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I




**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE HEALTH OF  
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR  
1971**

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

**R. Stalker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.**

**R. Durant, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.**



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## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

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

Public Health Department,  
Nether Hall,  
Doncaster.

June 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present my fifth Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the Doncaster Rural District. It is presented along with the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector in order to give an overall view of health and environmental conditions in the district, and I hope that in future years it will, with its predecessors, provide much useful information on the changing environment and pattern of illness in this district.

The year was not marked by any epidemics and the influenza expected in the last quarter of the year and the first few months of 1972 did not occur to any great extent.

There were several dramatic events in 1971 - in February whilst we watched, for the first time, colour television pictures live by satellite from the moon and Pacific Ocean we found ourselves unable to send a letter or make a trunk phone call because of a postal workers' strike.

In April the Children's and Welfare Department of the local authorities were amalgamated into the new Social Services Department which also took into their embrace several responsibilities which were hitherto the duty of the Health Departments. Since the formation of these new departments many difficulties have been encountered by them, in particular they have an acute shortage of trained staff. Sir Frederick Seeböhm who was Chairman of the Committee presenting the report advocating the formation of these large departments has since admitted that there was too much haste in their formation and that pilot experiments with these new departments would have been valuable.

In the following month of May there was the publication of the White Paper on the Re-organisation of Local Government and the Consultative Document on the Re-organisation of the National Health Service which foretell the momentous changes which are to take place on 1st April 1974. Though much time consuming and thought provoking work has been done to lay down a new management structure for these services a great deal of intensive preparation remains if administrative chaos and confusion is to be avoided in 1974. As a result of these changes this is the third last Annual Report presented by your Medical Officer for in April 1974 the post will no longer exist and medical advice on environmental matters will probably be given by a "community physician" employed by the Area Health Authority. Fortunately in this area the Health Authority and the new Metropolitan District will have the same boundaries, which should foster closer working relationships between Health services and those services provided by the local authority, which have an important bearing on health and well-being, such as housing and community care of children, aged, sick and disabled.

There have been no stirring changes in the vital statistics of the district for 1971. The infant mortality is still higher than is wished but I can see no way of reducing this figure rapidly though measures are already being taken to improve the ante-natal care which is an important factor in perinatal mortality. In this sphere the domiciliary midwife still has an important role, even though she has few home confinements.



The problem of drug addiction has increased steadily in the last few years, particularly in the use of soft drugs among the young people in this country. This district is no exception and a Drugs Abuse Liaison Committee meets regularly in Doncaster to discuss possible means of combatting the drugs menace.

I have included in the Annual Report for the first time a table giving numbers of persons treated for Venereal Disease. These infections have increased slightly in the last two or three years, particularly gonorrhoea, which is surprising for it is a disease that responds rapidly to modern treatment and ought to have been almost eliminated from this country. Most cases of Venereal Disease still occur in the age group 25 years and over.

Once again I must finish my report by thanking Mr. Durant, the staff of the Health Department, Mr. Vallance and the staff of the Divisional Health Department, for tackling an increasing load of work during the year and performing it with competence and good humour, thus making my task lighter and enjoyable.

Finally, I must thank you, Mr. Chairman and the members of the Council, for the interest shown in my reports and your encouragement, which has made my duties to the Council both a pleasure and a privilege.

Yours faithfully,

R. STALKER

Medical Officer of Health

# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

YEAR 1971

## Chairman of the Council

Cr. J. Brown

## Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. H. W. Birchall

## Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. J. Dainty

## Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. H. Mann

## Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr. E. L. Adams.	Cr. H. Mann.
Cr. R. Ashton.	Cr. Mrs. P. Marklew, J. P.
Cr. H. T. Birchall.	Cr. K. G. Metcalfe.
Cr. Mrs. C. Bower, J. P.	Cr. R. W. Millington, J. P.
Cr. J. Boyle.	Cr. P. Moran.
Cr. Mrs. E. J. Bracewell.	Cty. Ald. W. A. Morris.
Cr. T. S. Bradbury, J. P.	Cr. P. B. O'Grady.
Cr. Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite, J. P.	Cr. H. E. Oldfield.
Cr. J. Brown.	Cr. H. Phillips.
Cr. G. T. Buckenham.	Cr. Mrs. M. Pring.
Cr. E. H. Clark.	Cr. A. Reynolds.
Cr. F. Cross.	Cr. Mrs. D. J. P. Riley.
Cr. J. Dainty.	Cr. D. Robinson.
Cr. J. H. Dixon.	Cr. E. L. Robinson.
Cr. Mrs. M. A. Durdy.	Cr. Mrs. C. A. Sarjantson.
Cr. G. Evans.	Cr. T. W. Scales.
Cr. R. W. Gillies, J. P.	Cr. H. Schofield.
Cr. W. R. Gillies.	Cr. Mrs. M. J. Shepherd.
Cr. D. Glover.	Cr. E. L. Simm.
Cr. R. V. Grainger.	Cr. S. Slack.
Cr. A. Grimson.	Cr. Miss M. Sorby.
Cr. Mrs. L. Hatter, J. P.	Cr. C. W. Starsmore.
Cr. Mrs. M. R. Hemsley, J. P.	Cr. G. Stretton.
Cr. G. T. Henson.	Cr. M. Thompson, B. E. M., J. P.
Cr. L. Jones, J. P.	Cr. L. Tomlinson.
Cr. T. Kelly, B. E. M.	Cr. A. Weston.
Cr. E. Kirkland.	Cr. J. H. S. Wilkinson, J. P.
Cr. T. V. Lawson.	Cr. Mrs. N. Wilson, J. P.
Cr. C. T. Ledger.	Cr. T. H. Windle.
Cr. Rev. F. J. Mace.	Cty. Ald. J. Yorke.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health

R. STALKER, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J. A. BEAL, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H.

### 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., A. M. Inst. P. C.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing in Public Cleansing Science.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors

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., A. M. Inst. P. C.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing in Public Cleansing Science.

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., A. M. Inst. P. C.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing in Public Cleansing Science.

M. BRADLEY, M. A. P. H. I.

Honours Degree in Environmental Health.

Chief Clerks

J. A. HICKLING (General).

G. W. CHESTERTON (Cleansing).

Secretary/Typist

MISS J. STAPLES.

Clerk/Typist

MISS M. E. HUNTER.

Clerks

MRS. A. BUCKLEY.

MRS. J. PATERSON.

MISS G. BENNETT.

MISS B. A. MOSS.

