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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1970





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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 :

R. W. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst. P.C.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman W. R. TOMLINSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. WINDMILL

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor C. A. G. WEBSTER, Ph.D.)

Councillors—

ATKINS, G. W.

BOYD, Mrs. M. A. R.

DEAN, E. A.

FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

GOULTON, D. W.

JACKSON, B. A. H.

RODGERS, W.

SMITH, K. G., J.P.

SPENCER, E. A.

THORNLEY, L. J.

TURNER, A.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman W. SMIT

Vice-Chairman: Alderman F. N. MEACHEM, C.C.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor C. A. G. WEBSTER, Ph.D.)

Alderman—

KIRBY, F.

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

Councillors—

ATKINS, G. W.

BEARDSLEY, Mrs. E. M.

BOYD, Mrs. M. A. R.

GOULTON, D. W.

RODGERS, W.

SMITH, K. G., J.P.

STRAW, I., C.C.

TURNER, A.

WINDMILL, D. W.

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(Telephone: ALFRETON 2614)

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D. CARLIN (Resigned 31/5/70)

Mrs. M. BLOUNT

Mrs. J. STAFF (Appointed 28/9/70)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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Public Health Inspectors:

E. G. GASSON, M.A.P.H.I.

* G. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I., (Resigned 9/8/70)

* T. BARKER, M.A.P.H.I., (Appointed 3/8/70)

J. E. PEPPER, M.A.P.H.I., (Appointed 24/8/70)

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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 Annual Report for the year 1970.

This report is written in the shadow cast by reports on local government re-organisation. In reading this report and previous annual reports it is interesting to note how the emphasis changes.

In the past, major outbreaks of infectious disease, inspection of canal boats, disinfection of bedding, inspection of cow-sheds. In 1934 "The Council decided to make an attempt to prevent their houses becoming infested with the bed-bug . . .".

A "watch and ward" policy applies to many of these old problems, but more comment and persuasion is now applied to how people live and their immediate environment. Habit is important. Cigarette smoking and drug-taking perhaps are the major items. Changes to better living are gradual. Clean air with the use of smokeless fuels. Quietness with better noise suppression or total avoidance, is well to the fore.

It is a good environment for the fit and healthy person. Impaired persons, physically or otherwise, have a poor time. 'Bus steps, high curbs, door steps, entrances to public buildings and unsatisfactory home design continue to provide barriers to more mobility.

Many points are taken up in this annual report and are of considerable importance to the individual and his environment.

It is a pleasure to note the progress of clean air. The Chief Public Health Inspector records a reduction of pollution of two-thirds.

The housing of people in sub-standard properties entered a new and vigorous phase with the programme set at the clearance of 100 properties a year.

The lack of progress in determining a method of refuse disposal for the Borough refuse for the future is disappointing. Collection must continue even if no decision is made!

However the future Health Service is organised close co-operation is needed to ensure that matters regarding forward progress of the community remain a positive concern.

Much remains to be done. Prevention of outbreaks of influenza, the "common cold" and its transference with resulting loss of work, circulatory disease and heart disease with their catastrophic effects need control, cancer in all its forms, the prevention of the "arthritic" group of diseases which make so many thousands of people's last years of life a perpetual misery, is urgent.

Much pleasure was given during the year by the interest of members of the Council in health matters.

Your Staff continue to work well and cheerfully. General Practitioners in the town give comment and assistance. Communications from attached Health Visitors are very helpful.

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.

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

The Registrar for 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, 1970, was given by the Registrar General as 35,170. This is a decrease of 230 from the estimate made at the same time in 1969.

BIRTHS.

544 live births were registered in 1970 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.5. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 15.7 which compares with a rate of 16.0 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILL BIRTHS.

The 7 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still), of 13.0 and is the same as the rate for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY.

7 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year.

These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 13.0 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.0.

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 9 and gives a rate per thousand live and still births of 16.0. This can be compared with a rate of 23.0 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

399 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.3 which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.22 is 13.8.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 399 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

196 deaths were recorded in this group — 111 males and 85 females.

Cancer.

72 deaths — 43 men and 29 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.

21 deaths occurred from cancer of the lung and bronchus — 18 men and 3 women.

The following table gives the figures for the last 10 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	10	1	11
1962	17	—	17
1963	21	1	22
1964	20	4	24
1965	15	3	18
1966	19	2	21
1967	7	3	10
1968	27	3	30
1969	18	—	18
1970	18	3	21

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 22 deaths from pneumonia and 25 from bronchitis. Of the 25 deaths from bronchitis, 21 were recorded in men. These deaths were of people aged over 65 except for two younger men who died from bronchitis.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths recorded in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

An elderly woman died from respiratory tuberculosis.

Accidents.

19 persons — 11 males and 8 females — died as the result of accidents.

3 men and a young baby were involved in motor vehicle accidents and an elderly woman was knocked down by a motor car whilst crossing the road. 2 men and 1 woman died from accidental overdose of drugs. A middle-aged man died from accidental gun-shot wounds in chest and 3 middle-aged men died from accidental burns, (the accident occurred at the place of work of the three men). 3 elderly women died as the result of falls and a young man died when he fell from the motorway deck where he was working. 3 children aged 4 years, 4 months and 2 months died from inhalation of gastric contents. This is not an unusual cause of death. See Table 8.

Suicide.

5 persons — 2 men and 3 women — committed suicide.

A young man and an elderly woman by coal-gas poisoning ; a middle-aged man hung himself and 2 middle-aged women from barbiturate poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

401 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1970.

The incidence of individual diseases was:— Measles 355, Dysentery 11, Chickenpox 10, Tuberculosis 9, Infective Jaundice 6, Scarlet Fever 6, Whooping Cough 4.

Measles.

355 cases were notified — the majority of these occurred during April to July.

56% of the cases occurred in the 1 to 4 age group.

This number of cases indicates that not enough children have been immunised to prevent the disease spreading. This is important.

Dysentery.

11 cases were notified — the cases occurred during the months of February, March, April and June. 4 of the cases occurred in one family. *Shigellae Sonnei* isolated from these cases.

Tuberculosis.

9 new cases were notified — 8 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory. There were 5 men and 4 women. 6 of the cases occurred in people aged 60 and over.

The importance of care of older people and their X-ray examination of chest is emphasized.

Infective Jaundice.

