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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**THE HEALTH OF
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR
1966**

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER**

**John Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health**

**Roy Durant, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector**



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

YEAR 1966

Chairman of the Council

Cr. A. Barfield, J. P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. H. Schofield.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. Leonard Jones, J. P.

Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. P. Moran.

Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr. E. L. Adams.	Cr. Rev. F. J. Mace.
Cr. A. Barfield, J. P.	Cr. H. Mann.
Cr. W. P. Beckley.	Cr. Mrs. P. Marklew, J. P.
Cr. W. Binks.	Cr. K. G. Metcalfe.
Cr. H. T. Birchall.	Cr. R. W. Millington, J. P.
Cr. Mrs. C. Bower, J. P.	Cr. P. Moran.
Cr. J. J. Boyle.	Cty. Ald. W. A. Morris.
Cr. T. S. Bradbury, J. P.	Cr. G. W. Ogden.
Cr. Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite, J. P.	Cr. Mrs. L. Ogden.
Cr. T. H. Briggs.	Cr. W. Peters.
Cr. J. Brown.	Cr. Mrs. M. Pring.
Cr. Z. J. Clarke.	Cr. A. Reynolds.
Cr. J. Dainty.	Cr. Mrs. E. Rice.
Cr. Mrs. L. Davies, J. P.	Cr. W. I. Roberts.
Cr. W. Dilley.	Cr. T. W. Scales.
Cr. J. H. Dixon.	Cr. H. Schofield.
Cr. Mrs. M. A. Durdy.	Cr. Mrs. J. M. Seels.
Cr. C. E. Farran.	Cr. E. L. Simm.
Cr. W. R. Gillies.	Cr. Mrs. V. Simm.
Cr. D. Glover.	Cr. Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith, J. P.
Cr. R. V. C. Grainger.	Cr. S. Slack.
Cr. W. E. Hairsine.	Cr. J. Smithson.
Cr. Mrs. M. E. Hall.	Cr. Miss A. E. Spittlehouse.
Cr. J. R. Hardy.	Cr. N. Taylor.
Cr. Mrs. L. Hatter, J. P.	Cty. Ald. M. Thompson, B. E. M., J. P.
Cr. L. Jones, J. P.	Cr. C. B. Tingay.
Cr. T. Kelly, B. E. M.	Cr. Mrs. C. K. M. Waugh.
Cr. E. Kirkland.	Cr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Cr. T. V. Lawson.	Cr. Mrs. N. Wilson.
Cr. C. T. Ledger.	Cty. Ald. J. Yorke.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

To the Chairman and Members
of the Doncaster Rural
District Council.

Public Health Dept.,
Nether Hall,
Doncaster.

July 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I again submit my Annual Report on the health and well being of the inhabitants of your district. I have also included in the report a detailed account of all the personal services carried out in your area on behalf of the West Riding County Council.

Apart from satisfactory vital statistics, the important expansions of service are the wardens' schemes for private house dwellers, and meals on wheels.

My thanks are again due to Mr. R. Durant, the Chief Public Health Inspector, to the staff, technical and clerical, of the Health Department, and to all officers of the authority. I have also to add my thanks to the professional and clerical staffs of the Divisional Health Office.

I would most sincerely thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all members of the Committee for their help and courteous reception of my reports throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Post vacant.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. DURANT, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Certificate in Sanitary Science.

National Certificate in Building.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

G. W. KAY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

E. K. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I. (Retired 31.10.66.)

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

G. STEPHENSON, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

W. E. STONE, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

P. A. GUMSLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

K. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

D. TELFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Chief Clerks.

J. A. HICKLING (General).

G. W. CHESTERTON (Public Cleansing) .

Secretary/Typist.

MISS J. STAPLES.

Clerks.

MRS. A. BUCKLEY.

MRS. N. BOOTH.

MRS. J. PATERSON.

Public Cleansing Foreman.

G. BUCKLEY.

Student Public Health Inspectors.

T. MILLS.

Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspector's
Education Board.

S. M. LISTER.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer.

DR. J. FERGUSON

Assistant County Medical Officers.

DR. J. A. BEAL.

DR. A. KROPACZ.

DR. J. TOMKINS (appointed 1. 9. 66.)

Paediatrician.

DR. C. C. HARVEY.

Psychiatrist.

DR. K. D. HOPKIRK.

Psychologist.

MR. H. B. VALLENTINE.
Clerk MRS. J. E. ASHTON.

Psychiatric Social Worker.

MRS. L. BRUCE.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

MISS M. E. YOUNG (appointed 1. 9. 66.)

Health Visitors.

MISS E. KENDELL)

MISS L. SHAW)

MRS. M. HOPKINSON.

MISS A. MEEK.

MISS E. GOULDEN.

MISS F. ARRAND

MRS. J. HUGHES.

MISS M. MUSTY.

MRS. W. SMITH)

MRS. A. F. CLAMP)

MISS F. HALL.

MISS D. FULLWOOD.

ARMTHORPE.

CAMPSALL.

BAWTRY AND FINNINGLEY.

BRODSWORTH AND SCAWSBY.

EDLINGTON.

WARMSWORTH.

SPROTBOROUGH.

ROSSINGTON.

KIRK SANDALL.

ASKERN.

Assistant to Health Visitors.

MRS. M. GREEN.

MRS. R. B. CLAXTON.

MRS. L. WHEELIKER.

MISS P. CRAWLEY.

SCAWSBY.

SCHOOL NURSE.

EDLINGTON.

AREA T. B. VISITOR.

Midwives.

Reliefs.

NURSE G. M. WILKINSON, Hideaway Close, Glebe Street, Warmsworth.
(Tel. Doncaster 53245)

NURSE R. H. SENIOR, 85 Hawthorn Avenue, Armthorpe.
(Tel. Armthorpe 206)

Domiciliary Midwives.

NURSE J. ANDREWS, 43 Sherwood Avenue, Askern.
(Tel. Askern 429)

NURSE L. M. ASHTON, 13 Thomas Street, Edlington.
(Tel. Conisborough 3384)

NURSE C. DRAKELEY, 26 Bevan Avenue, Rossington.
(Tel. Rossington 546).

NURSE L. GIBSON, 1 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry.
(Tel. Bawtry 312)

NURSE D. M. HOWARD, 90 The Boulevard, Edenthorpe.
(Tel. Barnby Dun 2816)

NURSE D. LEE, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe.
(Tel. Armthorpe 239)

NURSE M. O. MORRISON, 11 Balcarres Road, Rossington.
(Tel. Rossington 353)

NURSE N. H. STEWARDSON, Lynfield, Melton Road, Sprotbrough.
(Tel. Doncaster 53997)

NURSE C. A. HINTON, 85 Violet Avenue, Edlington.
(Tel. Conisborough 2588)

NURSE A. WATSON, 9 Barnsley Road, Scawsby.
(Tel. Doncaster 3050)

NURSE F. WILKINSON, 1 Park Drive, Campsall.
(Tel. Askern 340). (Relief)

NURSE B. F. WRIGHT, Glebe House, Barnburgh.
(Tel. Goldthorpe 2150)

NURSE V. OUTRAM, 36 Sutton Road, Kirk Sandall.
(Tel. Barnby Dun 2038)

District Nurses.

NURSE F. R. BELL, 17 Bahram Grove, Rossington.
(Tel. Rossington 502)

NURSE M. DARLEY, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth.
(Tel. Doncaster 53188)

NURSE D. GILBERT, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall.
(Tel. Barnby Dun 2314)

NURSE N. HARVEY, 9 Milton Grove, Edenthorpe.
(Tel. Barnby Dun 2913)(Relief)

NURSE N. A. JEFFREYS, 19 Tennyson Avenue, Sprotborough.
(Tel. Doncaster 49845)

NURSE E. LINGARD, 19 Sycamore Drive, Bawtry.
(Tel. Bawtry 606)

NURSE E. E. OADES, Little Haven, Bone Lane, Campsall.
(Tel. Askern 304)

NURSE D. E. ROBSON, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, Armthorpe.
(Tel. Armthorpe 225)

NURSE B. WATKINSON, Oak Dene, Doncaster Road, Askern.
(Tel. Askern 274)
NURSE J. HINCHLIFFE, 53 Hampole Balk Lane, Skellow.
(Tel. Adwick-le-Street 3475)
NURSE S. DOWNS, 1 Wroxham Way, Cusworth Lane, Scawsby.
(Tel. Doncaster 61820) (Relief)
NURSE M. MILLWARD, 15 Hyman Close, Warmsworth.
(Tel. Doncaster 53364)

Mental Welfare Officer.

MR. F. L. JOHNSON (Tel. Barnby Dun 2659)
D. A. GARNER (Trainee)

Senior Clerk.

MR. C. W. VALLANCE.

Deputy Senior Clerk.

MR. M. L. AUSTIN.

Clerks.

MR. D. HUDSON.
MRS. E. STEVENSON.
MISS E. SINGLETON.
MRS. C. S. ATKINSON.
MRS. E. BAYES.
MRS. J. PREEN.
MRS. D. JOHNSON.
MRS. M. TOMLINSON.
MISS J. IRVINE.
MISS J. MEANWELL.
MRS. F. WARREN.
MRS. M. PENNYCOOK.
MISS C. J. COPLEY.

TRAINING CENTRE

Supervisor.

MISS E. TAYLOR.

Instructors.

MR. S. SHOOTER.
MRS. M. GASCOIGNE.
MRS. S. KENNEDY.
MR. J. H. BRAMLEY.

Teachers.

MISS S. BROWN.
MRS. I. JEFFREY.

Cook-in-Charge.

MRS. M. MORDUE.

Assistants.

MRS. P. COATES.
MRS. F. M. BERRY.
MRS. N. YOUNG.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1966

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area.	75,086 acres.
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid-year 1966.	77,200
Number of inhabited houses.	23,293
Rateable Value (1. 4. 1967)	£2,614,154.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1. 4. 1967)	£10,575.

SECTION A.EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS
(Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Number.	1632	1644
Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	21.1	21.5
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	18.6	19.0
Birth Rate for England and Wales.	17.7	18.0
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births.	5.8	6.1

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	801	736	1537
Illegitimate	48	47	95

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Number.	17	14
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	10.3	8.4
Rate for England and Wales.	15.4	15.7

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	12	17
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total Births (Live and Still)	1649	1658
Rate per 1,000 Population	21.4	21.7

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	806	748	1554
Illegitimate	48	47	95

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths.	32	37
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	19.6	22.5
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	19.5	23.3

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.1	10.0	
Death Rate for England and Wales.	19.0	19.0	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	13	17	30
Illegitimate	1	1	2

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths.	18	22
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births.	11.0	13.4
Death Rate for England and Wales.	12.9	13.0

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths.	16	19
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births.	9.8	11.5

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths.	33	33
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	20.0	19.9

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	1	-
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	0.61	-

DEATHS.

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	
Total Number.	627	644	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.1	8.4	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	11.6	12.1	
Death Rate for England and Wales.	11.7	11.5	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths.	356	271	627

DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were 12 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, 6 suicides and 18 people lost their lives through other accidents.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory.	1	2	3
Non-respiratory.	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 77,200, which is 860 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 1,005

BIRTHS.

The number of registered live births was 1,632 compared with 1,644 and 1725 in the previous two years, giving a rate of 21.1.

DEATHS.

Heart diseases and associated vascular diseases continued to be the commonest cause of death, there being 316 such cases in 1966 compared with 332 in 1965. Deaths from cancer decreased from 97 to 93.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>Compared with</u>	
		<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system).	316	332	283
Cancer (including leukaemia)	94	99	103
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	78	52	71
Accidents and violence (motor accidents 12, accidents at home and work 18, suicide 6)	36	47	35
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	1	2

The deaths from these causes were 84 per cent of the total.

MATERNAL MORALITY.

One maternal death occurred during 1966.

	1966 Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births	
	Doncaster R. D.	England and Wales
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	0.61	} 0.26
Abortion	-	
Total	0.61	0.26

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1966

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England and Wales
Crude Birth per 1,000 population	21.1	18.4	18.0	17.7
Adjusted Birth do.	18.6	17.9	18.2	*
Crude Death do.	8.1	10.1	12.1	11.7
Adjusted Death do.	11.6	12.1	12.9	*
Tuberculosis, respiratory do.	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Tuberculosis, other do.	-	-	-	0.01
Tuberculosis, total do.	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Cancer, all forms do.	1.22	1.62	2.00	2.25
Vascular lesions, nervous system do.	1.22	1.52	1.87	*
Heart and circulation do.	2.88	3.78	4.48	*
Respiratory diseases do.	1.10	1.33	1.72	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).	0.61	0.10	0.25	0.26
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births).	19.6	19.0	19.8	19.0
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births).	10.3	13.0	14.4	15.4
Neo-natal mortality.	11.0	11.4	12.6	12.9
Peri-natal mortality.	20.0	23.2	25.1	26.3

* Figures not available.