Public Cleansing Foreman

G. BUCKLEY.

Transport Clerk

J. P. PERCIVAL.

Student Public Health Inspector

J. T. MEE.

Technical Assistant

W. FREEMAN.

## DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

### Divisional Medical Officer

DR. R. STALKER

### Senior Departmental Medical Officer

DR. J. A. BEAL

### Departmental Medical Officer

DR. E. R. M. HARVEY

### Psychiatrist

DR. S. HOYES

### Psychologist

MR. P. W. ATKINSON

### Clerk

MRS. M. HARPER

### Divisional Nursing Officer

MISS D. M. E. GOLDTHORPE

### First Line Managers

MRS. I. E. MILNES (Health Visiting)

MRS. J. HAIGH (Health Visiting)

MRS. M. COLE (Home Nursing)

MISS H. W. BAMBER (Midwifery)

### Health Visitors

MISS E. KENDELL)

MRS. C. BANKHEAD)

MRS. M. HOPKINSON

MISS A. MEEK

MRS. C. PARRY

MISS M. MUSTY

MRS. A. F. CLAMP

MRS. R. E. MC. CROHAN

MRS. I. GYMER

MRS. B. STAFFORD

MISS D. FULLWOOD

MISS J. V. WARD

ARMTHORPE

BRODSWORTH AND SCAWSBY

BAWTRY, FINNINGLEY AND

TICKHILL

WARMSWORTH AND EDLINGTON

SPROTBROUGH

ROSSINGTON

ROSSINGTON (part time)

ROSSINGTON (part time)

KIRK SANDALL

ASKERN

CAMPSALL



#### Assistant to Health Visitors

MRS. M. GREEN  
MRS. R. B. CLAXTON  
MRS. L. WHEELIKER  
MRS. J. MEESON  
MRS. E. TOPHAM

SCAWSBY  
SCHOOL NURSE (part time)  
EDLINGTON  
EDLINGTON (part time)  
ROSSINGTON

#### Midwives

##### Relief

MISS W. GOODSON, 34 Hawthorn Grove, Bentley (Tel. Doncaster 54455)  
MRS. A. LOFTAS, 60 Jossey Lane, Scawthorpe (Tel. Doncaster 4251)

#### Domiciliary Midwives

NURSE G. SECKER, 15 Lynden Avenue, Adwick-le-Street (Tel. Adwick 3628)  
NURSE J. ANDREWS, 43 Sherwood Avenue, Askern (Tel. Askern 429)  
NURSE L. M. ASHTON, 34 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry (Tel. Doncaster 710685)  
NURSE F. WILKINSON, 1 Park Drive, Campsall (Tel. Askern 340) (Relief)  
NURSE B. F. WRIGHT, Glebe House, Barnburgh (Tel. Goldthorpe 2150)  
NURSE V. OUTRAM, Sandall House, Barton Lane, Armthorpe  
(Tel. Armthorpe 645)  
NURSE D. SOUIRES, 11 Loxley Avenue, Conisbrough (Tel. Conisbrough 3455)

#### District Nurses

NURSE M. DARLEY, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 853188)  
NURSE D. PYLE, 18 Oversley Road, Wheatley, Doncaster (Tel. Doncaster 3687)  
NURSE V. G. A. KING, 88 Norman Crescent, Sunnyfields (Tel. Doncaster 67835)  
MRS. D. SEDGEWICK, Hillscroft Crescent, Blaxton (Tel. Finningley 398)  
NURSE D. GILBERT, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall (Tel. Doncaster 882314)  
NURSE S. SHEEHAN, 22 George Street, Highgate, Goldthorpe (Tel. Goldthorpe 3232)  
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 L. M. CORKILL, 10 Windmill Drive, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 852591)  
NURSE J. BIRCHALL, 18 Kirkstall Close, Scawsby (Tel. Doncaster 68913)  
NURSE G. A. PENDLETON, 6 Lobelia Crescent, Kirk Sandall (Tel. Doncaster 882536) (Relief)  
NURSE S. DOWNS, 25 Wroxham Way, Cusworth Lane, Doncaster.  
(Tel. Doncaster 61820) (Relief)  
NURSE M. SATTERLY, The Rectory, Adwick-le-Street (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 3224). (Part time relief)

#### Home Help Organiser

MRS. A. P. SMITH (To 30th June - to Social Services 1st July)



Assistant Home Help Organisers

MRS. R. HOLDSWORTH (To 30th June - to Social Services 1st July)

MRS. B. A. ASBERY (To 30th June - to Social Services 1st July)

Social Worker at Child Guidance Clinic

MRS. M. WILLOWS (transferred to Social Services 1st April)

Speech Therapist

MISS M. E. BROMLEY (part time)

Mental Welfare Officers (transferred to Social Services 1st April)

MR. F. PEACOCK (Tel. Doncaster 710753)

MR. F. L. JOHNSON (Tel. Doncaster 882659)

MR. D. BIRD (Tel. Rossington 609)

MR. D. GARNER (Tel. Doncaster 883997)

Divisional Administrative Officer

MR. C. W. VALLANCE

Senior Clerk

MR. M. L. AUSTIN

Clerks

MR. D. HUDSON

MR. D. GILBERTHORPE

MRS. E. STEVENSON

MRS. B. CANNON

MRS. J. HOLMES

MRS. E. BAYES

MISS H. CHERRY

MRS. O. WHEATLEY

MRS. F. WARREN

MRS. M. PENNYCOOK

MISS C. BROOKS

# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

## ANNUAL REPORT

### ON THE

### HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1971

#### Section A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	75,086 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid-year 1971	81,060
Number of inhabited houses	26,440
Rateable value (1.4.1972)	£ 2,774,697
Sum represented by a 1p rate	£27,048
Height above sea level: Highest	490 ft.
Lowest	6 ft.

## SECTION A

### EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS (Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)

#### BIRTHS

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total Number		1536	1498
Birth Rate per 1,000 population		18.9	18.4
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)		16.6	16.2
Birth Rate for England and Wales		16.0	16.0
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births	5.0		7.0
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births for England and Wales	8.0		Not available

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	785	671	1456
Illegitimate	47	33	80

	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total Number		18	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		12.0	11.0
Rate for England and Wales		12.0	13.0

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	9	7	16
Illegitimate	1	1	2

	<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total Births (Live and Still)		1554	1515

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	794	678	1472
Illegitimate	48	34	82

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Deaths	38	38
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	25	25
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24	27



	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	38.0	10.0	
Death Rate for England and Wales	18.0	18.0	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	24	11	35
Illegitimate	2	1	3

### 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>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Deaths	25	24
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	16.0	16.0
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.0	12.0

### 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>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Deaths	22	19
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	14.0	13.0
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births for England and Wales	10.0	Not available

### 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>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Deaths	40	36
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	26.0	24.0
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births for England and Wales	22.0	Not available

### MATERNAL DEATHS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Maternal Deaths (including abortions)	-	-
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-

The number of births in the district rose in 1971 for the second successive year contrary to the national trend which has shown a falling birth rate throughout the country, but the illegitimate births showed a marked fall. This fall in illegitimacy could be due to the working of the Abortion Act or to a greater awareness and availability of contraceptive measures. The infant mortality rates, neonatal, early neonatal and perinatal mortality rates all remain the same as in the previous year and higher than the national average. The small sub committee formed in 1971 is in the middle of a pilot survey to note the outstanding causes of these higher rates and from information gained it is hoped to do a fuller investigation of these high mortality rates which are common to the whole of South Yorkshire. The high perinatal and early neonatal rates are largely due to congenital abnormalities and prematurity and further investigation will be required before factors causing these emerge and so enable action to be taken to reduce these high rates. There were again this year no deaths of women in pregnancy or childbirth.

#### BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1971

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England and Wales
Crude Birth per 1,000 population	18.9	17.4	17.0	16.0
Adjusted Birth, do.	16.6	16.9	17.2	*
Crude Death, do.	8.4	10.1	11.4	11.6
Adjusted Death, do.	12.2	12.1	12.3	*
Tuberculosis, do.	-	0.02	0.02	*
respiratory				
Tuberculosis, do.	-	-	0.01	*
other				
Tuberculosis, do.	-	0.02	0.02	*
total				
Cancer, all forms do.	1.71	1.94	2.16	*
Vascular lesions, do.	0.91	1.46	1.75	*
nervous system				
Heart and do.	3.08	3.92	4.41	*
circulation				
Respiratory do.	1.26	1.16	1.42	*
disease				
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	-	0.11	0.10	*
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24.7	17.8	18.4	18.0
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	11.6	11.2	12.3	12.0
Neo-natal mortality	16.3	11.7	11.0	12.0
Peri-natal mortality	26.0	21.4	21.7	22.0

\* Figures not available

The figures in the above table compare favourably with other rural districts in the West Riding and the West Riding County as a whole, except for the deaths in infancy.



## DEATHS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total number	677	651
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.4	7.9
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	12.2	11.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6	11.7

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	388	289	677

The number of deaths rose from the previous year but there was only a small rise in the rate which remains a little above the national rate.

## DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were 14 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, eight suicides and 12 people lost their lives through other accidents.

There was an increase in the number of suicides and accidental death and despite publicity road accidents continue at a high level, frequently ending the lives of young adults. Much work still remains to discover the causes of accidents and it will be years before any noticeable reduction in deaths is noticed.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	-	-	-
Non-respiratory	-	-	-
	-	-	-

## DEATHS

Causes of death reveal the same pattern as in the past few years with ischaemic heart disease leading the league table. This is certainly a disease of civilisation with diet, lack of exercise, obesity and tobacco smoking all important factors in its causation. Weight watchers clubs are gaining in publicity with women but it would appear that their need is greater for men.



The second commonest cause of death was again a disease of the arteries - cerebrovascular disease - which is the cause of so much physical handicap in the aged. Deaths from respiratory disease remain unchanged and cancer of the lung continues to figure prominently.

Cancer of the neck of the womb and breast show little change from the previous year. The formation of a central computerised national service to store results of cervical cytology and recall women every three years for a re-test will be of help in avoiding confusion and still provide women with a choice of clinics or their own doctor where they can take advantage of this valuable service.

	1971	Compared with	
		1970	1969
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system)	324	282	316
Cancer (including leukaemia)	139	139	121
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	102	105	112

The deaths from these causes were 83.6 per cent of the total.

#### POPULATION

The Registrar General estimated the population of the district to be 80,060 which is more than 500 less than 1970, but the recent figure is more accurate for 1971 was a Census year.

# CAUSES OF DEATH - 1971

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Causes of death	Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	387	289
1.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
2.	Measles	-	1
3.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
4.	Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	1
5.	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus.	5	-
6.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	7
7.	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	7	9
8.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	32	7
9.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	10
10.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	8	-
12.	Leukaemia	2	1
13.	Other malignant neoplasms	22	12
14.	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	3	1
15.	Diabetes mellitus	2	6
16.	Other endocrine etc. diseases	4	-
17.	Anaemias	-	2
18.	Other diseases of nervous system	4	4
19.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	4
20.	Hypertensive disease	4	9
21.	Ischaemic heart disease	105	62
22.	Other forms of heart disease	6	10
23.	Cerebrovascular disease	33	41
24.	Other diseases of circulatory system	24	23
25.	Pneumonia	21	19
26.	Bronchitis and emphysema	38	10
27.	Asthma	1	-
28.	Other diseases of respiratory system	10	3
29.	Peptic ulcer	3	5
30.	Appendicitis	-	1
31.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	1
32.	Cirrhosis of liver	-	1
33.	Other diseases of digestive system	1	3
34.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
35.	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1
36.	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1
37.	Congenital anomalies	4	1
38.	Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	4	4
39.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	6	4
40.	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	3
41.	Motor vehicle accidents	6	8
42.	All other accidents	7	5
43.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	3



# 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	*
1919	27.4	15.4	1.4	116.6	*
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
1944	23.9	8.8	0.55	41.0	4.97
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
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
1967	18.8	8.0	NIL	20.4	0.67
1968	17.9	7.4	0.05	14.0	NIL
1969	16.5	8.5	0.01	24.0	NIL
1970	18.4	7.9	0.05	25.0	NIL
1971	16.6	8.4	NIL	25.0	NIL

\* Figures not available



# SECTION B.

## Services provided by the County Council

### MATERNITY SERVICES

#### NOTIFIED BIRTHS

Public Health Act 1936 - Section 203

	Births				Total
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Delivered by County Midwives	103	1	-	-	104
Hospitals and nursing homes, and transfers in (domiciliary)	1	-	1432	14	1447
Total notifications received	104	1	1432	14	1551
Deduct outward transfers	2	-	-	-	2
Total adjusted births	102	1	1432	14	1549

#### Analysis of Institutional Births

Hospitals  
Maternity Homes  
Nursing Homes

Total

1427	14
4	-
1	-
1432	14

#### Hospitals

Doncaster Maternity Hospital  
Montague, Mexborough  
Manygates, Wakefield  
Jessops, Sheffield  
Grimsby Maternity Home  
Southmoor General Hospital  
Moorgate, Rotherham

1385	14
25	-
4	-
2	-
1	-
4	-
6	-
1427	14

#### Maternity Homes

Listerdale

4	-
4	-

#### Nursing Homes

Claremont Nursing Home

1	-
1	-

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
1	3	9	91	104

A. No. of cases delivered in Hospital, discharged home and nursed by County Domiciliary Midwives. 781

1. At forty-eight hours. 118
2. After forty-eight hours and including fifth day. 548
3. After fifth day but before tenth day. 115

B. Ante-Natal Visits. 2881

C. Post-Natal Visits. 7793

Though the number of births in the district rose the number of home confinements again fell dramatically and now only 6-7% of births in the district are at home. The modern maternity hospital in Doncaster has undoubtedly made domiciliary confinement less popular, so much so that the Doncaster County Borough midwifery service is integrated with the hospital service and is administered from the maternity hospital. In 1974 when re-organisation of the Health Service takes place at the same time as Local Government re-organisation the midwifery service will almost certainly be integrated as one service though the service will be modified because of the distances involved. A domiciliary service will, in my opinion, always be required for ante-natal care is still vitally important and early discharge two to five days after confinement is popular and requires a good post-natal care service.