6 cases were notified — 2 men and 4 women. The cases occurred during May, June and September. The ages were varied.

Whooping Cough.

4 cases were notified compared with 1 in 1969. All the cases occurred during December and affected children between the ages of 3 and 6 years.

Scarlet Fever.

6 cases were notified — 3 cases occurred during February and 3 during December.

More important than ordinary scarlet fever or "sore throat without a rash" is the type of streptococci which causes kidney disease. It should be necessary to notify this type of infection so that efforts can be made to prevent it from spreading.

German Measles.

Not a notifiable disease. Immunisation of 13 year old girls has commenced, this is in order to ensure that this infection is not contracted during pregnancy with consequent danger to the unborn child in the first few months of pregnancy.

INFLUENZA.

The outbreak of influenza which commenced at the end of 1969 has been the most serious for many years.

Fifteen deaths of Ilkeston residents had influenza as a cause of death on the Certificate.

The cases who died were spread over ages 49 — 89 years.

In most cases secondary infection played a part.

All these deaths except one occurred within the brief space of four weeks.

It is possible that early bacterial surveillance might be of considerable assistance in pin pointing the stage at which spread of bacteria resistant to some antibiotics complicate the influenzal infection.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE.

This seems to be a better title than the old one of venereal disease. Changing habits, education and the Pill amongst other things have led to more freedom. This inevitably leads to more risk of acquiring disease transmitted by intercourse.

National figures indicate this particularly with reference to gonorrhoea. Attention was drawn to this during the year and posters giving Special Clinic arrangements have been displayed. Not enough publicity is given to the existence and confidential nature of the clinics.

It is particularly important for contacts of the known cases to attend for check-up. Tracing and persuasion is sometimes difficult.

V.D. SPECIAL CLINICS

Nottingham V.D. Clinic (Amberley House), Glasshouse Street, Nottingham. (Tel. 52351).

Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	} Males and Females
Monday	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	
Thursday	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	
Saturday	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	

Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, London Road, Derby. (Tel. 47141).

Monday	3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	} Males and Females
Tuesday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon	
Thursday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon	
Thursday	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	
Friday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon	} Males only
Wednesday	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	
Saturday	11.00 a.m. to 12 noon	

Mansfield General Hospital, West Hill Drive, Mansfield (Tel. 22515).

Monday	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Females only
Tuesday	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon	} Males only
Tuesday	3.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	
Wednesday	4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Females only

Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Holywell Street, Chesterfield.
(Tel. 77271).

Tuesday	2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	} Males and Females
Friday	2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	

FAMILY PLANNING.

Support is given where-ever possible to developments in this direction.

An abortion, like a road sign indicating "danger", shows a failure. If the road is dangerous it should be made safe. If an abortion is carried out steps should be taken to prevent a similar situation happening again by application of proper family planning methods.

TRAVELLERS ABROAD.

In spite of annual comments last minute vaccinations and immunisations are carried out. There seems little realisation that some people can be "out of sorts" for a while after these procedures. In addition, full protection is not immediate. The body takes some time to build up its defences after being stimulated.

The wise traveller whether on pleasure or business reviews his documents every year in advance of foreign travel.

SMOKING AND HEALTH.

Information and supporting comments, posters and encouragement continue to be a feature of our efforts to bring home the dangers to health of cigarette smoking. A community habit of such long standing must take some time to alter.

From the time when cigarettes were machine-made to meet the demands of the avid hordes, consumption increased vastly, without the understanding that dangers might arise as a result.

Just as mustard manufacturers make a large profit out of the mustard left on the plate, cigarette manufacturers make a large sum out of continuously burning cigarettes.

Because of English taxes the expensive last millimetre of a cigarette is carefully inhaled ensuring that the last of the tar and other constituents is drawn down into the lungs.

How much did the unthinking "morale boosting" cigarette issue during the last war encourage a further exacerbation of this disastrous increase in cigarette smoking. Sometimes habit produces unknown results. The "Gentlemen you may smoke" presumably refers to cigars and not to cigarettes!

There is no doubt about the greater awareness of the problem and more people have stopped smoking, cut it down or made a number of efforts to do so.

Recent developments, following a new report on Smoking and Health gives us great encouragement.

CLEAN AIR.

The Council's Clean Air programme continues to bring improvement to the town. The Chief Public Health Inspector gives more details indicating a reduction in pollution in the town.

Advantage to the individual provided with modern appliances to burn fuel more economically, is immense. Safer, warmer houses result.

This programme in connection with Improvement Grant Schemes and Improvement Areas can change the complexion of a town in more ways than one.

We are all impatient for the completion of these programmes but the modern instant "fairy" has not yet been invented except by administrators.

CLEARANCE OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSES.

Following the Council's policy decision to increase the rate of clearance of sub-standard houses from approximately 30 per year to 100 per year, to come into line with their new house building programme, work continued on inspection and representation of unfit houses. Increase of the staff by one inspector enables us to do this as well as improve our efforts in other directions.

Under the Housing Acts the Authority has a duty to cause regular inspection of the houses in the Borough to ascertain unfit houses and to take appropriate action.

The town was not built in an orderly fashion, nor has maintenance over the years been done uniformly. As a result fit and unfit houses intermingle. In order to prepare for satisfactory redevelopment of an area in which there are unfit houses it is unfortunately necessary to disturb occupiers of fit property. This is much regretted by all of us.

We must hope that the results of all this work will produce a much more satisfactory environment.

The appreciation of this problem and a study of the housing stock gives rise to a much needed opportunity to provide more ground-floor accommodation particularly for the use of elderly and handicapped persons. This opportunity also enables better use to be made of under-occupied council houses.

The accelerated programme should benefit a wide range of people.

Added emphasis given to improvement grants helps to bridge the gap between the old and the new.

With change in improvement grants to enable repairs to qualify, the most satisfactory addition was the inclusion of electrical re-wiring. Nowadays this is as necessary as the provision of a damp proof course.

HEATING AND CLOTHING.

Marked changes in clothing materials have taken place as a result of increases in heating levels in houses, shops, cars and other places.

More and more houses have central heating installed and the level of warmth in the house generally is much higher than in the days of the open coal fire. Shops and offices reflect the same changes in temperatures. Cars have more efficient heating systems as do many public service vehicles.

As a result thinner, lighter clothing worn all the year round is very common.