RECORD OF PROGRESS - DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	All forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	*
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	*
1936	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1947	22.36	9.66	0.73	58.4	2.46
1948	22.06	9.2	0.53	49.8	1.68
1949	19.98	9.15	0.55	53.98	1.85
1950	18.81	9.05	0.34	53.79	1.95
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1952	17.0	8.84	0.11	32.9	NIL
1953	18.3	9.24	0.28	37.3	1.85
1954	18.36	8.72	0.26	22.08	0.98
1955	20.23	8.89	0.18	32.00	0.87
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1957	21.6	8.5	0.12	33.8	2.35
1958	22.4	8.9	0.05	23.6	NIL
1959	21.8	8.4	0.03	36.1	0.75
1960	22.5	8.4	0.10	21.7	2.10
1961	22.3	8.9	0.02	26.0	0.63
1962	22.2	8.8	0.04	25.5	NIL
1963	22.8	8.7	0.03	20.7	NIL
1964	23.4	8.0	0.03	20.3	0.57
1965	21.5	8.4	0.01	22.5	NIL
1966	21.1	8.1	0.04	19.6	0.61

* Figures not available

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1966

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES. 44 4	356	271
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease.	-	-
4.	Diphtheria.	-	-
5.	Whooping cough.	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections.	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-
8.	Measles.	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	10	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	34	16
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	1
16.	Diabetes.	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	53	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	69	37
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	3	10
20.	Other heart disease.	36	38
21.	Other circulatory disease.	15	14
22.	Influenza.	1	4
23.	Pneumonia.	10	13
24.	Bronchitis.	39	11
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	5	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	5	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	6
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	8	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations.	2	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	25	33
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	10	2
34.	All other accidents.	10	8
35.	Suicides.	3	3
36.	Homicides and operations of war.	-	-

SECTION B.Services provided by the County Council.MATERNITY SERVICES.BIRTHSPublic Health Act, 1936 - Section 203Return of Births NOTIFIED in the area for 1966

	Births				Total
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Delivered by County Midwives	632	2	-	-	634
Hospitals and nursing homes and transfers in (domiciliary)	8	-	992	15	1015
Total Notifications received	640	2	992	15	1649
Deduct outward transfers	9	-	-	-	9
Total adjusted births	631	2	992	15	1640

Analysis of Institutional Births.

Hospitals	891	15
Maternity Homes	99	-
Nursing Homes	2	-
Total	992	15

Hospitals.

Western Hospital	822	15
Moorgate, Rotherham	6	-
City General, Sheffield	1	-
Kilton, Worksop	1	-
Scarborough Hospital	1	-
Jessops, Sheffield	4	-
Manygates, Wakefield	6	-
Montague, Mexborough	20	-
R. A. F. Nocton Hall	25	-
County General, Wakefield	2	-
Oldham General Hospital	1	-
Kings Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield	1	-
St. James Hospital, Leeds	1	-
Total	891	15

Maternity Homes.

Southmoor, Hemsworth	3	-
Hamilton Lodge	92	-
Listerdale	2	-
Hallamshire	1	-
County, Gainsborough	1	-
Total	99	-

Nursing Homes.

Clifton Lane, Rotherham

Total

Live	Still
2	-
2	-

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
2	6	78	546	632

1 set of twins by County Midwives.

A. No. of cases delivered in Hospital, discharged home and nursed by County Domiciliary Midwives. 540

1. At forty-eight hours. 115

2. After forty-eight hours and including fifth day. 324

3. After fifth day but before tenth day. 101

B. Ante-Natal Visits. 8399

C. Post-Natal Visits. 14999

PREMATURE BIRTHS - R. D. C.

Birth weight	Total Born				No. who died under 28 days		No. who survived 28 days
	Dead		Alive				
	At Home	At Hospital	At Home	At Hospital	At Home	At Hospital	
Under 3 lbs.	-	5	-	8	-	3	5
3-4 lbs.	1	4	-	9	-	3	6
4-5½ lbs.	-	3	12	69	-	4	77
Total	1	12	12	86	-	10	88

MEDICAL AIDS.

During the year there were 44 requests to doctors by midwives for medical aid:

Pregnancy	7
Labour	19
Lying-in	7
The child	11

NOTIFIED BIRTHS - 1966

Parish, District, or area	Live Births and Transfers In			Still Birth			Total Live and Still Births	Less Trans- fer out	Nett Total L & S Births	In- fant Deaths
	Dom.	Inst.	Total	Dom.	Inst.	Total				
Adwick-on-Deerne	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Armthorpe	82	135	217	-	-	-	217	1	216	3
Askern	54	71	125	-	1	1	126	1	125	3
Austerfield	6	4	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
Auckley	3	7	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
Barnburgh	4	7	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
Harlington	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Barnby Dun	14	27	41	-	-	-	41	-	41	-
Kirk Sandall	12	20	32	-	1	1	33	-	33	-
Bawtry	10	7	17	-	1	1	18	-	18	-
Blaxton	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Finningley	16	54	70	-	-	-	70	-	70	1
Braithwell	4	7	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
Alverley	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Brodsworth	3	10	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	-
Pickburn	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Scawsby	44	94	138	-	1	1	139	-	139	1
Burghwallis	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Skelbrooke	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Cadeby	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Cantley	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Branton	5	11	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-
Bessacarr (part)	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Clayton-with-Frickley	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Conisborough Parks	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Old Denaby	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Edenthorpe	40	47	87	-	-	-	87	2	85	2
Edlington	76	126	202	1	3	4	206	2	204	4
Fenwick	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hampole	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Hooton Pagnell	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	1
Moorhouse	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Loversall	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Marr	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
High Melton	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Moss	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Norton	23	13	36	-	-	-	36	1	35	2
Sutton	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Campsall	27	14	41	-	2	2	43	-	43	1
Owston	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Rossington	111	135	246	1	4	5	251	2	249	9
Sprotbrough	47	79	126	-	1	1	127	-	127	2
Cusworth	6	14	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	1
Stainton	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wadworth	3	8	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
Warmsworth	25	40	65	-	1	1	66	-	66	1
Kirk Bramwith	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Bilham	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Trumfleet	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wilsic	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kirkhouse Green	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	640	992	1632	2	15	17	1649	9	1640	32

ANALGESIA, GAS AND AIR, AND TRILENE.

	Pethidine Alone	Gas and Air		Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine	Alone	With Pethidine
Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council Midwives	53	-	-	131	391

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS (LOCAL AUTHORITY).

Total number of attendances during the year:-

Ante-Natal	149
Post-Natal	-
Relaxation classes and mothercraft	1357

Arrangements have been made for General Practitioners to carry out their own ante-natal examinations at four of the clinics. Midwives are in attendance at these clinics.

CHILD WELFARE.

Six of the twelve clinics are newly built and conditions for the mother, babies and staff are excellent. These clinics are all well attended and a list of attendances at all clinics is included in this report.

Dried milks and vitamin supplements are available at all clinics.

Once again, I would express the thanks of the nursing staff and my own personal thanks to the ladies of the voluntary committees of the clinics. They give their service freely and willingly and their help is important to the successful running of these clinics.

SALE OF WELFARE FOOD, 1966.

Clinic	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin A & D Tablets		Orange Juice	
	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free
Armthorpe	222	6	117	-	212	-	1976	5
Askern	185	30	75	4	83	-	837	18
Bawtry	45	-	34	3	48	-	962	9
Campsall	72	-	22	-	100	-	1037	-
Edlington	696	18	131	-	219	-	2493	2
Finningley	112	-	64	-	97	-	677	-
Kirk Sandall	-	-	86	1	122	-	1557	2
Rossington	383	6	154	10	180	-	2659	36
Scawsby	239	-	239	3	360	1	3489	10
Sprotbrough	107	-	62	-	142	-	1446	1
Total for Rural District	2061	60	984	21	1553	1	17133	83
Total for Division	2767	132	1289	25	2221	1	22998	93

ANTE-NATAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC SESSIONS

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE Mere Lane.	am	Immunisation (monthly)			
ASKERN	pm		Relaxation.	Infant Welfare.	
Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road.	am		Chiropody.	Immunisation (monthly)	
	pm	Infant Welfare.	Immunisation (monthly)	Relaxation.	
BAWTRY	am				
5 South Avenue.	pm				
		Immunisation (altern.)			
CAMPSALL Park Drive.	am		Immunisation. Toddlers (monthly)	Relaxation.	
	pm	Mothercraft (altern.)	Infant Welfare.		
KIRK SANDALL Dentons Green Lane.	am		Immunisation (monthly)		
	pm	Chiropody. (altern.)	Infant Welfare.	Relaxation.	
			Immunisation (monthly)		
EDLINGTON Broomhouse Lane.	am	Paediatric. 3rd in month.	Speech Therapist.	Ante-natal (midwives)	Immunisation (monthly)
	pm	Infant Welfare.	Relaxation.	Ante-natal (G.P.)	Ante-natal (G.P.)
ROSSINGTON Nelson Road.	am	Paediatric. 3rd in month.	Toddlers (monthly)	Chiropody.	
	pm	Infant welfare.	Ante-natal (midwives)	Ante-natal (G.P.)	Ante-natal (G.P.)
SCAWSBY Barnsley Road.	am	G.P. Surgery.	G.P. Surgery.	G.P. Surgery.	G.P. Surgery.
	pm		Immunisation (monthly)		
		Infant welfare. G.P. Surgery.	Infant welfare. G.P. Surgery.	Relaxation. G.P. Surgery.	Ante-natal (G.P.) G.P. Surgery. Chiropody.
SPROTBOROUGH Richmond Hill.	am	Paediatric. 3rd in month. (Altern.)	Infant welfare. Immunisation.	Chiropody.	
	pm				
		Family planning.	Toddlers. (Altern.)	Relaxation.	
MOBILE CLINIC NO. 2. Alternate weeks.		Arksey (monthly) a.m. Toll Bar, Bentley (monthly) p.m.	Pickburn, Hooton P. Scawsby (Green Lane) Clayton, Barnburgh, Harlington (monthly) a.m. Braithwell p.m.	Branton, Awkley, Blaxton a.m. Old Denaby p.m.	Edenthorpe a.m. Wadworth, Cadeby, High Melton Hill, High Melton Village, Sprotborough p.m.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Name of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	No. of children on "At risk" Register	No. of children who attended during the year who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were born in			Total Attendances during the year
			1966	1965	1964-61		1966	1965	1964-61	
Armthorpe	52	61	162	56	39	257	1342	1174	1142	3658
Askern	47	69	102	65	30	197	938	822	425	2185
Bawtry	50	17	47	59	24	130	512	349	76	937
Campsall	50	59	76	48	22	146	1215	692	252	2159
Edlington	96	77	176	180	57	413	1474	1338	220	3032
Kirk Sandall	64	105	96	16	26	138	1001	980	155	2136
Rossington	48	89	201	175	130	506	2215	1479	338	4032
Scawsby	115	56	191	22	18	231	3144	2938	2804	8886
Sprotbrough	52	131	110	63	57	230	1598	776	690	3064
Warmsworth	52	61	61	53	17	131	771	786	233	1790
Finningley R.A.F.	48	26	79	76	29	184	738	620	116	1474
Mobile clinic	355	-	163	178	153	494	1337	1342	1066	3745
Total	1029	751	1464	991	602	3057	16285	13296	7517	37098

HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff consists of 1 nursing officer, 12 Health Visitors, and 2 assistants to Health Visitors, and 1 part-time School Nurse.

The duties of the Health Visitors bring them in touch with all ages, particularly with infants and the aged. In addition, a closer co-operation is being developed with the General Practitioners.

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT ANNUAL RETURN 1966.

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1966.	1575	5627
2. Children born in 1965.	1663	4450
3. Children born in 1961-64.	2534	5184
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	5772	15721
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits).	633	1599
6. Mentally disordered persons.	21	52
7. Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	15	45
8. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by H. V. 's not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	46	165
9. Number of households visited on account of other infectious disease.	13	18
10. Expectant mothers.	130	195
11. Home Helps.	-	2948
12. Other visits.	-	1081

DOMESTIC HELPS.

The Home Help Service continues to render valuable service to people in their own homes.

With the acute shortage of beds for chronic sick people, the Home Help service helps very much in enabling people to be kept at home and also by allowing earlier discharge from hospital than would normally be possible.

The equivalent of 76 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division, working a total of 158,907 hours, and attending 1,115 cases of whom 985 were over 65 years of age.

Classification of Cases (Division)	No. of cases	Hours worked
Maternity	35	1423
Chronic Sick and T. B. under 65 years	84	12414
Aged 65 years and over	985	144304
Others	11	766
Total	1115	158907

Breakdown of figures:

Classification of cases	Adwick-le-Street U. D. C.		Bentley-with-Arksey U. D. C.		Doncaster R. D. C.	
	Cases	Hours worked	Cases	Hours worked	Cases	Hours worked
Maternity	8	289	6	225	21	909
Chronic Sick and T. B. under 65 yrs.	31	4670	26	3362	27	4382
65 years and over	247	41933	236	32652	502	69719
Others	2	98	-	-	9	668
Total	288	46990	268	36239	559	75678

HOME NURSING

The Divisional staff at 31st December 1966 consisted of 18 Nurses employed full time. Cases requiring nursing in their own homes are mostly referred by General Practitioners or the Hospitals.

Excellent co-operation has been established with General Practitioners and Hospitals.

