	1.20	16.92	10.27	27.19
February	2.00	28.85	10.33	39.18
March	1.32	27.72	7.19	34.91
April	1.04	16.43	7.25	23.68
May	4.17	50.11	16.79	66.90
June	0.83	14.94	5.69	20.63
July	1.23	25.80	9.41	35.21
August	2.30	16.13	6.62	22.75
September	1.66	17.06	9.24	26.30
October	4.25	185.44	28.09	213.53
November	1.61	27.52	15.80	43.32
December	1.39	0.536	0.282	0.818

Volumetric Recorder. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Blooms Grove Road.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs per cubic metre</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	252.95	561	87	191.92	422	109
February	168.4	744	54	153.5	373	60
March	89.82	407	52	96.64	243	55
April	92.57	240	53	108.39	295	43
May	70.2	186	17	93.9	210	59
June	22.1	62	0	71.57	232	31
July	24	100	5	45.25	153	25
August	31	114	7	44.8	110	26
September	61.92	288	4	51.89	100	16
October	63.6	129	21	73.75	172	42
November	267.85	1,324	35	184.96	518	77
December	173.7	800	3	164.5	573	69

Month	Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	214.64	516	76	249.03	488	143
February	129.7	772	14	180.2	560	48
March	42.53	205	15	102.8	230	75
April	101.32	243	30	114.43	235	63
May	73.77	210	15	119.7	209	78
June	20.9	66	3	72.4	151	50
July	15.75	95	0	62.03	175	37
August	28.08	127	3	60.1	115	32
September	66.64	231	4	79.82	156	35
October	39.93	126	8	106.28	189	61
November	201.8	1,004	22	239.75	710	26
December	142.48	620	12	183.85	592	60

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Five complaints of excessive noise were received and investigated. Three of these were in respect of industrial noise and were considered to be nuisances within the meaning of the Act.

One was dealt with informally and two by the service of abatement notices.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There were fifteen inspections of power factories during the year.

Two notices were served requiring works to remedy defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

Number of outworkers lists received during the year	7
Number of outworkers, first half of year	14
Number of outworkers, second half of year	5

### PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year 57 petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 317,585 gallons of petroleum spirit and 745 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £57/5/0.

One new installation was licensed during the year. All new tanks are subject to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per sq. inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 21 inspections were made during the year. No contravention of the licence conditions were found.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of work carried out during the year.

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district .	13,744	27
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	272	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .	211	—
(ii) Mice .	59	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,508	7
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	112	—
(ii) Mice	3	—

### Sewers.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year : YES.

### Surface Properties and Sewers.

5. Any other points of interest ?

A private contractor was employed to treat 200 manholes with sodium fluoracetate baits during the year.

Test baiting in previous years had indicated infestation in about 50% of manholes tested. Test baiting after two years of treatment with sodium fluoracetate indicate an infestation of about 20% of manholes tested.

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Again, illness and staff deficiency resulted in very little work being done during the year. However, two new inspectors were appointed, one commenced work in December, while the other will commence work in February, 1968. The Chief Public Health Inspector retired at the end of January, 1968.

With a full staff at work, priority can be given to bringing this work up to date early in 1968.

**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	—	66	1
Retail shops	3	192	10
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	18	2
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	3	281	13

**TABLE B**  
**NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 16**

**TABLE C**  
**ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	690
Retail shops	930
Wholesale departments, warehouses	40
Catering establishments open to the public	131
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	10
Total	1,810
Total Males	806
Total Females	1,004

**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.

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## **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.

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As a result of the inspections made, 5 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued.

There were three notifications of accidents.

## **DISINFESTATION**

Twenty visits with regard to infestations of various kinds were made during the year. Most of these involved the disinfestation of houses.

In the case of minor infestations advice is given.

## **SHOPS ACT, 1950**

### **SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965**

The Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are authorised officers for the purpose of the Shops Act.

Occasional inspections have been made with regard to closing hours and early closing days.

## **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

Two premises are licensed under this Act.

## **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

Five premises are registered to use rag flock, but in fact they use very little.

## **HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952**

Inspections of heating appliances are made from time to time. A much closer watch is kept on second-hand shops for old unguarded appliances which may be put on sale.

## **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963**

There is one licensed establishment in the Borough.

## **RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964**

There is one riding establishment in the Borough which is inspected periodically by a veterinary officer. The premises are satisfactory and no contraventions have been noted.

## **DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

### **Waste Water Closets.**

Eleven waste water closets were converted to water closets during the year. The number of waste water closets remaining at the end of the year was two.

### **Pail Closets.**

There are still twelve pail closets in existence at premises which cannot easily be connected to sewers.