Two points of importance arise. More money is paid for warmer houses. This is a deliberate increase in expense and is often forgotten, although higher fuel bills are often quoted.

In case of failure of supplies, accidents or catastrophes there will be increased risk of exposure because of lack of adequate clothing to protect from bad winter weather or other known exposure dangers. It is important for relief workers to keep this in mind.

A considerable amount of money must be wasted by inadequate or absent thermostat control. Often little attempt is made to regulate heating in response to outside temperature changes. Control systems exist for this purpose.

Heating and Ventilation. With much warmer offices, shops and houses, the lack of air change due to absence of adequate ventilation is a problem for visitors at least if not for some staff. Closed windows or shut off ventilation fans are common occurrences, "to prevent draughts" it is often said. Much more thought should be given to changing warm air to give a slightly more stimulating atmosphere and to remove dust particles and infective droplets. "Colds go round the Office."

GENERAL PRACTITIONER HOSPITALS.

In reviewing local arrangements and giving thought to their use, convenience and availability, these small hospitals stand out as examples of how a community can be served locally.

Some figures indicate the extent of use of the Ilkeston General Hospital :—

1970. Ilkeston General Hospital.

Consultant Out-Patient Clinics.

181 Clinics (1960 — 142).

1,498 New Patients (1960 — 1,205).

4,170 Total Attendances (1960 — 3,497).

Accident and Emergency Department.

10,400 New Patients (1960 — 5,628).

28,766 Total Attendances (1960 — 16,939).

Consultants holding Clinics.

- 2 General Surgeons *
- 3 Orthopaedic Surgeons
- 1 Gynaecologist *
- 2 Psychiatrists
- 1 Radiotherapist
- * = also operate

Operations.

- 403 General Surgery (1960 — 271).
- 54 Gynaecology (1960 — 64).
- 652 Minor (1960 — 175).

Also busy x-ray and Physiotherapy Departments.

At various times in the past it has been heard with dismay that this and perhaps other hospitals will disappear. This quite clearly is an administrators outlook and little real thought given to the number of people who become a "statistic" when inconvenienced and sent elsewhere for investigation and treatment. No estimate of cost of travelling time or waiting time of the patient is made, even when such a visit results merely in "Come again next month."

These hospitals are a community facility. They assist in bringing together General Practitioners and associated staff particularly in areas where Health Centres are slow in development. In fact they make an excellent substitute.

HOME SAFETY.

I am indebted to Mr. Sheldon, the Secretary of the Ilkeston Home Safety Committee for a report on their activities during 1970/71, which is given below.

"The general feeling that much good work had been done by the few active members, that a 'weeding out' should be done and efforts made to induce new members.

In the effort to induce new members it was suggested youth should be approached and with this in view a drive should be made for a Junior Home Safety Committee. Formation of such a Committee could possibly give youth a responsibility in the important work of Home Safety.

Considerable encouragement has been given by an officer of the South-East Education Executive. His work with distribution of Home Safety material, advice, and help with competitions and publicity has been of tremendous value.

The usefulness of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme has been proved by the number of requests made for interviewers in connection with Home Safety. It is most heartening to see well kept 'log-books' and to hear how much they know on the subject.

The enthusiasm shown in schools was not apparent in the Poster Competition and Find the Hazards Competitions which were organised by the Committee for in the former only one school entered, whilst in the latter the contest provided too few entries that it had to be cancelled.

The Committee exhibited at the Ilkeston Trades Fair and Exhibition with little result except that those assisting with the Stand, kindly loaned by the Derbyshire County Council, felt they had wasted a lot of time with those who attended, however, they were thankful for small mercies.

Publicity on Home Safety has varied a little this year and for the first time the Committee exhibited on hoardings in the Borough of Ilkeston as a means to highlight the Dangers of Accidents in the Home, whilst this is considered to be good it is difficult to assess its value, one thing is certain, the Committee may be sure it was value for money in many instances posters were left for well over the prescribed times.

Advertising on the local bus service was again used but here again cost seems to prohibit its further consideration for the amount of publicity we get from it. Old and tried advertising i.e., posters in important places, distribution of leaflets, and the Press seem to be the best means of getting Home Safety over to the public in general. The local Press has given a tremendous boost to our efforts with articles from our Press Relations Officer to whom we owe a debt of gratitude. As a further means of publicity it was thought necessary to keep Councillors of the Ilkeston Borough Council informed of our work in committee and Home Safety with the provision of the minutes of our meetings. Members have given their spare time with talks to Old Peoples' Organisations, Youth Clubs and the like, in many instances films have been shown to emphasize the Dangers in the Home with good effect judging by the questions asked. One thousand copies of 'My Home Safety Handbook' were purchased for distribution to schools in the Borough of Ilkeston, this handbook also formed the basis of competitions in Youth Organisation — Junior.

The Committee has submitted resolutions for the Group Committee's consideration some of which have been accepted at National level, others falling by the wayside.

On the resignation of the Chairman of the Committee, an enthusiastic and vigorous local general practitioner has cheerfully taken on this task.

Thanks are due to Officers and members, Derbyshire County Council, and the Ilkeston Borough Council for their help and advice and finance."

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The presentation on television and radio of matters formerly dealt with only by Health Education Staff has increased over the years. Items are written into programmes and examples are seen — the viewer not realizing his continued education !

The new Health Education Council replacing the old Central Council for Health Education, takes a new look at Health Education problems and undertakes research into these problems.

During the year there was another Trade Fair in the town. The Council seized the opportunity to provide a number of stands for its own purposes. One of these set up by the Health Department depicted "Down any Street" listing services provided by the Department and available to the population. The opportunity was used to distribute leaflets on many health topics.

The poster boards were used throughout the year, the posters being changed monthly. Contrary to much opinion these posters are seen and remarked on. The following topics were illustrated :—

- Keep Your Cold to Yourself.
- Report Rats.
- Immunisation and Vaccination.
- Smoking and Health.
- Venereal Disease.

Our most useful efforts at Health Education take place on a person to person basis. The Health Department staff use all reasonable opportunities to impress the appropriate points on householders and others.

CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED PERSONS ACT, 1970.

Most of the provisions of the Act apply to the Welfare Authority, now Social Services. However, the arrangement of premises open to the public and the provisions of sanitary accommodation have special consideration in the Act. These have been recommended on many other occasions.