DONCASTER R. D. AND TICKHILL

ANALYSIS OF CASES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1966 EXCLUDING CASES STILL UNDER TREATMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER 1966

Age Group	Classification of cases (completed cases only)						Total
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	
0 - 4	17	38	4	1	-	-	60
5 -14	7	23	-	1	-	-	31
15 -44	42	74	2	12	43	-	173
45 -64	107	75	2	5	-	-	189
65+	332	78	2	3	-	-	415
Totals	505	288	10	22	43	-	868

Total visits this year including injection visits	Classification of Cases (completed cases only) - Visits.						
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	Total
0 - 4	135	255	29	31	-	-	450
5 - 14	53	228	-	50	-	-	331
15 - 44	540	1055	12	851	333	-	2791
45 - 64	1726	1121	22	281	-	-	3150
65+	7978	2036	13	271	-	-	10298
Totals	10432	4695	76	1484	333	-	17020

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH DURING
THE YEAR

(i.e. cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December 1966)

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits made by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	717	20539
(2) Surgical	324	6428
(3) Infectious Diseases	10	76
(4) Tuberculosis	23	1597
(5) Maternal complications	43	333
Totals	1117	28973
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of first visit during the year	603	18428
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit during the year	61	451
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	278	20944

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

This service, which is a free service, continues to expand and appended is a table showing clinics and attendances. This service is run entirely by voluntary secretaries and I would express my thanks to them for their valued help and co-operation.

LIST OF CHIROPODISTS - VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Bentley.	Mr. R. Mason - registered.
	Mr. Greenough - registered.
Adwick-le-Street.	Mr. B. Otley - <u>not</u> registered.
	Mr. D. R. White - <u>not</u> registered.
Tickhill Chiropody Association.	Mr. R. Mason - registered.
Armthorpe (Welfare Hall) Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Armthorpe (Mere Grove) Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Askern Chiropody Association.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered.
Bawtry Chiropody Association.	Mr. R. G. Mason - registered.
Braithwell Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Edenthorpe Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Fenwick Chiropody Association.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered.
Kirk Sandall Chiropody Association.	Mr. P. Sykes - <u>not</u> registered.
Rossington Chiropody Association.	Mrs. L. Berry - registered.
Scawsby Chiropody Association.	Mr. P. Sykes - <u>not</u> registered.
Warmsworth Chiropody Association.	Mr. W. Garton - registered.

DIRECT SERVICE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Hickleton, Barnburgh and Harlington.	Mr. A. Aldam - registered.
Blaxton, Branton, Awkley and Finningley.	Mr. J. Mason - registered.
Wadworth.	Mr. B. Otley - <u>not</u> registered.
Edlington.	Mr. W. Garton - registered.
Norton.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered.
Sprotbrough.	Mr. P. Sykes - <u>not</u> registered.

ANNUAL RETURN 1966 - CHIROPODY SERVICE

Name of Voluntary Association	Number of Sessions held to 31st Dec. 1966 in voluntary assoc. prem. or clinics	No. of Patients Treated										Total Treatments Given																				
		In Chiropodists surgeries					In voluntary premises or clinics					Total number treated					In Chiropodists surgeries					In voluntary premises or clinics					Total					
		Domiciliary					Domiciliary					Domiciliary					Domiciliary					Domiciliary					Domiciliary					
		P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	
Armthorpe (Mere Lane)	31	-	-	52	-	-	4	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	278	-	-	12	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Armthorpe (Welfare Hall)	27	-	-	48	-	-	14	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	240	-	-	75	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Askern	59	-	-	115	3	-	30	1	-	-	145	4	-	-	443	8	-	136	8	-	579	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bawtry	26	-	-	42	-	-	13	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	241	-	-	70	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Braithwell	12	-	-	22	-	-	6	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	91	-	-	24	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Edenthorpe	12	-	-	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	-	-	98	10	-	-	-	-	98	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fenwick	6	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kirk Sandall	30	-	-	91	1	-	22	-	-	-	113	1	-	-	265	3	-	104	-	-	369	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rossington	53	-	-	110	-	-	41	2	-	-	151	2	-	-	467	-	-	177	6	-	644	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Warmsworth	20	-	-	43	-	-	4	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	179	-	-	11	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Scawsby	32	-	-	93	1	-	21	1	-	-	114	2	-	-	276	2	-	101	9	-	377	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DIRECT SERVICE																																
Barnburgh and Hickleton	5	3	-	19	-	-	11	-	-	-	33	-	-	3	-	27	-	-	29	7	-	59	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blaxton and Awkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Edlington	55	-	-	113	1	-	46	-	-	-	159	1	-	-	454	6	-	120	13	-	574	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norton	12	-	-	20	-	-	35	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	104	-	-	106	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sprotbrough	26	-	-	47	1	-	19	2	-	-	66	3	-	-	202	7	-	99	5	-	301	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wadworth	15	-	-	29	-	-	2	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	132	-	-	7	1	-	139	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	421	3	-	879	9	-	296	6	-	-	1178	15	-	3	-	3541	36	-	1208	49	-	4752	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For Names of Chiropodists see List on Page A.26. P. - Pensioners. PH - Physically handicapped. EM - Expectant mother.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (ALL ARE DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

Specialist clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects and defective vision.

Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year, for all children in the Division.

(a) Refraction - Mr. Marshall and Dr. Mehta.

Clinics held at Chequer Road, Doncaster.

No. of sessions.	79
No. of children referred.	1240
No. of children attended.	893
Glasses prescribed.	312
Treatment required.	92
For re-examination.	795

(b) Orthopaedic - Mr. Maitland Smith.

Clinics are held bi-monthly at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

No. of sessions.	9	
	<u>Pre-School children</u>	<u>School children</u>
No. of individual patients seen by the consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year.	33	31
No. of above -		
(1) Referred for operative treatment as short stay cases only.	3	3
(2) Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist -		
(i) at treatment centres	4	5
(ii) domiciliary	25	18
(3) No. of children who obtained operative treatment	1	1
(4) Total number of attendances at consultant clinic.	64	55

(c) Paediatric - Dr. C. C. Harvey holds clinics at Bentley, Sprotborough, Edlington, and Rossington. Cases are referred to him both by general practitioners and Assistant County Medical Officers. In addition, Dr. Harvey's services are available by appointment for a home visit.

No. of sessions

16

No. of individual patients seen:

Pre-school
childrenSchool
children

(1) New cases

6

20

(2) Cases attending from previous year

16

24

Total No. of attendances at clinics.

38

82

Summary of type of defects:

Gastro intestinal system

-

1

Respiratory system, including E. N. T.
defects

3

7

Psychological

-

1

Incontinence

2

1

Developmental

3

-

Epilepsy

2

2

Habit spasms

-

1

Migraine

-

3

Nutritional

-

5

Congenital deformities

-

-

Mental defect including E. S. N.

5

5

Speech

-

1

Heart circulatory system

3

11

Central nervous system

1

1

Unclassified

3

5

2244(d) Ascertainment of Deafness.

Provision was made for the opening of an Audiology clinic at special premises in the Yorkshire School for the Deaf in Doncaster in March 1961.

The findings at this clinic have underlined the importance of early diagnosis of all degrees of deafness in young children - and the earlier the better in order that medical, educational and auditory help can be given as soon as possible.

Audiology Clinic.Report for the year 1966No. of sessions.

24

No. of individual children attending

(a) Referred for first time in year.

57

(b) Also attended in previous year.

3895

No. of attendances.

112

Ages of children referred (new cases)

Under 1 year	-
1 to 2 years	3
2 to 5 years	11
5 to 8 years	17
8 to 11 years	19
Over 11 years	7
	<u>57</u>

Results of investigation.

No. of children with significant hearing loss.	45
No. of children without significant hearing loss.	50

Recommendations.

Hearing aid recommended.	6
To sit in front of class.	6
Speech therapy.	4
School for deaf.	3
Referred to E. N. T. Clinic.	13

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants.

Arrangements are made for tuberculin jelly testing of entrants, and during the year all entrants tested were negative.

B. C. G. Vaccination of School Children (Division).

1. Acceptances.

(a) No. offered vaccination.	1824
(b) No. of acceptances.	1404
(c) Percentage of acceptance.	77%

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

(a) No. of children tested.	1255
(b) Result of test:- (Heaf test)	
(i) Positive.	326
(ii) Negative.	846
(iii) Not ascertained.	83
	Total 1255
(c) Percentage positive.	27.8%

3. Number vaccinated.	843
-----------------------	-----

Child Guidance.

The child guidance clinic is held at Woodlands Clinic.

No. of sessions during year - 139	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during the year	45	32	77
Referred from previous year.	62	23	85
Re-opened cases.	4	1	5
Discharged or admitted for residential treatment	50	26	76
Cases carried forward	61	30	91

Periodic Medical Examination of School Children

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils who received medical examination	Physical condition of pupils examined	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1962 and later	25	25	-
1961	598	597	1
1960	614	614	-
1959	664	663	1
1958	687	684	3
1957	748	747	1
1956	530	530	-
1955	670	668	2
1954	224	224	-
1953	7	7	-
1952	573	573	-
1951 and earlier	769	768	1
Total	6109	6100	9

Special Examinations at Divisional Health Office and
Child Welfare Clinics.

Total examinations - 1240

(a) Children.

1. For Education Department.

For Special Schools.	75
For employment.	126
Child guidance.	12
Other.	395
Bewerley Park.	49

(b) 2. For Children's Department.

Freedom from infection.	30
In Children's Homes.	54

(c) Adults.

School Meals Service.

Freedom from infection and physical examination for employment.	252
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Teachers.

Temporary teachers.	60
Entrants to Training College.	73

(d) Superannuation - all departments. 95

(e) National Child Development Study. 9

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966
(other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar General

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia		Paratyphoid "B"	
			Paralytic	Non-Paralytic			M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	22	2	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	1	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	-
2 years	1	-	-	-	41	3	-	-	-	-
3 years	4	-	-	-	75	6	-	-	-	-
4 years	4	-	-	-	69	2	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	3	-	-	-	66	4	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	9	2	-	-	170	12	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Total	15	33	1	2	446	46	44	-	-	-

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal infection	Acute Encephalitis			
					Infectious		Post Infectious	
Under 5	-	2	-	-	M	F	M	F
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.NEW CASES 1966

Age Group	Respiratory		Meninges & C. N. S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	1	-
15-24 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	1	7	-	-	-	1
45-64 years	4	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	1	-
Totals	6	9	-	-	2	1

DEATHS 1966

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-
Totals	1	2	-	-

There were 18 new cases, compared with 17 and 24 in the previous two years.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CONDITIONS.

A special Committee for this purpose has been established for some years. The Committee consists of lay members and representatives of the Medical Officers of Health in Doncaster and District. Financial assistance is given to the Committee by the West Riding County Council and the Doncaster County Borough.

It has been possible to help many cases with clothing, bedding, etc. This Committee carries out most useful work and the advice of the special Health Visitor for Tuberculosis is always available.

On the recommendation of the Consultant Physician, milk is provided free to all active Tuberculosis patients. Details of the action taken under the provisions of this scheme for the Division are given below:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1965 | 15 |
| (b) No. of patients granted extra nourishment during the year. | 15 |

(c) No. of grants discontinued.	19
(d) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1966.	11
(e) Total Orders issued in 1966.	108

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

A Co-ordinating Committee, for which I am the Designated Officer, meets regularly to discuss these families and representatives from several bodies, including the Children's Department, Welfare Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officers, N. S. P. C. C., and occasionally the general practitioner for a particular family under discussion are invited.

The County Council will in certain cases guarantee rent payments over a limited period in order to try to prevent the break-up of the family.

Thirty five families were discussed at the three meetings held during the year. Special meetings are called in cases of emergency when only the officers directly concerned are invited.

Problem Families Register.

Old cases brought from 1965	14
New cases during 1966	13
	27
Cases removed from register during 1966	4
Cases on register 31st December 1966	23

SOUTH YORKSHIRE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

DETAILS OF SURVEYS

Survey carried out at	Memorial Hall, Rossington	Gertrude Bell, Hall, Armthorpe
Total attendance	1580	951
Passed on initial film	1479	887
Failed to attend for repeat miniature	-	-
Recalled for large film	90	58
Failed to attend for recall large film	2	2
Passed on recall large film	20	21
Recalled for medical interview after large film	68	35
Recalled for medical interview without large film	11	6
Failed to attend for medical interview	-	-
Referred to Chest Clinic	27	20
Referred to own Doctor	52	21

Summary of Diseases and Abnormalities discovered during Mass Radiography:

Survey carried out at	Memorial Hall, Rossington	Gertrude Bell Hall, Armthorpe
TOTAL RADIOGRAPHED	1580	951
1. <u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>		
a. Confirmed as ACTIVE	2	1
b. Confirmed as INACTIVE	17	8
2. OTHER DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES.	62	58
TOTALS	81	67
<u>OTHER DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES</u>		
1. Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues - congenital.	5	6
2. Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues - acquired.	1	-
3. Tumours of the Bony Thorax - primary and secondary.	-	-
4. Congenital malformations of the lungs.	-	-
5. Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs.	2	-
6. Other infections of the lungs.	-	-
7. Bronchiectasis.	2	4
8. Honeycomb Lung.	-	-
9. Emphysema.	1	2
10. Pulmonary Fibrosis - non-tuberculous.	14	3
11. Pneumoconiosis - uncertified at time of attendance.	17	8
Pneumoconiosis - already certified at time of attendance.	5	19
12. Spontaneous pneumothorax.	-	-
13. Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum.	-	-
14. Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum.	-	-
15. Metastases in the lung and mediastinum.	-	-
16. Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands - non-tuberculous.	-	-
17. Sarcoidosis and collagenous disease.	-	1
18. Pleural thickening or calcification - non-tuberculous.	-	2

Survey carried out at	Memorial Hall, Rossington	Gertrude Bell Hall, Armthorpe
19. Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus - congenital and acquired.	1	6
20. Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels.	-	-
21. Acquired abnormalities of the heart and vessels.	14	7
22. Miscellaneous.	-	-
23. Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis.	-	-
Totals	62	58

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY.