#### 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 Hosp.	At Home	At Hosp.	At Home	At Hospital	
Under 3 lbs.	-	9	-	13	-	9	4
3-4 lbs.	-	2	2	14	-	8	8
4-5½ lbs.	-	2	1	64	-	1	64
Total	-	13	3	91	-	18	76

There has been little change in the number of premature births from 1970, and with better ante-natal care one would hope to see a further reduction in this figure along with the number of still births.



### ANALGESIA AND TRILENE

	Pethidine Alone	Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine
Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council Midwives	15	11	59

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS (LOCAL AUTHORITY)

There are no local authority ante-natal clinics. General practitioners hold clinics in four County Clinics assisted by our midwives. Also midwives attend at three doctors' surgeries at ante-natal sessions. Relaxation and mothercraft classes are held by county midwives and details are as follows:

No. of clinics	7
No. of sessions	192
No. of women attending	226
No. of attendances	1038

These classes are especially important for women having their first baby in order that they understand the different stages of labour and the simple principles of infant care.



NOTIFIED BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS - 1971

Area	Live Births and transfers in			Still Births			Total live and still births	Less trans- fers out	Nett total L & S births	Infant deaths
	Dom.	Inst.	Total	Dom.	Inst.	Total				
Adwick-on-Deerne	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Armthorpe	10	214	224	-	1	1	225	-	225	3
Askern	13	112	125	-	1	1	126	-	126	6
Austerfield	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Auckley	2	22	24	-	-	-	24	-	24	-
Barnburgh	3	20	23	-	-	-	23	-	23	-
Barnby Dun	3	38	41	-	3	3	44	-	44	3
Bawtry	1	24	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	-
Blaxton	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Bessacarr	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Braithwell	2	12	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-
Burghwallis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Branton	2	19	21	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
Braithwaite	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Brodsworth	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Bramwith Woodhouse	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	1
Clifton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clayton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Campsall	6	25	31	-	-	-	31	-	31	-
Cusworth	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Edenthorpe	4	79	83	-	1	1	84	1	83	2
Edlington	20	178	198	-	2	2	200	1	199	5
Cantley Village	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Fenwick	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Finningley	1	80	81	-	-	-	81	-	81	2
Hampole	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Harlington	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Hooton Pagnell	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Haywood	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
High Melton	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Kirk Sandall	3	45	48	-	1	1	49	-	49	-
Moorhouse	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Moss	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Micklebring	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Norton	2	31	33	-	1	1	34	-	34	1
Old Denaby	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Pickburn	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kirk Bramwith	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rossington	8	163	171	1	-	1	172	-	172	5
Scawsby	6	108	114	-	2	2	116	-	116	2
Stancil	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sutton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sprotbrough	8	108	116	-	1	1	117	-	117	2
Stainton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Trumfleet	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Wilsic	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wadworth	3	13	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-
Warmsworth	3	77	80	-	-	-	80	-	80	4
Total	104	1433	1537	1	14	15	1552	2	1550	36

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE Mere Lane	am Chiropody - twice monthly. Speech therapy.			Immunisation (fort- nightly).	
ASKERN	pm Infant Welfare. Immunisation.		Relaxation	Infant Welfare.	
Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road.	pm Infant Welfare. Immunisation.		Speech therapy. Chiropody.	Immunis'n. (monthly) Relaxation.	
BAWTRY	pm Infant Welfare. Immunis'n (monthly)				
5 South Avenue					
CAMPSALL Park Drive	am First Mon. chiropody	Toddlers (monthly)	Infant Welfare. Relaxation	Relaxation Immunis'n (fortn'ly)	Family Planning
KIRK SANDALL Dentons Gr. Lane	pm			Infant Welfare Immunis'n (monthly)	Chiropody
EDLINGTON Broomhouse Lane	am G.P. Surgery Infant Welfare. G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery. Chir- opody. Speech therapy Family Planning Chiropody. G.P. Surgery.	G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery
ROSSINGTON Nelson Road	am G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery	Toddlers (monthly) G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery
	pm G.P. Surgery	Infant Welfare G.P. Surgery	Relaxation Immunis'n (monthly) G.P. Surgery	Ante-natal (G.P.) G.P. Surgery	Ante-natal (G.P.) G.P. Surgery
SCAWSBY Barnsley Rd.	am G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery Immunis'n (monthly)	G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery
	pm G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery	Infant welfare G.P. Surgery	G.P. Surgery Chiropody	Ante-natal (G.P.) G.P. Surgery Relaxation
SPROTBROUGH Richmond Hill	am		Inf. welfare. Immun- isation. (fortnightly)	Chiropody (alt.)	
	pm	Family Planning (alt.)	Toddlers (alternate)	Relaxation	
MOBILE CLINIC NO. 2 Alternate weeks	Barnby Dun p.m. (alternate)	West End, Bentley a.m. (alternate) Arksey p.m. (alt.)	Pickburn, Hooton P., Scawsby (Green La.), Clayton, Barnburgh, Harlington (monthly) a.m. (alt.) Wadworth p.m. (alt.)	Branton, Awkley, Blaxton a.m. (alt.) Old Denaby p.m. High Melton Hill, Cadeby (alt.)	Edenthorpe a.m. (alt.) Wadworth, High Melton Village, Sprotbrough p.m. (alt.) Braithwell p.m. (alt.)



CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL - 1971

Name of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	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
		1971	1970	1966-69		1971	1970	1966-69	
Awkley	12	12	1	1	14	189	29	60	278
Armthorpe	52	192	139	126	457	1704	977	500	3181
Askern	47	109	90	77	276	1282	1080	570	2932
Bawtry	48	38	34	33	105	357	189	103	649
Campsall	52	65	61	59	185	771	773	375	1919
Edlington	48	162	161	53	376	1702	1206	414	3322
Kirk Sandall	52	118	121	79	318	1001	1592	702	3295
Rossington	48	187	70	19	276	1784	1451	561	3796
Scawsby	52	139	108	33	330	1831	1548	1149	4528
Sprotbrough	52	93	110	106	309	1278	1384	1292	3954
Warmsworth	48	72	43	37	152	762	480	348	1590
Finningley R. A. F.	48	98	64	12	174	818	440	58	1316
Mobile clinic (R. D. C. only)	291	178	226	222	626	1095	1728	1165	3988
Total	850	1463	1228	857	3598	14574	12877	7297	34748



## VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS

### DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT ANNUAL RETURN 1971

#### HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i. e. first visits)
1. Total number of cases	6972
2. Children born in 1971.	1386
3. Children born in 1970	1390
4. Children born in 1966-9	2380
5. Total number of children in lines 2-4	5156
6. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits)	830
7. Mentally disordered persons	28
8. Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	66
9. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i. e. visits by H. V. 's not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	33
10. Number of households visited on account of other infectious disease	50
11. Expectant mothers	130
12. Other visits	1002

#### CHILD WELFARE

The number of clinic sessions during the year was reduced mainly because the mobile clinic was out of action for a long period. Despite this the number of attendances at clinics rose again during 1971. This increase is largely due to the developmental assessments carried out by Health Visitors on all children in the district. These assessments at regular intervals not only provide much useful information on a child's development from birth but is a valuable supplement to the school medical record. The developmental assessments work closely with the list of handicapped children on the West Riding computer thus enabling an accurate assessment of future educational needs for the handicapped.