Disabled persons are now much more mobile than ever before and are seen about the town on many occasions. Their need to enter easily and safely libraries, post offices and other public offices must be kept firmly in mind. Their need for a specially large toilet compartment must be remembered.

Housing authorities have also to keep in mind the needs of these people in their provision of housing accommodation.

It must be remembered that equipment and arrangements satisfactory and safe for the handicapped will be equally safe for ordinary people and, in fact, might be more so than the normal arrangements and equipment.

Kitchen arrangements for handicapped women are particularly important. A lack of facility to alter heights of equipment readily is particularly noticeable. This would be valuable for people of different statures who are not handicapped.

Of interest is the increased wheeled traffic on pavements. Prams and wheelchairs are usual but the increase in wheeled aids, shopping bags etc., is quite large. The need for dropped kerbs and good surfaces is very clear.

MISCELLANEA.

Reports are never complete. Other items :—

Examination and stamping of an endless series of International Vaccination Certificates.

Medical examinations of staff and health counselling.

Visiting of housing cases on request, particularly where medical conditions are involved. At times a very complex job.

B.C.G. vaccinations in absence of other available staff.

Visits in connection with notification of infectious disease.

Encouragement of co-operation and dissemination of information about our services and help available from others.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

During the year it was necessary to extract certain birth and death figures. The opportunity was taken to complete this and they are printed here in case they are required for any research purposes.

DEATHS — Ilkeston

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>65 - 74</i>			<i>75 and Over</i>			<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
		<i>M. F. Total</i>			<i>M. F. Total</i>			<i>Ilkeston</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>
1890	20,870								
1891	19,884								
1892	20,585								
1893	20,930								
1894	21,500								
1895	22,766								
1896	22,634								
1897	23,212								
1898	23,700								
1899	24,368								
1900	24,946								
1901	25,384 (Census)								
	25,524 (Est.)								
1902	26,100								
1903	26,900								
1904	28,500								
1905	29,250								
1906	30,550								
1907	31,200								
1908	31,512								
1909	32,240								
1910	32,800								
1911	31,657 (Census)								
	31,673 (Est.)								
1912	32,440								
1913	32,600								
1914	32,600								
1915	30,859								
1916	30,859								
1917	30,000								
1918	30,000								
1919	32,000								
1920	32,566								
1921	32,269 (Census)								
	32,980 (Est.)								
1922	33,220	25	22	47	27	18	45	9.60	12.9
1923	33,450	27	35	62	18	24	42	10.40	11.6
1924	33,620	30	30	60	23	27	50	10.98	12.2
1925	33,750	39	32	71	23	29	52	12.23	12.2
1926	32,960	36	35	71	13	26	39	10.38	11.6
1927	32,910	31	37	68	23	27	50	11.15	12.3
1928	33,000	39	27	66	34	28	62	10.15	11.7
1929	33,260	26	38	64	49	26	75	12.48	13.4
1930	33,220	34	42	76	29	22	51	10.23	11.4
1931	33,200	52	27	79	32	39	71	11.68	12.3

DEATHS — Ilkeston (*continued*)

Year	Population	65 - 74			75 and Over			Death Rate	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Ilkeston	E. and W.
1932	32,690	33	43	76	28	31	59	10.70	12.0
1933	32,580	38	34	72	34	40	74	12.30	12.3
1934	32,781	43	27	70	32	40	72	10.65	11.8
1935	32,880	49	33	82	32	38	70	11.58	11.7
1936	32,570	39	37	76	37	47	84	11.39	12.1
1937	32,310	55	40	95	45	45	90	11.69	12.4
1938	32,220	48	38	86	32	33	65	10.05	11.6
1939	} War Years	46	45	91	40	33	73	10.63	12.1
1940		38	42	80	39	48	87	12.18	14.3
1941		50	32	82	38	42	80	11.93	12.9
1942		35	42	77	44	49	93	11.35	11.6
1943		58	52	110	38	42	80	13.61	12.1
1944		55	34	89	39	35	74	10.57	11.6
1945		57	35	92	39	49	88	11.34	11.4
1946		55	40	95	45	49	94	10.25	11.5
1947	32,570	43	52	95	63	46	109	11.27	12.0
1948	33,250	54	46	100	41	50	91	11.18	10.8
1949	33,510	57	41	99	69	61	130	11.28	11.7
1950	33,880	59	47	106	50	46	96	10.71	11.6
1951	33,640	75	54	129	72	69	141	11.56	12.5
1952	33,640	46	48	94	65	56	121	9.90	11.3
1953	34,210	45	40	85	36	47	83	8.62	11.4
1954	34,530	44	46	90	56	65	121	10.05	11.3
1955	34,640	64	48	112	57	55	112	10.57	11.7
1956	34,610	48	44	92	52	57	109	9.25	11.7
1957	34,790	52	37	89	50	77	127	9.72	11.5
1958	34,890	57	45	102	62	60	122	9.97	11.7
1959	35,060	46	43	89	55	61	116	9.04	11.6
1960	35,050	55	41	96	52	80	132	90.59	11.5
1961	34,790	48	57	105	60	81	141 (1-100 M)	10.95	12.0
1962	34,960	52	31	83	67	85	152 (1-100 F)	9.92	11.9
1963	35,050	56	50	106	57	79	136	10.60	12.2
1964	34,990	51	37	88	56	53	109	9.70	11.3
1965	35,240	67	37	104	67	71	138	10.80	11.5
1966	35,270	62	45	107	67	86	153	11.10	11.7
1967	35,340	57	28	85	55	83	138	9.60	11.2
1968	35,440	60	47	107	64	81	145	10.50	11.9
1969	35,400	70	57	127	73	96	166	12.50	11.9

BIRTHS — Ilkeston

Year	Birth		Birth		Infant		Infant		No. of	
	Rate		Rate		Mortality		Mortality		Deaths	
	No. of Births	Ilkeston	E. and W.	Ilkeston	E. and W.	Under 1 yr.	Deaths	No. of	Deaths	
1895 (142 days)	356	41.59				199.40		71	144	
1896	835	36.80				195.20		163	367	
1897	891	38.30				148.10		132	377	