I give below details of the results up to the end of the year. The West Riding Division 27 scheme for the taking of smears for submission to the Pathology Laboratory at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary commenced in May 1966.

Name and Address of Clinic	No. of sessions held during year	No. of patients attending for first time during year	Total No. of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears
Armthorpe, Mere Lane.	2	37	37	-
Askern, Station Road.	3	76	76	-
Campsall, Park Drive.	2	47	47	-
Edlington, Broomhouse Lane.	5	109	109	-
Kirk Sandall, Denton's Green Lane.	3	83	83	1
Rossington, Nelson Road.	3	52	53	1
Sprotborough, Richmond Hill.	2	43	43	-
Total	20	447	448	2

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (DIVISION).

This service continues to function well. During the year 393 mentally ill and sub-normal cases were referred to the two Mental Welfare Officers and 159 of these were admitted to hospital.

Sect. 60.	(Court Order)	1
Sect. 25.	(Observation)	11
Sect. 26.	(Treatment)	3
Sect. 29.	(Emergency)	21
Sect. 5.	(Informal)	88
Short stay cases.		35
Total		159

The Training Centre has now been enlarged and the senior wings are now employed in various ways.

No. on Register at 31st December 1966 - Adwick-le-Street.

Males		Females	
Under 16	16 years and over	Under 16	16 years and over
21	25	26	34
46		60	
106			

In addition to the 106 trainees at the Adwick-le-Street Training Centre there are 5 trainees attending other Centres because of more convenient means of transport being available, details of areas from where these trainees attend are as follows:

Area	Adwick T. C.		Wath T. C.		Maltby T. C.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Doncaster R. D. C.	24	31	-	1	1	3	60
Adwick-le-Street U. D. C.	12	17	-	-	-	-	29
Bentley U. D. C.	8	11	-	-	-	-	19
Tickhill U. D. C.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thorne R. D. C.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	46	60	-	1	1	3	111

Divisional Figures - Bentley-with-Arksey U. D. , Adwick U. D. ,
Doncaster R. D. , and Tickhill U. D.

1. Care and Guidance.

Sub-Normal				Severely Sub-Normal				Mentally Ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Total	
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		M	F	M	F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
14	22	51	52	8	9	5	13	-	-	92	141	7	10	177	247
														424	

2. Patients referred during 1966.

Referred By	Sub-Normal				Severely Sub-Normal				Mentally Ill				Psyco-path				Total	
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	52	76	1	-	-	-	55	76
Hospital - In Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	49	-	-	-	-	20	49
Hospital - Out Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	10	15
Education Departments	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
Police and Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	1	-	-	-	14	13
Other Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	81	-	-	-	-	42	81
Total	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	137	234	2	-	-	-	152	241

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination of persons under age 16 completed during 1966.

Table 1 - Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
1. Triple DTP.	939	1081	66	22	23	1	2132
2. Diphtheria/Tetanus.	1	3	2	2	143	62	213
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria.	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
5. Tetanus.	-	-	-	1	10	11	22
6. Salk.	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
7. Sabin (Oral)	363	1421	168	71	215	73	2311
8. Lines 1+2+3+4 (Diphtheria)	940	1085	69	24	168	63	2349
9. Line 1 (Whooping Cough)	939	1081	67	22	23	1	2133
10. Lines 1+2+5 (Tetanus)	940	1084	68	25	176	74	2367
11. Lines 6+7 (Polio)	363	1423	169	71	216	73	2315

Table 2 - REINFORCING DOSES - Number of persons under age 16.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
1. Triple DTP.	-	1	12	-	54	10	77
2. Diphtheria/Tetanus.	-	-	1	6	1252	213	1472
3. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	17	13	30
4. Tetanus.	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
5. Salk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Sabin (Oral).	-	-	10	4	1623	288	1925
7. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 (Diphtheria)	-	1	13	6	1323	236	1579
8. Line 1 (Whooping Cough)	-	1	12	-	54	10	77
9. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 (Tetanus)	-	1	13	6	1307	227	1554
10. Lines 5 + 6 (Polio)	-	-	10	4	1623	288	1925

Smallpox Vaccination.

Age at Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0 - 3 months	7	-
3 - 6 months	29	-
6 - 9 months	17	-
9 - 12 months	48	-
1 year	1010	-
2 - 4 years	282	11
5 - 15 years	108	79
Total	1501	90
Over 16	343	201
Total	1844	291

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (DIVISION)

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 yrs. and over but not 15	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the authority's area between 1st January and 31st December 1966.	2143	206	2349
No. of children who received booster injections.	37	1542	1579

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION
(DIVISION)

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Total
No. Immunised	940	7971	8310	7412	24633
Estimated child population	10500		18500		29000
Percentage immunised	84.9		84.9		84.9

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (DIVISION).

Age at 31.12.66. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1966	1-4 1965/62	5-9 1961/57	10.15 1956/52	Total
Immunised 1966	939	1187	7	-	2133
Previously immunised	-	6730	7852	3674	18256
Total immunised	939	7917	7859	3674	20389

SMALLPOX VACCINATION (DIVISION)

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	15 years and over	Total
No. vaccin- ated	101	1010	282	108	343	1844
No. re-vacc- inated	-	-	11	79	201	291
Total	101	1010	293	187	544	2135

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1966,
for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire (W. R.)

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	23	11	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	131	48	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	24	19	-	-
Total	178	78	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Referred by H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1.)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient.	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable/Defective.	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel - making etc., cleaning and washing.	1	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1966.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT, R. DURANT, M. A. P. H. I.

Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg. 25 (20)
of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61.

Section 92. Nuisances, Initial.	327
Re-inspections.	520
Section 39. Drainage, Initial.	78
Re-inspections.	114
Drainage surveys.	24
Inspection and testing drains.	15
Conversions. S. 47 (1) to sewer.	53
S. 47 (4) to cesspool.	37
Public cleansing:	
Tips.	163
Salvage.	83
Paper sacks.	104
Trade refuse.	125
Other services.	275
Verminous premises:	
Bed bugs.	51
Other vermin.	130
Dirty houses.	46
Public sanitary conveniences.	8
School sanitary conveniences.	13
Water supplies:	
Private supplies investigated.	11
Samples from private supplies.	8
Samples from public supplies.	58
Samples from public bathing pools, and visits.	12
Chemical water samples.	13
Inspections re infectious diseases.	601
Visits to infectious disease contacts.	55
Food poisoning.	2
Pollution of streams and watercourses.	5
Dust emission.	37
Offensive trades.	2
Quarry blasting operations.	10

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Surveys, S. 4. Individually unfit property.	223
Demolitions.	47
Property repairable at reasonable cost.	85
Overcrowding surveys.	96
Clearance area surveys.	99
Rehousing investigations.	327
Rehousing, special circumstances.	13
Aged persons' welfare.	53
Problem families.	45

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

Original surveys.	131
Re-inspections.	45

LITTER ACT, 1958.

Enforcement.	92
Provision and maintenance of litter baskets.	59
Indiscriminate tipping.	9

REMOVAL OF VEHICLES (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 1961.

Removal of abandoned vehicles.	107
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WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Visits to hawkers' premises.	18
Registration of vehicles and premises.	48
Visits to hairdressers' premises.	17
Registration of hairdressers' premises.	6
S. 95. Visits to zoned areas - moveable dwellings.	160

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Smoke observations.	3
Visits re new plant.	1
Routine inspection of existing plant.	7
S. 16. Smoke nuisances.	25
Measuring equipment.	441
Colliery spoilbanks.	10
Railways.	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Factories with power.	48
Factories without power.	11
Outworkers' premises.	4
Building sites.	19

MARKETS.

Rossington.	204
Others.	16

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Slaughterhouse, supervision.	51
Meat inspection.	660
Food inspection.	51
Registration and supervision of food preparing premises.	10
Dairies.	9
Butchers' shops.	39
Bakehouses.	26
Fish and chip shops.	30
Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations.	225
S. 2. Investigations.	29
Visits to cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens.	37
School canteens.	34
Bacteriological sampling, food and equipment.	83
Registration of ice-cream shops.	6
Ice-cream sampling.	1
Food heating appliances.	17
Lead in frying pans.	3

Ice-cream manufacturers.	24
Milk sampling.	5
Visits to licensed premises.	15

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Site licensing and enquiries.	87
Council owned sites.	54
Inspection of vans before admission to local authority site.	2

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Licensing of pet shops.	2
Keeping of animals.	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

Registration of premises.	5
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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rodent control. Surveys.	25
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NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Sound level readings.	27
Mobile vehicles.	3
Other surveys.	27

WOODWORM AND DRY ROT CONTROL.

Visits to premises.	48
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Initial inspections.	16
Re-inspections.	101
Investigation of accidents.	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slaughtermen's licences.	12
Scrap metal dealers.	10
Meals on wheels.	175
Wardens' service.	46
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order.	1

7456

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 AND 1961.

i) Nuisances.

a) Agricultural.

1966 again brought improvement to the affected parishes (Armthorpe, Rossington and Skelbrooke) following the new arrangement to return the bulk of the pea haulm to the fields after vining, although there were inevitably one or two days when local odour nuisance was experienced whilst ploughing-in operations were in progress.

This matter has previously been referred to the former Yorkshire (W. R.) Workable Area Committee (now known as the Yorkshire (W. R.) Liaison Committee), and tribute should be made to the work of the Committee in organising area meetings to discuss this matter with the farmers involved to ensure that the best practicable means were taken to improve conditions in areas where this had previously been a problem of great import.

b) Blasting.

Fewer complaints were received during the year under review in respect of blasting operations at local quarries, and it was felt that this was largely due to the amount of detailed investigation which had been carried out into blasting operations during the preceding year. With the kind co-operation of the I. C. I. Explosives Department and the quarry management concerned vibrograph readings were taken at Cadeby, but no appreciable movement was recorded.

Towards the end of the year, however, complaints of a different kind were received in the department, and this related to the use of explosives in the development of the M. 18 Motorway at Micklebring, in the parish of Braithwell. Although a vibrograph was not used in this instance the visual evidence of blasting damage was considerable, and it was sufficient to bring about urgent action by the Council. Broken windows were sustained in one dwelling and two others had cracked ceilings; several gardens had been showered with debris and small stones from the blasting operations. Following site meetings with the agent of the Ministry of Transport and the sub-contractors, modified blasting arrangements were made, and no further complaints were received during the year.

ii) Water supplies.

The water supply in the district is mainly provided by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board and is satisfactory in quantity and quality; details of sampling during the year were as follows:

	Estimated No. of dwellings served in rural district area	No. of bacteriological samples taken	
		Satis - factory	Unsatis - factory
Doncaster & District Joint Water Board	23258	55	-

Little sampling of private wells was done during the year under review, as the report of the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board regarding the possibility of mains extensions to various parts of the district was still awaited. It is possible that any further extensions of mains may replace some of the previously unsatisfactory wells, but no details had been received in the department up to the end of the year. There are approximately six houses at Moorhouse (in the parish of Hooton Pagnell) and 25 scattered dwellings served by 20 private wells in various parts of the district.

Five chemical analyses of the main sources of supply were taken during the year and a typical analysis of each source is as follows:

	<u>Austerfield Pumping Station</u>		
	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>	<u>No. 3</u>
	<u>Borehole</u>	<u>Borehole</u>	<u>Borehole</u>
<u>Physical Examination.</u>			
Appearance.	Clear	Clear	Clear
Colour.	Faintly yellow	Faintly yellow	Colourless
Smell.	None	None	None
<u>General Chemical Examination.</u>			
	<u>Parts per million</u>		
Reaction, pH value	7.9	8.1	8.0
Free carbon dioxide as CO ₂	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	0.032	0.032	0.040
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	0.032	0.024	0.040
Nitrous nitrogen as N	None	None	None
Nitric nitrogen as N	1.72	2.22	1.71
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	None	None	None
Hardness (calculated from mineral analysis) as CaCO ₃	149.5	153.7	157.4
Temporary	116.5	111.4	116.5
Permanent	33.0	42.3	40.9
Permanganate figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.32	0.48	0.60
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	116.5	111.4	116.5
<u>Mineral Analysis.</u>			
Silica as SiO ₂	5.00	6.00	5.00
Aluminium Oxide	0.10	0.08	0.02
Iron oxide	0.11	0.51	0.11
Calcium as Ca	33.44	35.58	42.44
Magnesium as Mg	16.03	15.76	12.50
Sodium as Na	9.83	6.96	4.38
Carbonates as CO ₃	69.83	66.79	69.83
Chlorides as Cl	18.4	19.30	19.30
Nitrates as NO ₃	7.61	9.83	7.57
Sulphates as SO ₄	21.40	21.40	16.46
Fluorine as F (by the distillation method)	0.23	0.17	0.15
Manganese as Mn	None	None	None

Austerfield Pumping Station
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
Borehole Borehole Borehole

Probable composition of Mineral constituents.