The work of the Health Visitor will widen as attachment to general practitioners is completed in 1972, for the closer association with the family doctor will reveal her true value as a health educator and adviser to the whole family. Re-organisation of the Health Service will almost certainly place her as a key worker in the community health team.

# SALE OF WELFARE FOODS - 1971

Clinic	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin A & D tablets		Orange Juice		Vitamin A, D & C drops	
	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free
Armthorpe	169	49	70	12	145	10	2497	181	213	57
Askern	145	15	81	13	154	7	2200	156	84	42
Bawtry	-	-	12	-	48	4	650	39	78	11
Edlington	56	45	73	12	38	10	1698	307	106	100
Finningley	136	-	39	-	52	-	993	-	36	-
Kirk Sandall	22	-	55	-	85	7	2672	58	92	2
Rossington	246	25	66	13	214	6	2214	189	180	61
Scawsby	29	2	57	4	140	2	2799	94	242	27
Sprotbrough	63	-	69	2	73	-	2641	42	85	13
Warmsworth	-	-	33	-	42	-	1563	5	84	-
Total for Rural District	866	136	555	56	991	46	19927	1071	1200	313
Total for Division	1279	190	804	110	1483	74	28882	1974	1726	547

There was a further rise in the sale of National Dried Milk in 1971 but a considerable drop in sales of Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D tablets. These were replaced by Vitamin A, D and C drops which have proved to be popular. Orange Juice still has a large sale in the clinics.

Free issues of orange juice and Vitamin A, D and C drops increased during 1971.

Some clinics in the division have a keen group of voluntary workers who in some cases sell a wide variety of infant food.

In some parts of the West Riding the sale of infant foods has been discontinued at the clinics which seem only to duplicate the services provided by shops and supermarkets where food is on sale every day at competitive prices. The part time clerks employed by the West Riding in these areas to sell welfare foods are then transferred to provide some clerical assistance for health visitors who seem to have a steadily increasing administrative load to carry.

## DOMESTIC HELP

This service which had been administered by the Health Department until 1st July then became part of the Social Services Department and has remained under the full control of this new department. The demands on this service increased steadily throughout the past years and will continue to increase as the aged who are in greatest need of the service increase in number. The service has proved its value in the past not only by enabling



people to live comfortably in their own homes but also providing lonely elderly people with a friend and contact with the world outside their own homes. The need to provide some training for home helps is still of paramount importance and in a scattered rural area a truly mobile service is required.

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank the organisers and the Home Helps who, whilst under the control of the Health Department, worked in such a dedicated manner to provide this much appreciated service.

## HOME NURSING

### DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

#### ANALYSIS OF CASES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1971 EXCLUDING CASES STILL UNDER TREATMENT ON 31ST DEC. 1971

Age Group	Classification of cases (completed cases only)						Total
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	
0 - 4	5	17	-	-	-	1	23
5 - 14	5	25	-	-	-	-	30
15 - 44	56	110	1	4	22	8	201
45 - 64	126	97	-	2	-	3	228
65+	472	89	2	5	-	7	575
Totals	664	338	3	11	22	19	1057

Total visits this year including injection visits	Classification of cases (completed cases only) - Visits						Total
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	
0 - 4	52	159	10	-	-	1	222
5 - 14	32	197	-	-	-	-	229
15 - 44	1129	819	34	208	134	34	2358
45 - 64	2074	1691	-	44	-	3	3812
65+	8408	1625	48	33	-	18	10132
Totals	11695	4491	92	285	134	56	16753



SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR  
(i. e. cases completed during year plus cases still under  
treatment on 31st December 1971)

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits made by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	926	24253
(2) Surgical	387	6921
(3) Infectious diseases	3	92
(4) Tuberculosis	13	300
(5) Maternal complications	23	138
(6) Other	26	117
Totals	1378	31821
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of first visit during the year	802	20629
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit during the year	27	393
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	355	22364

The attachment of Home Nurses to general practices continues to show that the closer working relationship does provide a better service for patients in the community. It also increases the amount of travelling and often the number of patients treated by the nurse which to some extent helps to lighten the load of work carried by the family doctor.

The Home Nursing service is provided with a wide range of equipment and more time saving disposable equipment is in use.

During the year the service also successfully undertook the supervision of a patient on an artificial kidney machine at home where the patient had no relative to help. This necessitated the employment of a part time nurse who required training in this speciality. The patient is in regular employment full time and no longer has to make thrice weekly journeys to hospital for treatment.

It is worth noting the increase in treatments carried out on cases of tuberculosis which reflects the trend to treat tuberculosis at home, without increasing the risk of transfer of infection.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

### National Health Service Act 1946 (Section 28)

The demands placed on this service have now increased to such an extent that there are no longer the number of chiropodists available to provide a full service and most clinics have waiting lists for treatment. Entry to the chiropody profession is at present not meeting the future needs and I cannot see any likelihood of an improvement in this service in the next few years.

The scheme provides for free treatment to be given to persons in the following categories:

1. AGED - Persons of pensionable age (men over 65 years and women over 60 years of age).
2. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - A person suffering from a disability, directly associated with the need for chiropody treatment, or a handicap which in itself prevents a person from attending to his own feet, e. g. blindness.
3. EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Chiropody treatment is given either at an organised clinic session in premises provided by voluntary association, or in a local authority clinic or by domiciliary treatment on medical grounds. Domiciliary treatment is only recommended where a person cannot get to a clinic as this method is much more costly.

Persons requiring chiropody treatment and who fall in one of the above categories can be referred either to the Divisional Medical Officer, who is responsible for overall supervision of the scheme, health visitor, or to the Secretary of the nearest voluntary association, a list of Secretaries is given below.

Initial approval is given for one year and renewed when necessary with a maximum of six treatments per year. Additional treatments can be authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer where considered necessary.

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
Armthorpe (Welfare)	Mrs. Binks, 43 Chestnut Avenue, Armthorpe.
Bawtry	Mrs. Winter, 31 Kingswood Close, Bawtry.
Braithwell	Mrs. F. Houghton, "Mayfield", Doncaster Road, Braithwell.
Edenthorpe	Mrs. Steptoe, 8 Clovelly Road, Edenthorpe.
Fenwick	Mrs. M. Hall, Orchard End, Lawn Lane, Fenwick.
Scawsby	Mrs. D. Wilson, 27 Regent Grove, York Road, Doncaster.
Warmsworth	Mrs. E. Baldwin, 14 Cecil Avenue, Warmsworth.



## DIRECT SERVICE

Persons in the undermentioned areas should be referred either to a health visitor or the Divisional Health Office:

Barnburgh, Hickleton, and Harlington.	
Blaxton, Branton, Awkley, and Finningley.	
Old Denaby.	Norton.
Wadworth.	Campsall.
Edlington.	Kirk Sandall.
Sprotbrough.	Rossington.
Askern.	