BIRTHS — Ilkeston (*continued*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth</i>		<i>Birth</i>		<i>Infant</i>		<i>Infant</i>		<i>No. of</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>No. of</i>	
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Ilkeston</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Ilkeston</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1898	954	40.10			194.90			186		452	
1899	922	37.80			206.00			190		473	
1900	936	37.50			184.80			173		436	
1901	1,012	39.60			181.80			184		430	
1902	958	36.70			176.40			169		456	
1903	1,080	40.20			198.10			214		492	
1904	1,078	37.80			183.50			198		469	
1905	1,018	34.80			158.10			161		417	
1906	1,043	34.10			177.30			185		444	
1907	994	31.80			156.90			156		517	
1908	1,189	37.70			147.10			175		462	
1909	1,093	33.90			191.20			209		532	
1910	1,122	33.70			132.80			149		410	
1911	1,034	32.60			151.80			157		489	
1912	955	29.40			106.80			102		380	
1913	946	29.02			154.00			146		452	
1914	883	27.08			149.40			132		497	
1915	919	29.78			142.54			131		460	
1916	802	25.90			102.20			82		400	
1917	733	23.70			129.60			95		370	
1918	708	21.60			94.60			67		484	
1919	739	22.60			129.90			96		389	
1920	938	28.80			99.03			92		385	
1921	897	27.20			92.50			83		383	
1922	775	23.30			83.80			65		322	
1923	734	21.95			91.20			67		348	
1924	728	21.65			75.50			55		369	
1925	721	21.36			110.95			80		413	
1926	683	20.72			89.30			61		342	
1927	596	18.11			87.26			56		367	
1928	614	18.61	16.7		60.20	65.0		36		335	
1929	585	17.59	16.3		78.63	74.0		45		415	
1930	674	20.28	16.3		62.31	60.0		44		340	
1931	598	18.01	15.8		68.56	66.0		41		388	
1932	534	16.33	15.3		74.90	65.0		41		350	
1933	511	15.68	14.4		78.27	64.0		41		401	
1934	508	15.50	14.8		55.10	59.0		28		348	
1935	541	16.45	14.7		62.80	57.0		34		381	
1936	530	16.27	14.8		50.94	59.0		28		371	
1937	558	17.20	14.9		66.30	58.0		37		378	
1938	499	15.48	15.1		34.06	53.0		17		324	
1939	496	15.50	15.0		48.38	50.0		24		339	
1940	484	15.85	14.6		98.15	55.0		48		372	
1941	466	15.49	14.2		70.36	59.0		32		359	

BIRTHS — Ilkeston (continued)

Year	Birth		Birth		Infant		Infant		No. of		Total
	No. of	Rate	Rate	Rate	Mortality	Mortality	Mortality	Mortality	Deaths	No. of	
	Births	Ilkeston	E. and W.	Ilkeston	E. and W.	Under 1 yr.	Deaths				
1942	548	18.51	15.8	63.86	49.0	35	336				
1943	622	21.17	16.5	61.09	49.0	38	400				
1944	611	20.19	17.6	63.83	46.0	39	320				
1945	576	18.99	16.1	41.60	46.0	24	344				
1946	670	21.07	19.1	31.34	43.0	24	326				
1947	800	24.56	20.5	42.50	41.0	35	367				
1948	704	21.17	17.9	58.23	34.0	41	372				
1949	604	18.02	16.7	36.42	32.0	22	376				
1950	601	17.73	15.8	31.61	29.8	19	363				
1951	575	17.09	15.5	24.34	29.6	14	389				
1952	504	14.98	15.3	21.82	27.6	11	335				
1953	498	14.55	15.5	30.12	26.8	15	295				
1954	587	17.00	15.2	47.70	25.5	28	347				
1955	508	14.67	15.0	21.65	24.9	11	366				
1956	597	17.25	15.7	21.78	23.8	13	320				
1957	562	16.15	16.1	14.23	23.0	8	338				
1958	574	16.45	16.4	17.42	22.5	10	348				
1959	515	14.69	16.5	17.48	22.0	9	317				
1960	551	15.72	17.1	12.70	21.7	7	336				
1961	529	15.21	17.4	22.68	21.4	12	381				
1962	594	16.99	18.0	23.60	20.7	14	347				
1963	563	16.60	18.2	19.50	20.9	11	371				
1964	582	16.60	18.4	13.70	20.0	8	340				
1965	616	17.50	18.0	16.20	19.0	10	381				
1966	576	16.30	17.7	27.80	19.0	16	392				
1967	606	17.10	17.2	8.00	18.3	5	340				
1968	603	17.00	16.9	12.00	18.0	7	371				
1969	569	16.10	16.3	26.00	18.0	15	443				

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	35,170
Population per Acre	11.7
Number of Inhabited Houses	12,035
Rateable Value	£1,209,518
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,905
Live Births registered	544
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.0
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.5
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—1.01)	15.7
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.0
Still Births Registered	7
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	13.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	13.0
Deaths registered	399
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.3
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor—1.22)	13.8
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.18
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	13.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	18.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	12.0
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	21.0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	2
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	4.0
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	12.0
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	2
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	4.0
Perinatal Deaths (Still births and Deaths under 1 week of age)	9
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	16.0

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.597
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.617
Cancer, other Forms	1.450
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.773

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	264	280	544	28	20	48
Still	3	4	7	—	—	—

TABLE 2

Still births—1960-1970

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
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
1968	8	13.0
1969	6	10.0
1970	7	13.0

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	2	4	6	1	—	1
Under 4 weeks of age	1	1	2	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	1	1	2	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	4	5	9	—	—	—

TABLE 4
Comparative Tables—1960-1970

<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>
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
1968	35,440	17.0	10.5	12.0
1969	35,400	16.1	12.5	26.0
1970	35,170	15.5	11.3	13.0

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	1	1
B11	Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	—	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	4	1	5
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	7	12
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	—	1
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	18	3	21
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	5	6
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
B19(10)	Leukaemia	1	—	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	8	17
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	1	3
B46(1)	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	1	—	1
B23	Anaemias	—	1	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	1	3
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	3	3
B27	Hypertensive Disease	3	6	9
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	67	36	103
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	13	19
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	29	18	47
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	9	15
B31	Influenza	5	7	12
B32	Pneumonia	9	13	22
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	21	4	25
B33(2)	Asthma	—	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	3	3	6
B35	Appendicitis	—	1	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	—	2
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	2	5
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	4	5
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies	4	1	5
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	1	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	—	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5
BE48	All Other Accidents	8	6	14
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	3	5
BE50	All Other External Causes	1	—	1
Total All Causes		228	171	399