Silica	5.00	6.00	5.00
Aluminium oxide	0.10	0.08	0.02
Iron oxide	0.11	0.51	0.11
Calcium carbonate	83.52	88.86	105.99
Magnesium carbonate	27.75	18.98	8.82
Magnesium sulphate	26.82	26.82	20.63
Magnesium chloride	10.21	19.07	22.67
Sodium chloride	17.81	8.41	3.99
Sodium nitrate	10.43	13.38	10.38
	<u>181.75</u>	<u>182.21</u>	<u>177.61</u>

Calculated Hardness

Temporary	116.5	111.4	116.5
Permanent	<u>33.0</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>40.9</u>
Total	<u>149.5</u>	<u>153.7</u>	<u>157.4</u>

Thornham Nutwell Station
Station Pump Pump
Pump No. 2 No. 1 No. 2

Physical Examination.

Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear
Colour	Clear :	Clear:	Clear:
	colourless	faintly yellow	colourless
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None

General Chemical Examination.

Parts per million

Reaction, pH value	7.9	7.2	7.0
Free carbon dioxide as CO ₂	4.0	4.0	4.0
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	0.016	0.016	0.016
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	0.016	0.024	0.016
Nitrous nitrogen as N	Faint trace	Faint trace	Faint trace
Nitric nitrogen as N	0.73	1.98	1.98
Poisonous Metals (lead etc.)	None	None	None
Hardness (calculated from mineral analysis) as CaCO ₃	191.9	165.6	254.5
Temporary hardness	171.4	141.2	186.5
Permanent hardness	20.5	24.4	68.0
Permanganate figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.50	0.55	0.55
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	171.4	141.2	186.5

Mineral Analysis

Silica as SiO ₂	6.00	6.00	6.00
Aluminium oxide	0.64	0.33	0.51

<u>Mineral Analysis (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Thornham</u>		<u>Nutwell Station</u>	
	<u>Station</u>	<u>Pump</u>	<u>Pump</u>	
	<u>Pump No. 2</u>	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>	
Iron oxide	0.14	0.43	0.20	
Calcium as Ca	41.21	37.54	61.61	
Magnesium as Mg	21.62	17.46	24.46	
Sodium as Na	9.95	13.10	9.78	
Carbonates as CO ₃	102.8	84.66	111.89	
Chlorides as Cl	19.00	22.00	39.00	
Nitrates as NO ₃	3.23	8.76	8.76	
Sulphates as SO ₄	12.18	14.16	26.01	
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.11	0.12	0.12	
Manganese as Mn	0.055	None	0.10	

Probable composition of mineral constituents.

Silica	6.00	6.00	6.00
Aluminium oxide	0.64	0.33	0.51
Iron oxide	0.14	0.43	0.20
Calcium carbonate	102.92	93.76	153.87
Magnesium carbonate	57.74	39.98	27.58
Magnesium sulphate	15.26	17.75	32.60
Magnesium chloride	7.40	9.16	38.85
Sodium chloride	22.24	25.03	16.60
Sodium nitrate	4.43	12.01	12.01
	<u>216.77</u>	<u>204.45</u>	<u>288.22</u>

Calculated Hardness

Temporary	171.4	141.2	186.5
Permanent	<u>20.5</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>68.0</u>
Total	<u>191.9</u>	<u>165.6</u>	<u>254.4</u>

Samples to assess the natural fluoride content of the water were taken from sources in the rural district area during the year, the results being as follows:

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Austerfield	0.15 - 0.23
Highfield Lane	0.15 - 0.23
Nutwell	0.12 - 0.15
Thornham	0.11 - 0.12
Finningley	0.12 - 0.14
Rossington Bridge	0.13 - 0.22
Thrybergh	0.26 - 0.30
Yorkshire Derwent	0.11

In principle, the Council supports the addition of fluoride to water supplies in the rural district, and this recommendation was forwarded to the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board in 1963. As the constituent authorities forming the Board are not, however, unanimous in this view the matter is temporarily deferred.

The following table shows an estimate of the water supply position by parish in the Rural District:-

Parish	Piped supply		Stand-pipe
	Public	Private	
Adwick-on-Deerne	50	-	-
Armthorpe	2790	-	-
Askern	1660	-	-
Austerfield	170	-	-
Awkley	723	1	-
Barnburgh	343	-	-
Bar nby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1387	6	-
Bawtry	481	-	1
Blaxton	182	1	-
Braithwell	335	-	-
Brodsworth	907	-	1
Burghwallis	83	-	-
Cadeby	43	-	-
Cantley	478	2	-
Clayton-with-Frickley	59	-	-
Conisbrough Parks	99	1	-
Denaby	102	-	-
Edenthorpe	1149	1	-
Edlington	2810	-	-
Fenwick	41	-	-
Hampole	63	2	-
Hickleton	41	-	-
Hooton Pagnell	69	10	-
Kirk Bramwith	54	-	-
Loversall	48	1	-
Marr	37	-	-
Melton (High)	88	-	-
Moss	65	7	-
Norton	1081	-	-
Owston	54	1	-
Rossington	3154	1	-
Sprotbrough	3109	-	-
Stainton	67	-	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	-	-
Wadworth	218	1	1
Warmsworth	1188	-	-
Total	23255	35	3

One of the constituent members of the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board requested that consideration be given to water softening of the Board's supplies and this was the subject of a detailed report by the Engineer and Manager of the Water Board towards the end of the year. Briefly, in view of the overall costs, and consideration that the water was not unduly hard, it was resolved that further action should not be taken.

iii) Public Swimming Baths.

The first of the Council's new indoor pools was opened during the year, at Rossington.

This covered swimming pool is built within the Miners' Welfare Park in the centre of Rossington on a site provided by the Trustees of this park. The building houses a 82'6" by 30'0" swimming pool which will accommodate a maximum of 180 bathers. Adequate changing, clothes storage and pre-cleansing facilities are provided and there is a car park and accommodation for cycles at the rear.

The plant room at the rear houses heating, filtration, chlorination, aeration and air-conditioning equipment. Heat is provided by two coal-fired boilers which have sufficient capacity to serve an adjoining Youth Centre, and the fuel is stored in hoppers accessible from the car park.

Heating and ventilation of the pool hall is by filtered and heated air on the Plenum system. Air intakes and extracts maintain a uniform controlled temperature and the system is supplemented by low temperature radiant panels. The installation will maintain an internal temperature of approximately 80°F. Changing areas are heated by fan assisted convectors and the offices and public areas by radiators. Heating of pool water is by means of a non-storage calorifier maintaining the water temperature at 78°F. Domestic hot water is provided by a storage calorifier.

The water treatment plant consists of three vertical pressure filters, 7'0" diameter, designed to give a four-hour turn-over of water and the system also includes automatic "break-point" chlorination equipment, soda and alum dosing, aeration, compressed air agitation and back washing equipment.

The total cost of the pool was approximately £110,000. 0. 0.

Bacteriological sampling was carried out at intervals, seven such samples being taken during the year, and all of these were reported upon satisfactorily. Three samples were also taken for chemical examination and a typical result is as follows:

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solids	800
Chloride	352
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	176
Total Hardness	85
Temporary Hardness	85
Free Ammonia	0.14
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.44
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	3.2
Oxygen Absorption	4.1
Free Chlorine	0.2
Total Chlorine	2.0

pH 7.6

These data are satisfactory.

Parish	Inhabited houses	Dwellings served by			Dust- bins including trade	Paper sacks	Cess- pools
		Water closets	Pail closets	Priv- ies			
Adwick-on-Deerne	50	46	4	-	56	-	6
Armthorpe	2790	2790	-	-	3049	320	16
Askern	1660	1660	-	-	1839	-	-
Austerfield	170	168	-	2	177	-	14
Awkley	724	696	27	1	1007	-	68
Barnburgh	343	330	13	-	357	-	58
Barnby Dun-with- Kirk Sandall	1393	1390	3	-	1159	196	4
Bawtry	482	482	-	-	545	-	-
Blaxton	183	165	16	2	199	-	82
Braithwell	335	321	12	2	366	-	52
Brodsworth	908	894	14	-	951	-	72
Burghwallis	83	83	-	-	90	-	37
Cadeby	43	33	9	1	42	-	17
Cantley	480	424	47	9	502	-	305
Clayton-with- Frickley	59	16	38	5	54	-	11
Conisborough Parks	100	98	1	1	99	-	21
Denaby	102	101	1	-	111	-	31
Edenthorpe	1150	1148	1	1	1067	210	6
Edlington	2810	2808	2	-	1379	1567	29
Fenwick	41	28	9	4	37	-	27
Hampole	65	59	5	1	67	-	23
Hickleton	41	41	-	-	49	-	3
Hooton Pagnell	69	53	16	-	69	-	7
Kirk Bramwith	54	37	12	5	49	-	30
Loversall	49	45	2	2	52	-	8
Marr	37	37	-	-	48	-	16
Melton (High)	88	88	-	-	99	-	18
Moss	72	44	26	2	74	-	34
Norton	1081	1064	15	2	1184	-	16
Owston	55	36	18	1	61	-	20
Rossington	3155	3124	31	-	3067	377	77
Sprotbrough	3109	3097	11	1	3321	248	31
Stainton	67	60	7	-	73	-	39
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	28	7	2	37	-	19
Wadworth	220	152	59	9	258	-	31
Warmsworth	1188	1188	-	-	1230	-	6
Totals	23293	22834	406	53	22824	2918	1234

Eight pails and two privies were converted to the water carriage system with the assistance of grants pursuant to S.47 of the Public Health Act 1936; a total of £356 being expended by the Council under this heading.

As mentioned in previous annual reports the Eastern Regional and the Wadworth Drainage Schemes, which are now under construction, will ultimately mean that some 75% of the remaining conservancy type of sanitary accommodation can be converted to the water carriage system.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

As in previous years, five private slaughterhouses are licensed in the area and 100% meat inspection is carried out.

As permitted by the Meat Inspection Regulations the Council make charges for meat inspection services, although under conditions obtaining in a rural district these are only token payments, as follows:

2/6d per beast.
9d per pig.
6d per sheep.

It has been noticed that since the payment system was introduced slaughterhouse occupiers are making wider claims upon the local authority's time. During the year under review the trade was given details of the amendments contained in the new Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966, which come into force on the 1st February 1967. The new Regulation 40, which will prohibit the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses after the 1st November 1968, may give some little difficulty, as the slaughterhouses in the rural area are so relatively small that the provision of power washing equipment would not be economical. It is hoped to carry out experiments with modified equipment to assist the meat traders to satisfy the Regulations.

During 1964 and 1965 some seven cases of bovine tuberculosis were found during meat inspection in the district, and reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation. It was pleasing to note that no cases occurred in the area during 1966.

During the year 2 tons 8 cwts. 2 qtrs. 7 lbs. of meat was condemned.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspections during the year:

Year		No. of animals killed		No. of inspections	
1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
100	100	100	100	100	100

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	1196	86	10	1492	427
No. inspected	1196	86	10	1492	427
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	7	3	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	67	6	4	25	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.1	10.4	40	1.7	1.6
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number infected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	8	-	-	-	-

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960.

Groups of premises covered by the above Regulations are:

Catering establishments	158
Bakehouses	10
Other food shops	248

67 of these are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the principal Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

The powder test and the alginate swabbing tests which were referred to in last year's report were continued as part of the health education drive in food hygiene. Overall results of the swabbing tests were as follows:

110 swabs of food equipment were taken from food premises, 44 of these being unsatisfactory on the arbitrary standard of less than 100 colonies per swab. Unsatisfactory samples are always followed up, washing techniques checked, advice given, and repeat samples taken. This routine has had a high degree of success.

FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

Routine food inspection proceeded throughout the year at food premises in the area; special inspections being carried out at warehouses and large multiple stores.

Altogether some 23 cwts. 29 lbs. of food were found to be unfit and surrendered voluntarily.

The bacteriological sampling of manufactured foods of meat and milk origin continued when laboratory pressures permitted, with the following results.

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>	
		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat foods	31	31	-
Cream cakes	15	13	2
Sweets	1	1	-
	—	—	—
Total	47	45	2
	==	==	=

MILK

There are two producer-retailers of raw milk in the area and during the year four samples of milk were taken for the detection of brucella organisms. The farmers concerned are particularly careful in herd control and in all cases negative tests resulted.

Several complaints of dirty milk bottles were investigated during the year and in one instance (where two unclean bottles were delivered to one consumer on one day) the Council decided to take legal

action in pursuance of Regulation 27 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

The cases were heard at a court outside the Doncaster area, and the firm concerned pleaded guilty and were fined £20 on each charge, together with costs of 5 guineas in each case.

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959.

Three licences are in force in the rural district for the manufacture of ice-cream. One of these relates to the production of "soft" ice-cream in shop premises, i.e. an ice-cream produced by the addition of water to a dry powder, followed by instant freezing. Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination, all of these being reported upon as provisional Grade 1.

127 premises in the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Once again, no hygienic problems were encountered in this type of food business.

The sale of ice-cream from mobile vehicles is now an all the year round operation, and reasonable food hygiene conditions were maintained.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The full effect of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, on residential caravans has now become operative in the area, and 1966 brought little further activity in this subject, which was once a major problem in several parishes.

The three sites which have been provided by the Council, and which provide accommodation for 89 caravans, were fully occupied throughout the year. There are also 33 private sites in the rural area, 18 of which have planning and site licence approval for only one caravan.

No major private site has been developed in the area for a considerable period and no difficulty is experienced in the control of the residential sites. The Council's Town Planning Sub-Committee normally have the opportunity of visiting all new applications for the siting of residential caravans and can see possible siting problems at first-hand. This system has worked extremely well.