### List of Chiropodists

Armthorpe	-	Mr. J. A. Gymer.
Bawtry	-	Mr. R. G. Mason.
Braithwell	-	Mr. J. E. Ashmore.
Edenthorpe	-	Mr. J. A. Gymer.
Fenwick	-	Mr. B. Otley.
Warmsworth	-	Mr. W. Garton.
Scawsby	-	Mr. P. Sykes.

### Direct Service by County Council

Askern	-	Mrs. G. F. Candlish.
Rossington	-	Mr. L. Berry.
Barnburgh and Hickleton	-	Mr. A. Aldam)
		Mr. B. Otley)
Armthorpe (Clinic)	-	Mr. J. A. Gymer.
Blaxton and Auckley	-	Mr. J. Mason.
Edlington	-	Mr. W. Garton.
Norton and Campsall	-	Mrs. G. F. Candlish.
Sprotbrough	-	Mr. P. Sykes.
St. Anne's Convent	-	Mr. D. R. White.
Wadworth	-	Mr. B. Otley.
Kirk Sandall	-	Mr. P. Sykes.



CHIROPODY SERVICE - ANNUAL RETURN 1971

AREA Voluntary Association	No. of sess- ions	No. of patients						Total No. treated			No. of patients						Total No. of treatments		
		Clinic			Domiciliary			P	PH	EM	Clinic			Domiciliary			P	PH	EM
		P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM				P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM			
Armthorpe (Mere Lane)	35	68	-	-	41	1	-	109	1	-	290	-	-	166	1	-	456	1	-
Bawtry	21	40	-	-	26	-	-	66	-	-	189	-	-	113	-	-	302	-	-
Braithwell	14	17	-	-	11	-	-	28	-	-	90	-	-	60	-	-	150	-	-
Edenthorpe	12	28	-	-	8	-	-	36	-	-	121	-	-	30	-	-	151	-	-
Fenwick	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
Scawsby	51	115	1	-	61	2	-	176	3	-	437	2	-	284	6	-	721	8	-
Warmsworth	33	63	1	-	-	-	-	63	1	-	292	5	-	-	-	-	292	5	-
Sub-Total (Voluntary)	172	341	2	-	147	3	-	488	5	-	1475	7	-	653	7	-	2128	14	-
<u>DIRECT SERVICE</u>																			
Askern	47	84	3	-	31	-	-	115	3	-	387	12	-	126	2	-	513	14	-
Armthorpe (Clinic)	26	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-
Barnburgh/Hickleton	18	33	-	-	13	1	-	46	1	-	154	-	-	43	4	-	197	4	-
Blaxton/Auckley/Branton	-	-	-	-	54	2	-	54	2	-	-	-	-	281	4	-	281	4	-
Edlington	93	204	4	1	69	2	-	273	6	1	803	31	1	186	5	-	989	36	1
Kirk Sandall	48	108	1	-	41	-	-	149	1	-	417	5	-	201	-	-	618	5	-
Norton/Campsall	20	57	1	-	28	1	-	85	2	-	187	1	-	73	3	-	260	4	-
Rossington	54	136	-	-	87	2	-	223	2	-	468	-	-	385	2	-	853	2	-
Sprotbrough	25	64	4	-	52	5	-	116	9	-	201	10	-	257	21	-	458	31	-
Wadworth	12	28	-	-	2	-	-	30	-	-	136	-	-	8	-	-	144	-	-
St. Anne's Convent	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Sub-Total (Direct)	345	804	13	1	377	13	-	1181	26	1	2995	59	1	1560	41	-	4555	100	1
Grand Total (Doncaster R.D.C.)	517	1145	15	1	524	16	-	1669	31	1	4470	66	1	2213	48	-	6683	114	1

P - Pensioners      PH - Physically handicapped      EM - Expectant mothers

For Names of Chiropodists see list on page A. 28

## MEALS ON WHEELS

In Rossington a group of volunteers still continue to provide a luncheon club and a meals on wheels service with enthusiasm and a great deal of hard work.

Elsewhere in the rural district the Top Tray System has had its second full year. The luncheon clubs at Kirk Sandall, Edlington, and Barnby Dun are well established and at the end of the year preparations were being made to start another in Sprotbrough. At the time of writing this report another is shortly to start at Askern.

Though the meals delivery service is necessary the luncheon clubs have been an unqualified success and further expansion is planned in 1972.

During the past two years several local authorities have shown great interest in this form of meals service which has proved to be simple and flexible to operate and visitors have been to inspect the kitchen and visit a luncheon club.

Much of the credit for the success of this service is due to the hard work done by Mrs. Buckley and the three part-time workers who perform their duties so cheerfully and conscientiously.

### Meals Served

Meals on wheels - total during 1971	18, 184
Kirk Sandall Luncheon Club	5, 346
Edlington Luncheon Club	2, 681
Barnby Dun Luncheon Club (from 4. 3. 71.)	1, 774
	<u>27, 985</u>

## WARDEN SERVICE

The Housing Department provide a warden service for Council house tenants but the warden service for occupants of private accommodation is administered by the Health Department.

Unlike the wardens for blocks of Council dwellings the wardens for private houses often have a considerable distance to travel on their round of elderly persons. They truly act as "good neighbours" frequently performing more than their basic duties. Their monthly reports to the Health Department frequently show the concern they hold for the elderly persons they supervise.

A recent experimental training programme has been held for wardens in a nearby district, which was considered by the wardens involved to have given them greater insight into the problems of the elderly and the services available in the community to assist them, and I hope to repeat this training programme of six meetings to this district.

There has during 1971 been no extension of this service to private houses but there appears to be a need for an extension in at least one parish of the rural district in 1972.



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The shortage of medical staff for this service which was mentioned in the last annual report has not improved. Two general practitioners agreed to do occasional sessions but are not trained to cope with the problems of assessment of handicapped children, which is important and time consuming work. Much of the change in the work of the school health service has been dictated by shortage of medical staff but it is in my opinion still necessary to examine fully all school entrants. Thereafter regular two yearly testing of vision and hearing is carried out by assistants to the Health Visitors with selective medical inspection at nine years and an interview with the school doctor and medical examination if required in the last year of school life.

The School Health Service has a valuable role to play in any re-organised Health Service but it sorely needs not only more medical staff but more advisers on Health Education, Educational Psychologists, Speech Therapists and Audiologists.

Talks on health were given by Health Visitors and doctors in several schools on a variety of subjects, usually linking up with subjects being taught in the schools.

The series of talks on Health and Health Education given to student teachers at Scawsby College in 1970 were repeated with minor modifications in 1971, with the object of making future schoolteachers aware of health problems in school and possible means of prevention.

## SPECIALIST CLINICS

Specialist clinics are held for all children suffering from hearing 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. Hussain.

Clinics held at Chequer Road, Doncaster.