TABLE 5 (Continued)

		Deaths (Age in Years)				
		0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
M		15	24	51	74	64
F		8	11	24	53	75

TABLE 6

Diseases Notified During the Year 1970

Age Groups

	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
All Ages .	10	11	6	355	6	9	4
Under 1 year .	1	—	—	20	—	—	—
1— .	—	1	—	34	—	—	—
2— .	1	1	—	49	2	—	—
3— .	—	1	—	40	—	—	1
4— .	—	1	—	61	—	—	—
5— .	5	3	—	138	3	1	3
10— .	1	1	1	4	1	—	—
15— .	1	2	2	4	—	2	—
25— .	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
35— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— .	—	—	1	1	—	3	—
65 and over .	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Age unknown .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7

Diseases Notified, 1960 — 1970

	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Meningitis, Acute</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis, Acute</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Chicken-pox</i>
1960	—	—	119	—	—	9	19	52	214
1961	1	—	94	—	1	3	9	—	116
1962	4	—	75	—	2	4	16	4	44
1963	23	—	459	—	—	7	15	1	29
1964	1	—	82	—	—	17	8	5	128
1965	—	—	477	—	—	19	8	2	13
1966	1	—	156	—	—	3	12	—	99
1967	—	—	388	—	—	3	9	20	30
1968	2	2	67	1	—	11	10	1	7
1969	1	6	145	—	—	5	10	1	8
1970	11	6	355	—	—	6	9	4	10

TABLE 8
Accidents Causing Death to Ilkeston Residents

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle Accidents</i>	<i>Overdose of Drugs</i>	<i>Inhalation of Gastric Contents</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Gunshot Wounds</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Accidents at Work</i>	<i>Pedal-Cycle Accidents</i>	<i>Coal Gas Poisoning (Carbon Monoxide)</i>	<i>Drowning</i>	<i>All Other Accidents</i>
1958	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
1959	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
1960	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
1961	5	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
1962	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
1963	7	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1964	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
1965	6	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
1966	5	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	1
1967	8	2	1 Baby	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
1968	4	-	3 Babies	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
1969	5	1	3 Babies 1 Man	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
1970	5	3	3 Babies	4	1	-	3 (from burns)	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for 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>Inspection</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .	14	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	147	2	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	8	1	—	—
Total .	169	5	1	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

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

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. Cleaning and Washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1970.

During the year there was a considerable general increase in the amount of work carried out by the department, due in part to the appointment of an additional public health inspector in August. It was particularly noticeable in the field of housing, where amongst the clearance areas dealt with by the department were two of the largest clearance areas ever to be represented in the Borough.

It was also possible to complete the initial survey of all offices, shops and railway premises, while the work of re-inspection was continuing at the same time.

The introduction of smoke control areas was frustrated by the shortage of solid smokeless fuels. Although the town itself was only slightly affected, local authorities were asked not to establish further smoke control areas until the situation improved.

That smoke control is a very worthwhile exercise is shown by the table on page 204. This indicates that over the last ten years, atmospheric pollution in Ilkeston has been reduced by about two thirds. The national survey also indicates that there is a very marked reduction throughout the country as a whole, although there is still a long way to go before everywhere is smoke controlled.

Complaints of noise continue to cause concern. They nearly always involve protracted investigations outside office hours. Many of these complaints are considered to be private rather than public health nuisances but often the complainants are not in a position to pursue private actions.

My thanks are due to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Health and Housing Committees, and to the Medical Officer of Health, for their interest in, and support for, the work of the department during the year.

I also wish to thank all the members of my staff for their industry and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. W. BOOTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year	154
By the Local Authority	102
By other Local Authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	52
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	3,059
Permanent Council Houses (a) Traditional	2,745
(b) Flats and maisonettes	208
Prefabricated Bungalows	100
Others	6
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/70	12,035

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1970.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	160
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	670
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	94
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	191
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	93
(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	67

2. Houses demolished

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	28	41	14
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	6	—	—

3. Unfit Houses closed.

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

4. Houses reported Closed and subsequently demolished

1 - -

5. 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	24	—
(b) After formal notice under		
(i) Public Health Acts	16	—
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	—

6. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following orders were made during the year :

No. 147/148 (Slade Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 149 (Lower Granby Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 150/151 (Carr Street/Wood Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 152 (Gladstone Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 137.

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
60, North Norman Street	Demolished
14, Rutland Street	Demolition Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

191-195 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road	Demolished
8-16 (inc.), Albion Place	Demolished
28-33 (inc.), Lower Granby Street	Demolished
28-33 (inc.), Belvoir Street	Demolished
21-27 (inc.), Bridge Street	Demolition Order operative
10-15 (inc.), Abbey Street	Demolition Order operative
26, 28, 30 and 32, Nottingham Road	Demolition Order operative

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

19, Carr Street	Demolition Order operative
16, Bridge Street	Closing Order operative
173 and 174, Cotmanhay Road	Demolition Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

69-74, 78-80, 80a, 81-89 North Street, 90 North Street/24 Station Road, 25/26 Station Road, 1 and 2 Station Terrace, 1-16 and 28-36 Slade Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
34-39 Lower Granby Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order

51-65 North Street, 1-28, 32-45,
47-53 Carr Street, 1, 2, 3
Critchley Street, 1-11 and 60
Wood Street

Declared Compulsory
Purchase Order

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 Gladstone
Street

Declared Compulsory
Purchase Order

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year no action was taken under the provisions of this Act concerning certificates of disrepair.

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 OF 1970

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

Inspections to premises	670
Re-inspections	471
Visits re-complaints	654
Miscellaneous visits	531
Drainage inspections	91
Drains tested	35
Visits re-Rodent infestations	45
Infectious Disease Investigations	38
Smoke observations	95
Power Factories inspections	4
Non Power Factories inspections	2
Caravan Site inspections	17
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	46
Petrol installations inspected	20
Visits re-Accumulations and Deposits	62
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	184
Smoke control area visits	660
Refuse collection visits	124
Riding Establishments inspected	4
Pet Shops visits	1

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Water Samples taken	2
Market Food stalls and Delivery Vehicles	83
Annual Fair Food stalls	74
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	472
Visits re unsound food	99
Food premises	428
Ice Cream Premises	17
Restaurant Kitchens inspected	10

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	68
" " " " —Food Hygiene Regs., 1960 and 1962	42
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 17	2
" " " " " " 39	3
" " " " " " 45	4
" " " " " " 93	16
" " " " " " 138	1

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	635
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	270
Number dealt with by the Technical Assistant	2
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	357
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	6

INFECTION, 1997, 19, 111-112

Infectious disease enquiries are carried out as required by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year 38 visits were made for this purpose.