The separate and more difficult problem of itinerant vans is still unsolved, although at the end of the year, following a census of these van dwellers carried out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in March 1966, the problem in South Yorkshire was being considered by a Sub-Committee of the West Riding County Council.

It is presumed, from initial enquiries, that the question of constructing special 'itinerant' sites is being closely examined; details of our own sites have been provided for basic costing. It is difficult to appreciate, however, how many of the present 'nomads' would exist on fixed sites, as the nature of their livelihood depends upon their peripatations around the area and not on residence on a fixed site.

The private refuse collection and salvage service which they carry out also necessitates a good deal of sorting and rejection, and it is difficult to see how this would fit into fixed sites which would, presumably, of economic necessity, be relatively widely spaced. As an example, one could be resident in the rural district area and yet be almost 15 miles distant from a ratepayer in another part of the rural area. Neither would the provision of fixed sites do anything to improve the standard of the moveable dwelling which is still fairly prevalent. The old "hooped wagons" are not fit for permanent residential occupation by a family and surely minimum constructional amenity standards will ultimately have to be made.

During 1966, the following zoning order was made pursuant to Section 95 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, prohibiting the siting of moveable dwellings of any kind in the area concerned:

Norton Common Lane, Norton.

Orders made in previous years cover the following sites:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Year order made</u>
Rockley Lane, Owston.	1957
Holme Lane, Owston.	1957
Bramley Lane, Braithwell.	1958
Red House Farm, Brodsworth.	1959
Common Lane, Sutton Road, Burghwallis.	1959
Marsh Lane, Barnby Dun.	1961
Mill Lane, Norton.	1962
Wood Lane, Wadworth.	1962
Tofield Lane, Wadworth.	1962
Ash Carr Lane, Moss.	1963
Hellaby Lane, Braithwell.	1964
Cadeby Rattles Lane, Cadeby.	1965
Awkley Common Lane, Awkley.	1965
Hungerhill Lane, Edenthorpe.	1965

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Apart from a moderate scheme at Adwick-on-Deerne, no major village survey was initiated during the year under review, although schemes are envisaged for Bawtry and Braithwell parishes during the next year or so.

In the remaining parishes 39 dwellings were represented as unfit under the individual unfit provisions of the Housing Act during the year; 26 demolition orders or closing orders were made, and undertakings to render fit and not to use for habitation until made fit were accepted in respect of 12. The future of one dwelling had not been decided at the end of the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

A general survey had been carried out in 1965 to ascertain the amenity position in several areas in the mining parishes which lacked

modern amenities, and during 1966 the special Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee, which had been formulated to look into the possibility of improvements, recommended the declaration of a number of improvement areas. Details of these are as follows:

Area	No. of houses	No. req'ng imp't.	First report to Housing Committee	Date of advertisement	Time and place meeting
Askern No. 1.	12	9	31. 8.66.	19. 9.66.	19.12.66.
Askern No. 2.	49	36	5.10.66.	27.10.66.	
Edlington No.1.	62	38	31. 8.66.	19. 9.66.	
Edlington No.2.	4	2	31. 8.66.	19. 9.66.	19.12.66.

In the case of Askern No. 1 area, the owners of five of the dwellings concerned gave an undertaking that they would carry out the necessary improvement works; in the remaining 4 cases, the owners have served purchase notices upon the authority and it is anticipated that the Council will accept these as part of their obligation to improve dwellings in the area, in accordance with the spirit of the Act.

In the case of Edlington No. 2 area, the Council wish to purchase all the dwellings involved and have already invited the owners concerned to negotiate. Two of the dwellings are not occupied and did not, therefore, fall within the provisions of the Act and the Council have served improvement notices in respect of the remaining two dwellings. It is still hoped that the Council will be able to acquire the properties concerned as they wish to carry out improvement schemes at these dwellings as an example to property owners in the area, showing the types of improvement which can be achieved.

Although a number of authorities have reported that there are serious administrative difficulties connected with the 1964 Act, my own Council's schemes to date have proceeded remarkably well and there are indications that the owners of larger numbers of dwellings which are covered by future schemes are already making arrangements to apply for improvement grants and carry out the improvement works following undertakings.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The number of complaints regarding noise emission appears to be gradually increasing annually, and at the end of the year the recommendations of the Wilson Committee were awaited. There is little doubt that as planning operations extend and land becomes scarcer, this problem will increase. It has been said that noise in industry is a by-product of the conversion of energy but with the development of new machinery and techniques, close control will be required to obviate the development of increased noise in certain residential areas. It has long been noted that planning permissions contain a general requirement that "there shall no undue noise emission", but what is undue noise emission? There is no minimum decibel standard which would satisfy all local residents and it, indeed, depends upon the particular reaction of the listener. Very often, the thought of a particular operation in the vicinity brings about a noise consciousness on the part of a complainant.

During the year under review complaints regarding noise were recurrent, inter alia, in respect of a power station; the use of loud-speaker equipment at night in a coal briquetting factory; stone crushing and grading equipment in a quarry; and sawmills in a series of small woodyards.

Enquiries were continued in all these cases and improvement was effected in most cases. Generally speaking, the members of the firms involved did everything practicable to obviate undue sound emission. In nearly all cases noise production was unforeseen and "trial and error" remedies were initiated.

It is appreciated that planning control is difficult, but it is felt that some stringent control should be exercised at the outset to prevent future problems, and even zoning of the possible noise production industries does not inhibit the impact of noise production upon the workers themselves; they too should be entitled to reasonable working conditions, where practicable.

OVERCROWDING.

Last year's report gave details of the overcrowding survey which had been carried out in the major parishes of the area, and this showed statutory overcrowding as below:

Parish	Overcrowded		"Saturated"
	Statutorily	Morally	
Armthorpe - N. C. B.	9	1	2
Askern - N. C. B.	10	1	4
- Private.	8	5	3
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk			
Sandall. - Private.	-	1	1
Brodsworth - Private.	-	-	1
Edlington - N. C. B.	3	2	3
- Private.	1	1	-
Norton - N. C. B.	-	-	1
Rossington - N. C. B.	1	4	2
Sprotbrough - Private.	2	5	2

It was most pleasing to learn that the Housing Committee had now recommended the construction of dwellings to obviate the above overcrowding and these schemes are being fitted into future programmes. It is felt that it will be difficult for an overcrowding programme of this size to recur in the rural district area, and the Housing Committee gave particular attention to this problem in the formation of a letting policy during the year. The relevant recommendation is as follows:

"That where it is anticipated that a bedroom deficiency will exist in the future, the tenant of the dwelling be accepted onto the list when the child or children of the family attains the age of seven years."

Where statutory overcrowding exists the various House Letting Committees are prepared to give priority rehousing wherever possible.

RENT ACT 1957

For the fifth successive year, no application pursuant to any section was received.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

a) Industrial Pollution.

As in previous years this section of the report has been used to highlight the pollution problems which exist in particular industries in the area, and which have given especial problems in the past.

i) Doloma process.

This process, which entails burning a bond of magnesium and coke in cupolas, has been a long standing problem in the area, and the alleged emission of fume affects an adjacent local authority particularly. It has been controlled by the Alkali Inspectorate since 1st April 1963 and discussions between the central inspectorate and the firm regarding restriction of fume emission are still proceeding.

ii) Low temperature carbonisation plant, Askern.

Previous reports have given progress details of the expansions and improvement programme which has been proceeding at this plant in recent years, and during the year under review no major dust or fume nuisances occurred in the area. There is little doubt that early planners sited this plant in the wrong position in relation to Askern, but it is felt that the best practicable means have been introduced, and maintained, to inhibit local air pollution problems.

iii) Char briquetting plant, Armthorpe.

This plant, which is now being constructed in duplicate, is still in the process of being commissioned and from time to time local emissions of pulverised fuel and smoke have occurred. This plant is controlled by the local Alkali Inspector and it is appreciated that from time to time, in early development stages, accidents and unforeseen happenings can occur. Unfortunately, extensive residential development has occurred nearby and complaints have not been infrequent during the year under review. The plant was originally planned to go into production in the winter of 1964/65 but a number of operational difficulties have yet to be overcome, although it is understood that there is a good prospect of production being commenced in 1967.

iv) Slurry utilisation plant, Armthorpe.

This plant is one which produces electricity for a number of collieries and has operated in the area successfully since 1963 and little problem has occurred until the year under review. Difficulties have now occurred, however, in connection with grit re-firing, wear of the boiler tubes due to abrasion; increased gas velocities; and disposal of ash. The combined result of these difficulties has been the emission of grit into the atmosphere locally and as the plant has been semi-circled by residential development local air pollution has occurred and complaints have ensued. Grit slides and wind directional readings have confirmed the source and at the end of the year the matter was being taken up with the Coal Board.

With the exception of the last named installation, the above plant are processes which are registered pursuant to the Alkali Acts and co-operation with the Alkali Inspectorate continued to be harmonious and effective throughout the year. It would appear that the area has no major industrial pollution which is not in the process of being solved.

Five notifications of new furnaces were received during the year in accordance with S. 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The loop-hole of Section 10, which excludes the application of this section to offices, shops, and residential premises, appears to be extended (by reason of Section 71 of the Public Health Act 1936) to include educational buildings, and although the new Building Regulations may assist in controlling the height of certain of these premises, the effect on, say, school premises, is still nebulous and it would not appear that there is any major control over chimney heights at school premises. The department's general experience is that the architect designs a school aesthetically and in most cases tends to restrict chimney heights to levels below the minima which would result following calculations in accordance with the Ministry's memoranda on this matter. It is appreciated that, in some cases, policy may determine his choice of fuel, but it is felt that the tendency is to design chimneys at too low a level for the accepted dispersion standards.

Towards the end of the year observations commenced on the 79 "industrial" chimneys which are scattered throughout the rural district area and the question of improvement of what is probably the last remaining hand-fired boiler was taken up with the owners concerned.

b) Domestic pollution.

This problem has been the subject of a number of reports to the Council during the past few years and as stated previously, although the district is not in a "black area" (based on the map delineating high pollution centres in Cmnd. Paper 9011 of 1953), it is a fact that half of the population in the district live in parishes which have close ties with the adjacent collieries and hence the issue of miners' concessionary coal has tended to retard domestic smoke control during the past few years. The Council feel that the economy of the whole area is closely allied to the future of the mining industry and many of the workers in the industry remember only too clearly past labour problems in times of depression. As a result, and failing the declaration of a national fuel policy which would give some safeguard to the mining industry, many members of the Council regard the development of oil, gas, and electricity (the latter based on future nuclear development), as being a threat to the employment position in the area, unless suitable alternative employment can be produced for any miners who might in the future be displaced from their present jobs.

This economic concern may seem far from the realms of domestic smoke control, but it would be idle to write a report of this kind and not pinpoint the fears of many who live in mining areas.

On the other side of the coin, the report of the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council contains the following salient paragraphs:

....."The distribution of the sources of air pollution in the region obviously depends on the pattern of settlement, and is influenced by such factors as housing density, the presence of particular forms of industry and the characteristics of the fuel used. The traditional open fire, burning bituminous coal in high density housing areas, tends to produce very high levels of pollution. The West Riding conurbation, the Yorkshire Coalfield and South Yorkshire contain the great majority of the houses in the region, together with much coal-burning industry. Moreover, the amount of sulphur in the coal produced by the Yorkshire Coalfield is greater than in that mined anywhere else in the country except the north-west, and is significantly greater than in that mined in South Wales and Scotland; the amount of smoke-producing volatile matter in Yorkshire coal is also high. In the absence of smoke control measures, therefore, the total effect in the densely populated parts of the West Riding, is to produce an extremely high level of air pollution which constitutes a major environmental disadvantage.

..... Fortunately the environment has improved greatly in recent years in many, but not all, parts of the region, but the poor health of many adults today is partly the result of the adverse social and physical environment encountered in childhood, especially during the depression. The medical evidence for improving housing standards and reducing air pollution therefore reinforces the other arguments put forward for environmental improvement in the region.