No. of sessions.	88
No. of children referred.	1553
No. of children attended.	1088
Glasses prescribed.	217
Treatment required.	201
For re-examination.	871
Referred for operation.	1

### (b) Orthopaedic - Mr. Maitland Smith.

These clinics were discontinued at the end of 1971 when the consultant retired. Children with orthopaedic defects are now seen at normal out-patient clinics in hospital.



No. of sessions

10

Pre-school  
childrenSchool  
children

No. of individual patients seen  
by the consultant, including  
those continuing attendance  
from the previous year.

27

35

No. of above:

(1) Referred for operative  
treatment as short stay  
cases only.

-

4

(2) Recommended treatment by  
orthopaedic nurse or  
physiotherapist:

(i) at treatment centres

1

-

(ii) domiciliary

6

6

(3) No. of children who obtained  
operative treatment

-

-

(4) Total number of attendances  
at consultant clinic

47

56

(c) Paediatric

This service for the second year was no longer a separate service from that provided at Doncaster Royal Infirmary and I am pleased to report a continued good relationship with the Paediatric Department.

Audiology ClinicReport for the year 1971

No. of sessions

35

No. of individual children attending

(a) Referred for first time in year

89

(b) Also attended in previous year

45

134

No. of attendances

153

### Ages of children referred (new cases)

Under 1 year	1
1 to 2 years	4
2 to 5 years	17
5 to 8 years	40
8 to 11 years	16
Over 11 years	11
	<u>89</u>

### Results of investigation

No. of children with significant hearing loss	71
No. of children without significant hearing loss	55
No. not yet diagnosed	8

### Recommendations

Hearing aid recommended	13
To sit in front of class	17
Speech therapy	10
School for deaf	3
School for partially hearing	3
Referred to E. N. T. Clinic	5
Referred to psychologist	43
For supervision by peripatetic teacher	25
Referred to child guidance clinic	1
Trial - deaf school nursery	3

The importance of detecting deafness as early as possible cannot be over-emphasised and the work of this clinic continued to expand.

### Speech Therapy

During the year one part-time speech therapist was employed in the division giving a total of four half day sessions. Sessions were allocated to the Anchorage School for the Educationally Sub-Normal where there were particular problems and clinics were held at Askern and Armthorpe in the rural district as well as Scawthorpe Clinic and the Divisional Offices at Station Road, Doncaster.

The staffing of this speciality is quite inadequate for an area of this size and the therapist can only deal with the more serious defects and advise teaching staff and parents on how best to treat minor speech disorders.

### Child Guidance

No. of sessions during the year	168	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during the year		62	39	101
Referred from previous year		91	33	124
Re-opened cases		10	5	15
Discharged or admitted for residential treatment		56	24	80
Cases carried forward		107	53	160
Total number of pupils treated		264		
Total number of attendances		825		



During the year 168 sessions were held at Woodlands Clinic, which is inaccessible from many parts of the division without difficulty and the hopes of obtaining more central premises were not realised during 1971 though the search for suitable premises continues. There is also in this speciality a shortage of trained staff for 2/5ths of a psychiatrist, one educational psychologist and a part time social worker is totally inadequate for an area with over 20,000 school children. There is hope in the future of getting more help in educational psychology and social work but this service needs a much higher staffing ratio particularly if any work is to be done in assessment units.

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

##### 1. Acceptances

(a)	No. offered vaccination.	1753
(b)	No. found to have been vaccinated previously.	35
(c)	No. of acceptors	1715
(d)	Percentage of acceptances	99.8

##### 2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a)	No. of children tested	1680
(b)	Result of test:	

	<u>Heaf Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>	
(i) Positive	38	6	
(ii) Negative	1443	86	
(iii) Not ascertained	103	4	
			Total 1680

(c)	Percentage positive	2.6	6.5	Total	2.8
-----	---------------------	-----	-----	-------	-----

##### 3. Vaccination

(a)	Following negative Heaf Test	1453
(b)	Following negative Mantoux Test	86
	Total	1539

10 vaccinated without skin testing.

Though the Heaf Test used is, if anything, more acceptable to children the Mantoux Skin Test is more accurate. Some of the children who were positive to these skin tests had previously been vaccinated but all positive reactors were sent to the Chest Clinic for X-ray.

In some parts of the country pre-vaccination skin testing has stopped and vaccination is given to those who wish it. I personally like to do pre-vaccination skin tests for I look upon this procedure as a method of screening the population for tuberculosis and a guide to the decline of this disease in the community.

## B. C. G. VACCINATION - CONTACT SCHEME

Details of B. C. G. Vaccination of contacts undertaken by Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year ended 31st December 1971:

	Age (years)			Total
	0-4	5-15	16+	
<u>Pre-vaccination</u>				
<u>Skin Test</u>				
No. skin tested	36	41	18	95
No. found positive	1	15	10	26
No. found negative	35	26	8	69
<u>No. vaccinated</u>	16	13	-	29
<u>No. of babies vaccinated at birth</u>	-	-	-	26

As well as the routine programme of vaccination the chest physician also vaccinates those who are contacts of cases of tuberculosis and so give them positive protection against this disease.

### 4. Cleanliness Inspections.

These inspections, which are done by trained nurses, are still required in most schools. Most children in school are never infested with lice or nits but in some schools there is a small group of children who are repeatedly infested despite all measures to educate and support the family as well as supplying the necessary treatment. In some areas there is, rightfully, indignation among parents and teachers because particular children are repeatedly infested with vermin and a nuisance and possible danger to others. The Educational Executive are willing, where indicated, to prosecute parents for this neglect of their children in 1972.

### Periodic Medical Examination of School Children

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils who received medical examination	Physical Condition	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1967 and later	1	1	-
1966	422	422	-
1965	953	953	-
1964	437	437	-
1963	159	159	-
1962	451	451	-
1961	364	364	-
1960	155	155	-
1959	44	44	-
1958	22	22	-
1957	791	791	-
1956 and earlier	595	595	-
Total	4394	4394	NIL



There was a further reduction in the number of children examined in 1971 compared with 1970 and 1969. This is partly due to more time being spent on selective examinations, special examinations, as well as shortage of medical staff.

Most school doctors object to the present categories of Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory for Physical Condition, which is of no assistance as a guide to the total health and well being of the child.

#### Special Examinations at Divisional Health Office and Child Welfare Clinics

##### A. CHILDREN

For absenteeism	45
For special school	59
For physical examination	133
For child guidance	23
Freedom from infection	51
Bewerley Park examinations	83
For I. O. examinations	132
Care and guidance	12
Part-time employment	55

##### B. ADULTS

Canteen workers, cleaners etc.	147
Nursery nurse examinations	10
Training college entrants	127
Superannuation examinations for all departments	80
Scawsby Teachers' Training College examinations	140
Temporary teachers examination	14

#### Day Care of Children Under 5 Years of Age

There is an increasing number of places in infant schools for the children who are not yet five years old and this is of immense benefit to certain children, particularly those who could be classed as deprived.