No disinfection of premises was necessary.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two licensed permanent caravan sites, one for 52 vans and the other for 20 vans. These sites which are adjacent, have been inspected from time to time during the year and found to be satisfactory.

There are two unlicensed sites, which are used by showmen, in the centre of the town. This is permitted, subject to certain conditions, by a legal exemption. However, in the case of one site the conditions were not being observed and action to obtain compliance is pending.

As a result of complaints, it was necessary to move on several itinerant caravaners who had occupied a site due for redevelopment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Two courses of lectures on public health and hygiene were arranged during the evenings, last year. A number of talks were also given at evening meetings of various organisations.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year there were 428 inspections made to food premises and 83 inspections were made of food stalls at the Thursday and Saturday markets.

Food stalls at the Annual Fair were all inspected several times but only a few minor contraventions were found.

There were nineteen complaints from customers regarding the condition of food they had purchased. These concerned :—

Foreign bodies in lard	2
Foreign body in cake	1
Foreign body in chips and peas	1
Foreign body in tinned beans	1
Colour on meat	1
Odour of milk	1
Mould on butter	1
Mould on bacon	1
Mould on meat pie	1
Mould on bakery products	2
Maggots in bacon	1
Dirty milk bottle	1
Bad eggs	1
Curdled sterilised milk	1

Legal proceedings were taken in the case of mould in the meat pie resulting in a fine of £5 and costs ; and the foreign body in cake resulting in a fine of £25 and costs.

In three other cases the vendors were warned that they should exercise more care in future. Some of the remaining cases were not pursued due to the lack of necessary information, while others were not considered sufficiently serious to warrant any action.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	1
Bakers and pastrycooks	9
Butchers	30
Pork Butchers	5
Confectioners	21
Chemists	10
Small General Stores	52
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	17
Fish and Chip vendors	20
Snack bars	9
Tripe dealers	1
Wet fishmongers	8
Market Food stalls	16
Restaurants	5
Grocers and Provision dealers	70
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	13
Dairies	1
Caterers	2

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

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

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	28
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	20
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	205

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.

“ 144 samples, including 36 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1970.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk and one sample of Channel Island Milk both contained a trace of added water. Further samples from each source were satisfactory. One other sample of Pasteurised Milk contained a trace of added water and a Caution Notice was issued.

A sample of Peach Brandy was low in alcohol. A formal sample will be taken.”

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 19 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	1
--	---

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse Limited	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE ONE LICENSED PREMISES

Animals Slaughtered during the year.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse Ltd.	3,652	51	4	6,813	9,811	20,331

Comparison with slaughtering in previous years :—

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Sheep &</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	
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
1968	3,314	140	3	7,273	9,382	20,112
1969	3,295	170	3	6,217	9,651	19,336
1970	3,652	51	4	6,813	9,811	20,331

The total number of animals slaughtered increased due to a small increase in the number of pigs and larger increases in the number of cattle, sheep and lambs slaughtered.

The quality of meat produced at the slaughterhouse is extremely high and although over four tons of meat and offal were rejected as unfit this is only a very minute fraction of the total weight throughput. There was no complete carcasses involved.

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)	3,652	51	4	6,813	9,811	—
Number inspected	3,652	51	4	6,813	9,811	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	627	7	—	79	251	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	17.17%	13.73%	—	1.16%	2.56%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	53	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.54%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	9	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Diseases or Injuries.

404 bovine livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
105 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
63 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
7 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
4 bovine livers	.	.	Ascaris
7 bovine livers	.	.	Angiomata
8 bovine livers	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
1 bovine liver	.	.	Parasites
1 bovine lung	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
3 bovine lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
1 bovine lung	.	.	Emphysema, Pneumonia and Pleurisy
1 bovine lung	.	.	Pleurisy
1 bovine lung	.	.	Abscesses
2 bovine lungs	.	.	Congestion
1 bovine liver and lungs	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
2 bovine heads	.	.	Actinomycosis
15 bovine heads	.	.	Actinobacillosis
3 bovine heads	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine heart	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine heart	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine kidney	.	.	Nephritis
1 bovine spleen	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine diaphragm	.	.	Abscesses
44 sheeps' livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
18 sheeps' livers	.	.	Parasites
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Abscesses
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Sarcoma
3 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
8 sheeps' hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Ovis
1 sheep's heart	.	.	Pericarditis
2 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Pericarditis
165 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
1 pig's liver	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 pig's liver	.	.	Strongyli
1 pig's liver	.	.	Peritonitis
2 pigs' loins	.	.	Abscesses
2 pigs' hearts	.	.	Pericarditis
1 pig's leg	.	.	Abscesses
4 pigs' heads	.	.	Abscesses
5 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
6 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pleurisy
6 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia
11 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pericarditis
27 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pericarditis and pleurisy
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy

Smoke Control Areas.

The following smoke control areas are established in the Borough :—

	<i>Date Operative</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Premises</i>	
					<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Others</i>
No. 1 (Kirk Hallam)	1st October 1966	435	2,010	9	—	8
No. 2 (Kniveton Park)	1st October 1967	117	103	—	1	—
No. 3 (Bowes Well Road)	1st October 1970	352	360	—	5	5
No. 4 (Victoria Park)	1st October 1969	127	661	101	1	10

Although solid smokeless fuels were in limited supply at the beginning of the year, and certain types of fuel occasionally became difficult to get, no serious shortage was experienced in the Borough. Towards the end of the year, similar conditions recurred and local authorities were asked, as a temporary measure, not to declare any more smoke control areas. Thus, while all the work at No. 5 (Derbyshire Drive) area had been completed, it was not possible during the year to submit it for confirmation.

Domestic Pollution.

Four requests for assistance with appliances were received from occupiers of properties in smoke control areas. There was one complaint regarding a greenhouse chimney and two complaints concerning bonfires.

These were all dealt with satisfactorily.