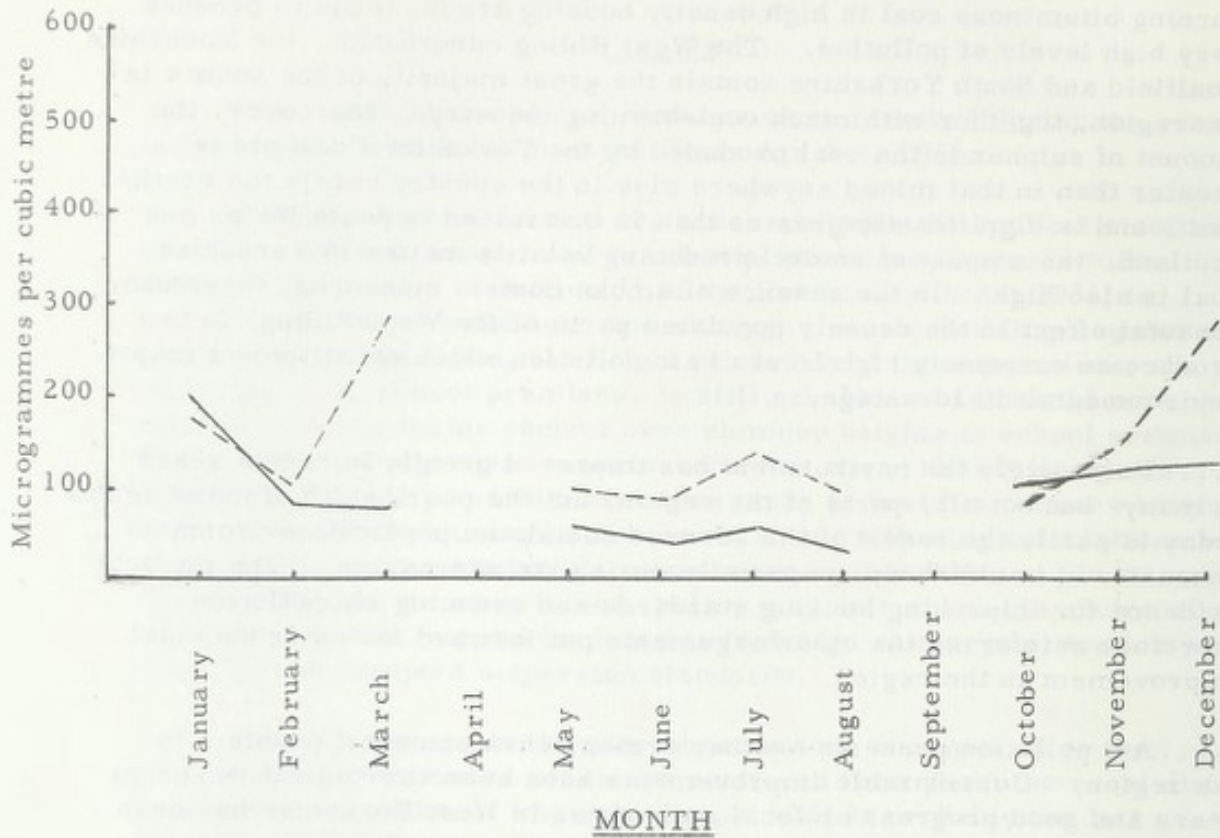
..... Air pollution presents another serious environmental problem in the region. Considerable improvements have been carried out in recent years and good progress by local authorities in West Yorkshire has been made in establishing smoke control areas. Further vigorous action is necessary in some parts of the West Riding, particularly in the Yorkshire Coalfield."

A vicious circle is, therefore, created, but it is felt there will be little advancement in the reduction of domestic air pollution until prospects for long term permanent employment in the area are satisfied.

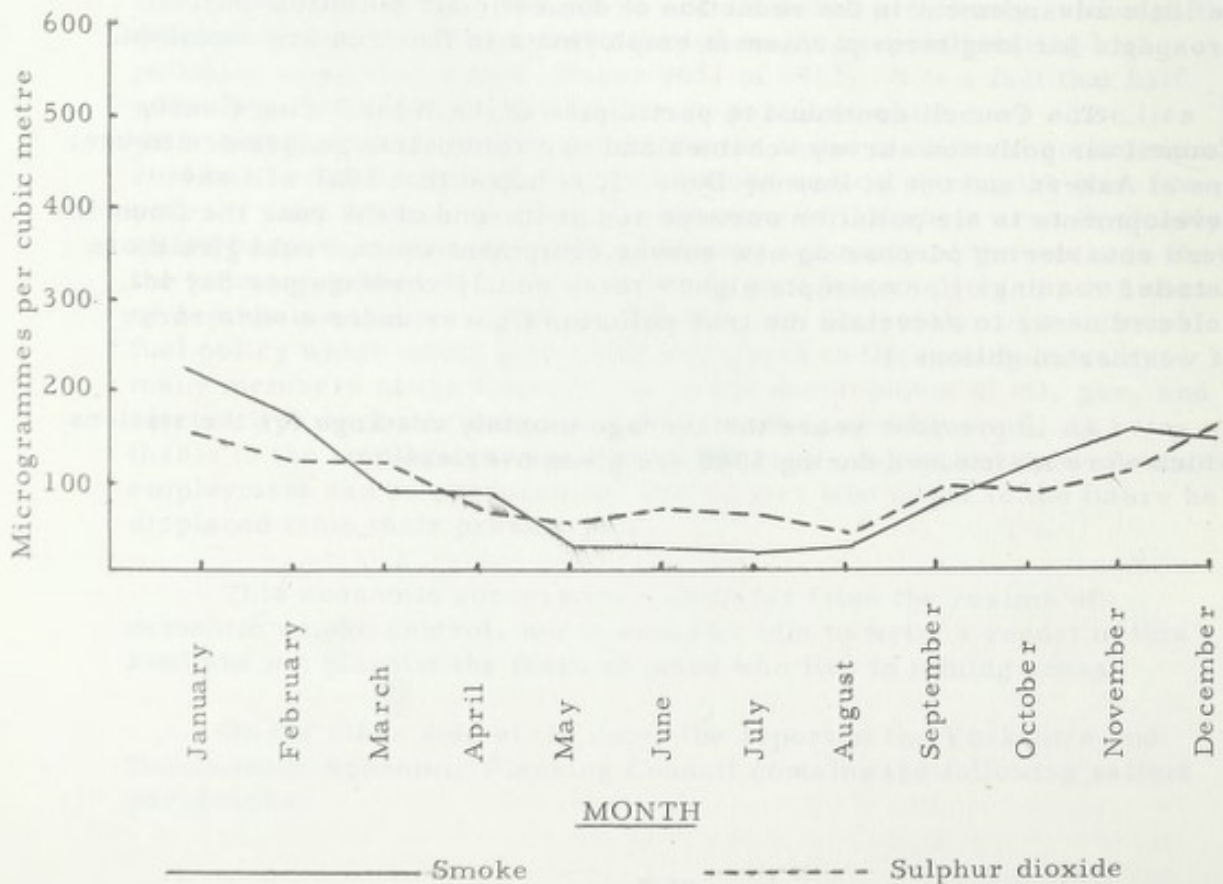
The Council continued to participate in the West Riding County Council air pollution survey schemes and two volumetric gauges are in use; one at Askern and one at Barnby Dun. It is hoped that 1967 will see developments in air pollution surveys and at the end of the year the Council were considering purchasing new survey equipment which would give more detailed readings (for example eight - three hourly readings per day in selected areas to ascertain the true pollution figures under a wide range of weather conditions.)

As in previous years the average monthly readings for the stations which were maintained during 1966 are given overleaf:

ASKERN - 1966



BARNBY DUN - 1966

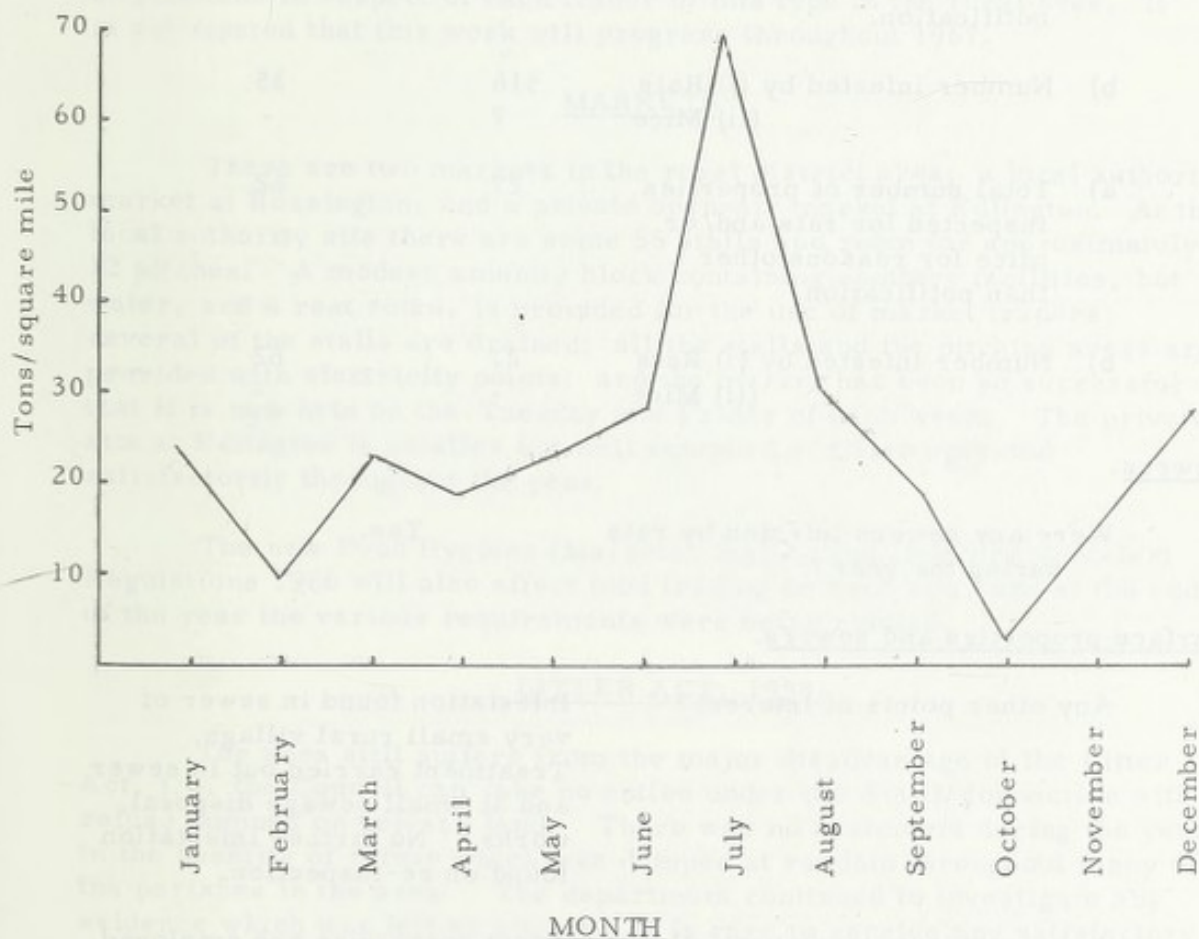


c) Atmospheric pollution records.

The use of the deposit gauge at Askern was continued throughout the year and the monthly results are shown in the graph outlined below:

Askern Deposit Gauge

Average Monthly Deposit Figures



The average monthly deposit figure for the year was 23.0 tons/sq. mile, compared with 28.809 tons/sq. mile for 1965.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry was as follows:

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
<u>Properties other than sewers.</u>			
1.	Number of properties in district.	25366	736
2.	a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	523	35
	b) Number infested by (i) Rats	516	35
	(ii) Mice	7	-
3.	a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	27	62
	b) Number infested by (i) Rats	27	62
	(ii) Mice	-	-

Sewers.

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 4. | Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? | Yes. |
|----|--|------|

Surface properties and sewers.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 5. | Any other points of interest ? | Infestation found in sewer of very small rural village. Treatment carried out in sewer and at small sewage disposal works. No further infestation found on re-inspection. |
|----|--------------------------------|---|

As in previous years two full time rodent operatives are employed by the Council. In addition to control work on local authority properties, e.g. sewage works, refuse disposal tips, and other areas which are similarly attractive to rodents, some 45 contracts are held with farmers within the rural area and quarterly visits and treatments, together with any necessary interim visits, are carried out on an annual contract basis. Control work is also carried out at an adjacent local authority (Tickhill Urban District Council) as in previous years.

There has been no evidence in the area of warfarin resistance, but rodent control work in a large rural area of this kind is always difficult because of the large number of agricultural holdings. Cover is freely available; there are a number of waterways and dykes, and generous accessibility of food. Although it is safe to say that the rat is not increasing in numbers in the district, it is not reducing in numbers to the extent wished, and two operatives with their present volume of work and restricted equipment cannot be expected to cope adequately with this problem. New rodent control techniques and applications are now available and a full report on this subject will be given to the Public Health Committee during 1967, with a view to strengthening the service.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Section 76. Food hawkers.

This method of trading is still increasing, and at the end of the year some 136 food hawkers were licensed in accordance with the above Section. 75 of these operated from premises within the rural district area. The new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 came into operation on the 1st January 1967 and this is resulting in an extensive drive to implement the provisions of these Regulations in respect of each trader of this type in the rural area. It is anticipated that this work will progress throughout 1967.

MARKETS

There are two markets in the rural district area; a local authority market at Rossington, and a private open-air market at Edlington. At the local authority site there are some 55 stalls and room for approximately 12 pitches. A modern amenity block containing sanitary facilities, hot water, and a rest room, is provided for the use of market traders; several of the stalls are drained; all the stalls and the pitching areas are provided with electricity points; and the market has been so successful that it is now held on the Tuesday and Friday of each week. The private site at Edlington is smaller but well equipped and also operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

The new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 will also affect food trading on each site, and at the end of the year the various requirements were being studied.

LITTER ACT, 1958.

The area still suffers from the major disadvantage of the Litter Act, i.e. the Council can take no action under the Act in connection with refuse dumped on private land. There was no abatement during the year in the quantity of refuse which was dumped at random throughout many of the parishes in the area. The department continued to investigate any evidence which was left on site, but it is rare to receive any satisfactory explanation from the persons involved. In most cases it was alleged that the refuse had been given to an itinerant collector. In view of the generally high standard of refuse collection services now provided by local authorities, is it not time that the public at large availed themselves of their local authority services only? Have we room in this modern age for private refuse collectors and "tatters", who, according to many statements, merely transfer the problem of unwanted material from a rear yard to a green lane?