### **Cesspools.**

Ten houses and two factories drain into cesspools.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

### **Collection.**

Refuse is collected from premises, each week in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet dustbins, and the empty bins returned to the premises. Four gangs of five men, including a driver, are employed on this work. There are three 16/18 cubic yard, rear loading, dual-tip vehicles and two 14/21 cubic yard compressor plate vehicles in use. This allows one vehicle to be maintained and kept in reserve as a spare. Two men with a 10/12 cubic yard rear loading dual-tip vehicle are employed on trade refuse collection.

An incentive bonus scheme is in operation. There is no salvage scheme.



The total weight of refuse collected during the year was 14,371 tons of which 1,001 tons was specially collected trade refuse.

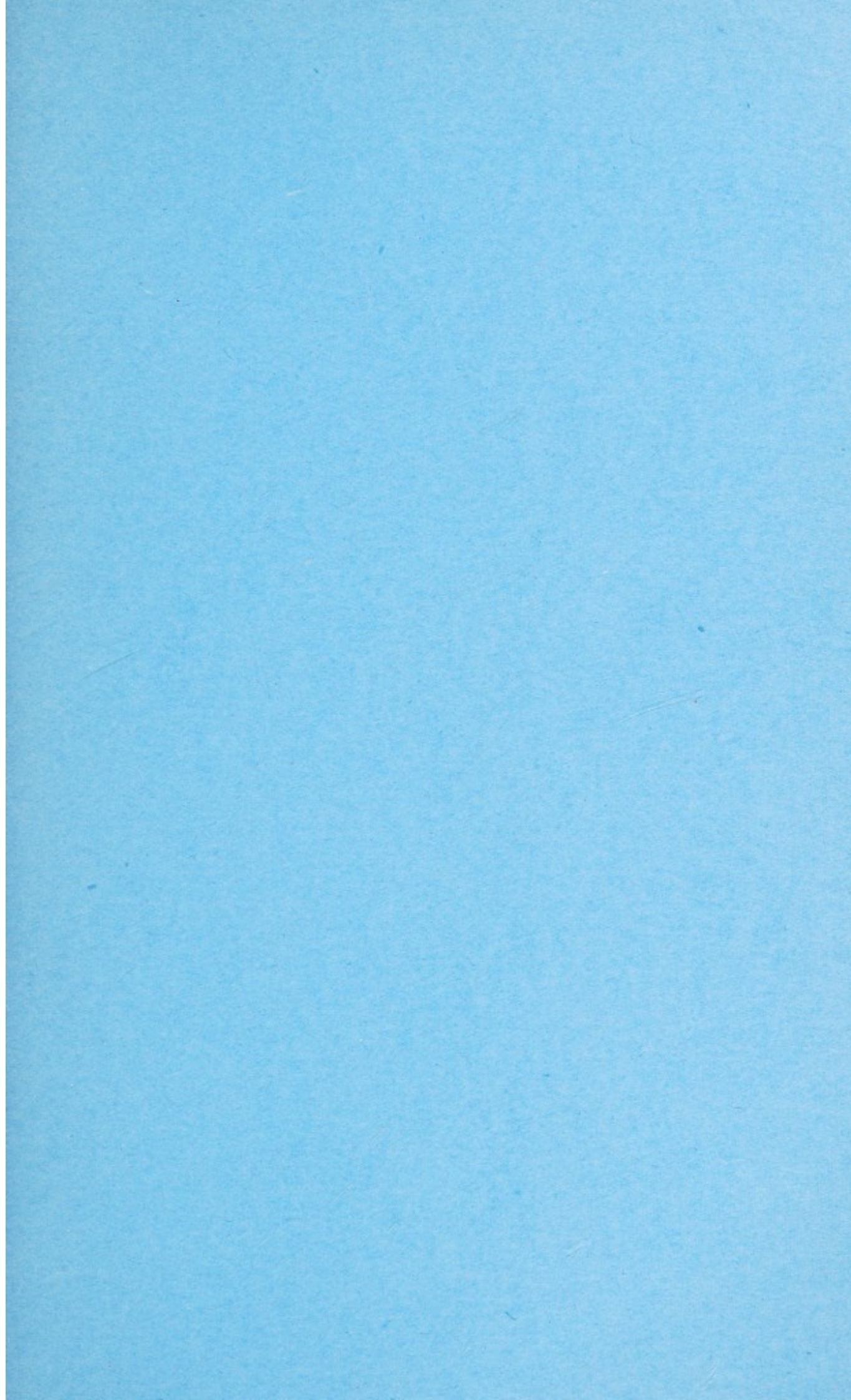
Percentage of total refuse collected which is weighed	1.5%
Average weight per house per week . . . . .	50 lbs.
Weight per 1,000 population per day . . . . .	22.8 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected . . . . .	12,767
Average haul, single journey to tip . . . . .	2½ miles

### **Disposal.**

All refuse is disposed of at the Pewit refuse tip by controlled tipping.

### **Cost.**

The net cost of refuse collection for the financial year 1967/68 was £32,920.





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