Industrial and Commercial Pollution.

95 observations of industrial and commercial premises were made during the year.

Five complaints were received. One concerning industrial premises, together with a complaint which was still being investigated at the end of last year, was referred to the Alkali Inspector. Three complaints were received regarding the indiscriminate burning of rubbish in the open. Two of these were dealt with informally, while the third case was referred to the Magistrates and an order obtained prohibiting the recurrence.

Three new boiler installations, one oil fired and two automatically fed solid fuel, were approved during the year.

Approval was also given to the height of one new metal chimney stack.

Monthly Averages of Results Obtained from the
Volumetric Recorder at the Health Department,
22 Burns Street

(Microgrammes per cubic meter)

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Summer		Winter	Summer		Winter
	Yearly	Apr./Sept.	Oct./Mar.	Yearly	Apr./Sept.	Oct./Mar.
Apr. 1961/Mar. 1962	172.6	82.4	262.8	201.7	119.2	284.2
Apr. 1962/Mar. 1963	158	73	258	212	118	321
Apr. 1963/Mar. 1964	148	66	232	166	121	212
Apr. 1964/Mar. 1965	151	68	233	155	102	207
Apr. 1965/Mar. 1966	134	75	195	135	90	180
Apr. 1966/Mar. 1967	117	70	162	170	136	203
Apr. 1967/Mar. 1968	102	56	150	149	96	205
Apr. 1968/Mar. 1969	127	59	196	154	102	207
Apr. 1969/Mar. 1970	117	75	163	162	120	207
Apr. 1970/Mar. 1971	61	29	91	112	73	151

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Two complaints were under investigation from the previous year. Ten complaints were received during the year; of these four concerned industrial premises, three commercial premises, two were in respect of barking dogs and one in respect of noise from scrap breaking on an allotment.

Of these complaints five have been dealt with satisfactorily. It is, of course, almost impossible to eliminate industrial and commercial noise completely. At many of these premises it has been possible to obtain a reduction in the amount of noise. However, complainants are usually not satisfied by a reduced noise level, even though it may be within the limits suggested by the Ministry as acceptable. This considerably protracts our negotiations.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There were four inspections of power factories during the year.

Number of outworkers lists received during the year	7
Number of outworkers, first half of year	19
Number of outworkers, second half of year	6

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

During the year 51 licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 307,750 gallons of petroleum spirit and 1,300 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total licence fees collected was £211.

Two new installations were licensed during the year. Both of these were required to conform to the latest Model Code issued by the Home Office.

20 inspections were made during the year to ensure that the licence conditions were being complied with.

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	13,990	24
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	301	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	187	3
(ii) Mice	91	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,681	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	77	2
(ii) Mice	1	—

Sewers.

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

Surface Properties and Sewers.

5. Any other points of interest?

Apart from 1968, when there was an unusual increase, there has been a steady decline in the number of premises treated for rats over the last few years. This year shows a quite marked reduction and it is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

On the other hand the number of premises treated for mice has increased by 50% over a similar period.

Coumatetralyl is used as a poison base for rat baiting, while alpha-chloralose is used for mice.

During the year, test baiting of the sewers showed an increase in infestation by rats. In order to contain this, it is proposed to extend the amount of sewer baiting next year.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As will be seen from the tables, a considerable number of inspections and re-inspections have been carried out during the year. All registered premises have now been inspected at least once.

It is noted that an increasing number of the smaller, newly opened premises have failed to register owing to their not being aware of the existence of the Act.

The proprietors of smaller shops are also reluctant to declare the number of hours worked by their employees, although this information usually decides whether the shops should be registered. It is noted that first aid kits are often neglected and many notices have been served for replacements.

There are still many retail shops where the staircases to upper floors are used as storage spaces and consequently constitute a danger to employees who have to use them.

There seems to be a lack of knowledge of the requirements of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations at shop manager level. The result is that records are not being properly maintained. Inspections to lifts and hoists seem to be carried out regularly and the necessity for these is revealed by the fact they usually draw attention to some item which requires attention.

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	7	66	22
Retail shops	11	215	54
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	2	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	21	12
Fuel storage depots	1	5	3
TOTALS	21	309	91

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 189

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	933
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public	159
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	26
Total	1,879
Total Males	838
Total Females	1,041

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, 60 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued.

There were three notifications of accidents, all of which were investigated.

DISINFESTATION

It was necessary to disinfest 46 properties, nearly all dwelling-houses, during the year. In all cases the infestations were of common insect pests, and no special problems were encountered.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year, although a number of visits were made concerning possible contraventions.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three licensed premises in the Borough, and inspections are made to see they are satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are still five premises registered for the use of rag flock, but only small quantities are used.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

A watch is kept on appliances, both new and second hand offered for sale. No contraventions of the legal requirements were noted.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964

The only licensed premises in the Borough was visited from time to time during the year and found to be in order.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964 and 1970

One of the two licensed establishments in the Borough transferred to an adjoining district about the middle of the year. Inspections were made to both establishments which were found to be satisfactory.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1970, will become operative on 1st January, 1971. It prescribes more stringent controls for both premises and horses.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Pail Closets.

There are five pail closets still in existence at premises which cannot readily be connected to the sewer.

Cesspools.

Seven houses and one factory drain into cesspools.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The refuse collection service has four Dennis Paxit IIIC Major continuous loading and compression vehicles in use for the collection of domestic refuse. Two Karrier Gamecock 16/18 cu. yd. fore and aft tippers are also in use, one on the collection of trade refuse and the other as a standby vehicle.

The provision of larger capacity vehicles has meant that it has been possible to collect the increased volume of refuse caused by the building of new houses without re-organising or increasing the size of the existing service.

Now that the statutory holidays have been increased by an additional concessionary day's holiday, it is no longer possible to make up the time lost. As soon as possible after the holidays, all premises are given a collection and the service then reverts to the routine collection times. Unfortunately, this means that some premises then only receive two collections in three weeks.

The refuse collection staff have worked extremely efficiently during the year.

The total weight of refuse collected during the year was estimated at 13,790 tons of which 1,100 tons was specially collected trade refuse.

Average weight per house per week	.	.	.	28lbs.
Weight per 1,000 population per day	.	.	.	21.5 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	.	.	.	13,083
Average haul, single journey to tip	.	.	.	2½ miles





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