As in 1965, a special "Clean Up" day was held, and on this occasion the Committee decided to invite other adjacent authorities to participate in a regional scheme to offer a service to the whole area. I am delighted to report that this was a tremendous success and was given considerable publicity by the local press, who were most helpful in arousing public interest in this subject. As in previous years, a special sweep was held to clear up the green lanes and rural verges, and special domestic collections and access to the Council's refuse tips by the public at large were also arranged. Altogether, some 58 tons of dumped refuse were collected during the day, and for a few weeks in May the rural scene was visible at its best. Regrettably, dumping was again prevalent as the year proceeded.

Following the clean-up drive, the Council wrote to the Keep Britain Tidy Group and invited them to consider initiating a National Clean Up Week on similar lines to the National Rat Week which was held in the 1930's. From this small beginning, rodent control work developed into its present service, and local authority cleansing services will probably have to expand even further if we wish to retain the heritage of our green and pleasant land.

REMOVAL OF VEHICLES (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS, 1961.

In the early part of the year a scheme was created, with the co-operation of a number of local motor vehicle dismantling firms, to provide an avenue of disposal for abandoned vehicles and also for worn out vehicles owned by local ratepayers.

With respect to abandoned vehicles, discussions were held with the West Riding Police and it was decided to leave the disposal arrangements entirely with this Council; this scheme worked very effectively throughout the year. In all, the department arranged for the removal of almost 100 abandoned vehicles, some 19 of these being scrapped by the Council through their disposal contractors. Very little cost was incurred by the authority and it was felt that speedy action tended to prevent a build-up of abandoned vehicles which is evident in a number of parts of the country.

Very little advantage was taken of the Council's scheme for the disposal of worn out vehicles, although this was widely publicised and a poster was prepared by the department for display in post offices, clubs, and village centres. It is pleasing to report that the Working Party of the West Riding County Council, drawn up to consider Circular 8/65 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, decided to recommend the scheme operated by the Rural District Council as a model for all authorities in the West Riding.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The greater part of the year's activities under this Act related to follow-up visits following the intensive general inspections which had been carried out since the commencement of the Act. It is considered that O. S. R. 14 may not give an entirely clear pattern of departmental activities. Although statistics by themselves may not convey a true picture, it is always interesting to know which premises actually complied with the Act or Regulations at a given time, and it is felt that this applies particularly to new legislation. As an example, only three premises were registered during the year and only 11 general inspections were carried out. No fewer than 111 re-visits were made, however, and this showed that, at the end of the year, compliance figures were as follows:

Number now complying with the Act.	139
Number now complying except for lighting.	70
Number not yet complying with the Act.	<u>101</u>
Total	<u>310</u>

It is felt that there is now a 100% registration throughout the district and particular attention is paid to the scrutiny of all plans deposited with this authority to ascertain whether any premises may ultimately be covered by the provisions of this Act. A number of queries have been forwarded to

architects and shop developers to clarify points and to acquaint them with the general requirements of the Act in order that the premises are adequate from the commencement of occupation.

The department continued to recommend the lighting standards which are suggested by the Illuminating Engineering Society. It is felt that these are of a relatively high standard and, in the absence of specific regulations, should serve as a good working medium.

Details of registrations and general inspections are as follows:

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices.	1	41	3
Retail shops.	1	218	1
Wholesale shops	1.	7	1
warehouses.			
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	-	41	6
Fuel storage depots.	-	3	-
Totals	3	310	11

An analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace is as follows:

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices.	200
Retail shops.	630
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	17
Catering establishments open to the public.	109
Canteens.	-
Fuel storage depots.	6
Total	962
Total Males	344
Total Females	618

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT, 1964.

This Act came into operation on 1st April 1965 and requires scrap metal dealers to register with local authorities and also legislates for the keeping of various records for police inspection.

At the end of 1966, 23 traders had registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and details of all registered traders are forwarded to the police and to the local planning officer.

The Council have implemented Section 27 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1964, and this section has been in force in this area since 1st April 1965. The general effect of this section is that dark smoke shall not be emitted from any industrial premises, and the section is of particular help in dealing with the reclamation of scrap metal involving the burning of vehicles, cable, and similar materials. The section was used informally throughout the year with success.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As the Registrar General's population figures indicate, the area continues to expand, and the general cleansing task is as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Services</u>
Dustbins.	22,824	Weekly.
Paper sacks.	2,918	Weekly.
Pail closets.	406	Weekly.
Privies.	53)	4/6 weeks approximately, but variable according to circumstances.
Cesspools.	1,234)	
Bulk containers.	165	Weekly.

During 1966, great strides were made in the Council's Eastern Regional Drainage Scheme which covers the Cantley, Auckley, Blaxton, Branton, and Rossington area, and over the next 18 months the numbers of pails, privies and cesspools will be further reduced when the scheme is finally completed.

The use of bulk containers in the area was further extended, and in these days of ever rising costs, it was pleasing to note that the Council reduced their bulk container hire service charge to £12 per annum per container. The department tendered competitively for the collection of non-domestic refuse from an adjacent R. A. F. station and produced a scheme which reduced the task of emptying 1,000 bin equivalent on five days a week to the servicing of 82 bulk containers once per week. The use of bulk containers in the West Riding educational service also progressed.

DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION.

The fleet strength at the end of the year was as follows:

Four Pakamatic compression vehicles with bulk container hoist.	35 cu. yd.
Three fore and aft tippers.	18/25 cu. yd.
Two fore and aft tippers	12/18 cu. yd.
One side loader.	15 cu. yd.
One side loader.	7 cu. yd.

The vehicles detailed above include two reserve vehicles which are utilised for maintenance and break-down replacements. During the year, the rural district was reduced to nine major collection rounds; two runs being merged into one because of the increasing vehicle capacities. In all, 20 drivers and 55 loaders were employed throughout the year.

The Council continued to accept responsibility for the provision of refuse containers to domestic premises in the rural district area, and during the year nearly 2,500 bins were issued in respect of new dwellings and to replace worn-out bins in existing premises.

The paper sack system was further extended at Armthorpe. This was done partly to extend the hygienic benefits of this scheme to a further parish, and partly to reduce the work load in a parish which continues to expand rapidly. As a result of the introduction of 321 paper sack units to this area the round was reduced to a level which could be dealt with in a 40 hour week utilising the same staff. At long last, the department has found a suitable paper sack unit which is fully guarded against the possibility of animal attack, and is reasonably priced, and all future extensions should be based on this unit. There is little doubt that the paper sack system has been a success in the area and the time is rapidly approaching when a decision should be able to be taken regarding major extensions of this scheme. It is particularly interesting to note that if a ratepayer moves from a parish which was previously covered by a paper sack scheme and reverts to a galvanised refuse container, there is an immediate request for an extension of the paper sack scheme to the dwelling concerned. Obviously, the scheme cannot be developed sporadically along these lines, but it is felt that it could be extended to cover complete refuse collection runs, and schemes of this type are now being prepared.

An experiment was also commenced in Barnby Dun utilising $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. plastic containers and these worked well; the initial fears of fire damage not being realised in the small scheme of approximately 50 units. Unfortunately, at this stage, however, the price of the plastic bin is still relatively high, otherwise it would warrant an even more extensive trial in a parish where miners' concessionary coal did not predominate.

National statistics show that during the last year the volume of domestic refuse has increased by approximately 6%. There seems but little doubt that this trend will continue in this relatively affluent society and with modern packaging trends. On the issue of bulk alone, the day of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. container is drawing to a close and this position will intensify as clean air schemes develop and the householder finds there is no avenue of burning certain refuse. With the paper sack scheme it is a relatively easy matter to extend the capacity of the container to at least $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft., utilising the same paper sack unit, and this matter is being watched closely in the parishes concerned.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

During the year under review the refuse disposal tips were further consolidated; the use of the tip at Brodsworth being discontinued. This reduced the tips to four in number, situated at Edlington, Rossington, Armthorpe, and Askern. Efforts are now being made to secure further tipping sites for use over the next 10 years or so as the sites at Edlington

and Rossington are now fast nearing completion. Disposal is still carried out by tractor shovel, which visits each tip every alternate day for the purposes of levelling, consolidating, and sealing. Difficulties are still experienced due to the remoteness of the tips and the easy access by "invaders". Although during the year the department had considerable police help, no fewer than seven were prosecuted for trespass on the tips in contravention of Section 76 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936. It was found to be impossible to prevent the use of the sites by unauthorised persons. There is considerable public attention being attracted towards refuse disposal at the present time and the Government Working Party on Refuse Disposal is now collecting evidence. It has been repeatedly stressed in recent years that increased spending will be required in the field of refuse disposal: it is envisaged that a further tractor shovel would be required to effect complete controlled tipping in accordance with previous Ministry recommendations, and greatly increased expenditure will be required to securely fence the tips to exclude against unauthorised intruders. For the last published returns, the average cost of disposal per ton of refuse was 1/6d, which is much lower than the average for rural districts throughout Britain of 6/6d per ton.

One difficulty in the eastern part of the area, where a new tip is urgently required, is that thousands of acres are embraced in the water collection zones of the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board, being situated in the bunter sandstone, and consequently it is not possible to reclaim many of the disused gravel pits in this area.

SALVAGE

303 tons 12 cwts. of fibreboard, and 48 tons 19 cwts. of mixed paper were baled and disposed of by contract during the year, giving a total income of £2,965.16. 7. All manual employees in the Cleansing Department participate in the bonus scheme, and bonuses varied from £15.11. 5. to £3. 2. 4., dependent upon actual participation in salvage work; a total of £624. 8. 9. being distributed.

Regrettably, this, the first year of the new paper salvage system did not bring the rewards which we anticipated. This was due to a number of factors: a) the non-delivery of the trailers until October, although they were ordered in April; b) personnel difficulties at peak times of the year; and c) and apparent apathy in certain quarters in segregating salvage and bringing it back to the depot.

The previous bonus system was on a sliding scale, gradually increasing according to the amount of salvage which was brought in, but this produced a difficulty inasmuch as in times of low salvage yields the higher percentages were not reached, and as the low yields were sometimes due to operational circumstances, not to non-effort on the part of the men, it was felt that a flat rate of 25% of all income would be a more equitable scheme. This is to be operated during the forthcoming year. Economic restrictions have had a dampening effect on the salvage disposal market and a strong incentive will be needed to bolster this service.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

At the end of the year, six cesspool emptiers were in commission, as follows:

<u>Year first registered</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1952	LWW 535	800 galls.
1956	RYG 530	800 galls.
1959	XYG 858	800 galls.
1961	5746 WY	1,100 galls.
1962	370 CWR	1,500 galls.
1964	BWR 107B	1,500 galls.

The 1952 vehicle has performed yeoman service during its lifetime, but is now awaiting replacement, a new 1,500 gallon tanker being on order for delivery in spring 1967.

During 1966 12,788,400 gallons of sewage were removed from cesspools in the district and transported some 88,875 miles for lagoon disposal on refuse tips or sewage works. Arrangements are being made, however, to dispose of an increasing volume of cesspool contents into sewage works and with the closure of Marr tip this became imperative in the western part of the area.

Fortunately, through the kind co-operation of Conisborough Urban District Council, and Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council, arrangements were made to dispose of cesspool contents into their respective sewerage systems on a treatment repayment basis, and this has been of immense value to this authority.

Enquiries are still made in the department regarding the general application of the cesspool emptying service, and the paragraph below, which is again taken from last year's report, is intended to background the position of the cleansing service at the present time:

"The bulk of the cesspool emptying problems is caused by the inadequate and defective condition of many of the older cesspools in the district. The Council have accepted the responsibility of dealing with this service as a rate charge and no extra payment is levied from house occupiers as is often found in other areas. A number of the cesspools are only 800 gallons in capacity and also admit surface water; as these tanks are in areas which are to be drained by mains extensions it is difficult to request the owners to improve their existing cesspools but many occupiers do expect a weekly service as a routine. In times of heavy rainfall up to 50 requests may be received in the department in one morning and at these times the service becomes an emergency service and routine emptying is discontinued until the difficult cases are dealt with. In these circumstances, a rota service is not always practicable but the department always aims at attending to emergency cases within 24 to 48 hours, and indeed unless the present fleet were trebled it is difficult to see how the service can be improved."

WOODWORM INFESTATION

There was very little activity under this heading during the year under review as the four-year programme which covered almost the whole of the Council's pre-war dwellings was completed in 1965. It is pleasing to report, however, that a number of re-inspections were made, and up to the present time no case of re-infestation has been observed.

STAFF

Once again, with the exception of one retirement, the department was fortunate in retaining the same staff throughout the year under review, every post in the Council's establishment of Chief, Deputy, and five Additional Inspectors, being filled. It has been found that the formation of certain specialist posts, namely Housing, Clean Air, and Food Hygiene and Inspection, has allowed young, enthusiastic inspectors to introduce more initiative into their work, and these posts were created permanently by the Public Health Committee in April 1966. It is hoped to gradually extend the scope of work under each section.

The Council continued to participate in the national training scheme for public health inspectors, and the first trainee, who qualified in mid-summer, was appointed to the vacancy which occurred in November when Mr. E. K. Smith, Additional Public Health Inspector, retired following 34 years faithful and zealous service to this authority.

I have to express my thanks again to Dr. Ferguson for his constant advice and help, and to all members of the staff for their enthusiasm and endeavour throughout the year.

It continues to be a pleasure to serve Doncaster Rural District Council and I would again record my appreciation of the interest and direction of the Public Health Committee throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. DURANT

Chief Public Health Inspector

May 1967.

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