The registration and supervision of Day nurseries and Playgroups, which was a duty of the Health Department, passed over to the care of the Social Services Department in April. Health Visitors do visit these playgroups on occasions to do hygiene inspections and when they wish to note the developmental progress of particular children when compared with others.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1971  
(other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar General

Whooping Cough

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 3 months	1	-
3 months	-	1
6 months	-	1
9 months	-	1
1 year	1	1
2-4 years	2	3
5-9 years	-	2
10-14 years	-	-
15-19 years	-	-
20-24 years	-	-
25-34 years	-	-
35-44 years	-	-
45-54 years	-	-
55-64 years	-	-
65-74 years	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

Infective Jaundice

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	1
1 year	-	-
2-4 years	1	1
5-9 years	6	9
10-14 years	4	4
15-19 years	3	1
20-24 years	1	2
25-34 years	1	3
35-44 years	3	-
45-54 years	1	-
55-64 years	-	-
65-74 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>



Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Acute meningitis due to infection with unspecified organisms	Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia		Paratyphoid "B"		Meningococcal infection	
			Paralytic		Non-Paralytic				M	F	M	F	M	F
			M	F	M	F								
Under 1 year	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2 years	1	2	-	-	-	46	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 years	2	2	-	-	-	55	45	1	1	-	-	-	-
	4 years	1	3	-	-	-	71	60	-	2	-	-	-	-
	5-9 years	8	8	-	-	-	158	164	-	2	-	-	-	-
	10-14 years	2	4	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	17	19	-	-	-	-	389	339	4	10	-	-	-	-

Since the introduction of antibiotics and chemotherapy the importance of the infectious diseases has waned for they no longer present the serious problem to health they did 30 to 40 years ago.

One infectious disease which has increased in recent years and frequently causes considerable debility is infective jaundice. This is presumed to be caused by a virus and small epidemics do occur in this country but so far usually of a mild nature.

In 1971 there was a steep rise in the number of cases of measles compared with 1970 but these "epidemics" of measles will surely cease as more children are immunised against this distressing disease each year.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE - DONCASTER R. D. C. 1971

	Syphilis	Late Syphilis	Gonorrhoea Age Groups			Other Genital Infections	Other Conditions
			19 and under	20-24	25 and over		
Jan. - March	-	-	3	3	1	26	18
April - June	-	-	2	3	5	25	23
July - Sept.	-	1	3	7	7	37	21
Oct. - Dec.	-	-	1	-	4	43	10
Total	-	1	9	13	17	131	72

The above figures show that Venereal Disease is still a problem in this area and a constant risk to the promiscuous. If this disease is acquired, early treatment is necessary if permanent damage is to be avoided.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Other		Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 years	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-74 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	2	2	1	-	-	-	-



There was a further decrease in the notification of cases of Tuberculosis of the respiratory system and no deaths from this cause during 1971. This disease is emotive in most people and has in the past been known by such phrases as "The Captain of Death" and "The White Plague". Yet the incidence and treatment of this disease has undergone a remarkable change in the past 25 years due to the introduction of effective treatment, improving social conditions, contact tracing, mass X-ray, and B.C.G. vaccination. Prolonged treatment often disfiguring is now no longer required and sanatoria are being used to treat other chronic respiratory conditions or used as geriatric units. As previously mentioned in this report more anti-tuberculosis treatment is being given at home with safety.

It is also interesting to note the incidence of Tuberculosis in the area - a total of 14 cases among a population of approximately 80,000 in one year. When skin testing is carried out on 11-12 year old children it can be seen earlier in this report that only approximately three children in every 100 had encountered Tuberculosis in 11 years and more had required treatment for a prolonged period.

Though the major battle against this disease has been fought and won, the war is not yet over but there is now a good case for withdrawing weapons such as mass X-ray and B.C.G. vaccination which effective in the major battle are now of little use in the prevention and discovery of Tuberculosis at the present time.

#### CARE AND AFTER CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CONDITIONS

A special Committee for this purpose has been established for some years. 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 by giving support to families who have a member suffering from a chronic chest complaint.

(a) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1970	12
(b) No. of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	2
(c) No. of grants discontinued	8
(d) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1971	6
(e) Total orders issued in 1971	53

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

The new Social Services Department have largely taken over the duty of co-ordinating the work of different agencies with particular families with problems.

The problems presented by families frequently are only symptoms of a much deeper problem needing treatment. Work with these families is usually time consuming over a long term and frequently unrewarding and unsuccessful.

## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

### Details of smears taken during 1971

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	Referred to G. P. with breast tumours
Armthorpe	4	73	73	1	4
Askern	8	163	163	-	3
Bawtry	1	10	10	-	-
Campsall	5	65	67	-	1
Edlington	10	179	180	1	5
Kirk Sandall	7	82	83	-	-
Rossington	12	138	139	-	1
Scawsby	7	104	106	1	3
Sprotbrough	5	81	81	-	-
Total	59	895	902	3	17

Cervical Cytology which is done by hospital, Family Planning Association, general practitioners, and local authority has now a centralised record system on a computer. This is to ensure that women, once they have been for a Smear Test will be recalled at three-yearly intervals for repeat tests. Fewer smears were taken in local authority clinics during 1971 but three positive smears showing early cancer of the neck of the womb were discovered and 17 cases of breast tumours which are equally important to seek out and detect early.



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (DIVISION)

This service was transferred to the Social Services Department in April 1971 and the staff of Mental Welfare Officers now act as Social Workers in the new department.

The Adult Training Centre is under the administrative control of the new department and the junior training centre taken over by the Education Department is now known as Adwick Fernbank School.

Medical supervision is still provided by the Divisional Health Department and at the time of writing I am pleased to see that a start has at last been made to provide the much needed extensions, hostel and special care unit.

# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

## Vaccination of persons under age 16 completed during 1971

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

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 1967		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	8	1186	496	26	3	-	1719
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	13	3	1	59	30	106
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	1	-	-	12	13
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	8	1205	501	26	78	44	1862
10. Measles	-	633	724	205	207	26	1795
11. Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	1573	1573
12. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	8	1199	499	27	65	30	1828
13. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	8	1186	496	26	3	-	1719
14. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	8	1199	500	27	62	42	1838
15. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	8	1205	501	26	78	44	1862

Table 2 - Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 1967		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	-	26	28	4	57	16	131
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	1	-	4	1674	227	1906
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	1	5	33	39
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	-	26	29	6	1737	271	2069
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	-	27	28	8	1732	243	2038
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	-	26	28	4	57	16	131
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	-	27	28	9	1736	276	2076
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	-	26	29	6	1737	271	2069



Smallpox Vaccination (Division) - Discontinued as Routine

Age at Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0 - 3 months	-	-
3 - 6 months	-	-
6 - 9 months	-	-
9 - 12 months	-	-
1 year	-	-
2 - 4 years	80	-
5 - 15 years	22	10
Total	102	10
Over 16	27	37
Total	129	47

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (DIVISION)

	Age under 4 years	Age 4 years and over but not 16	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 1971	1733	95	1828
No. of children who received booster injections	63	1975	2038

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION (DIVISION)

Age at 31. 12. 71.	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Total
No. immunised	8	7912	9070	8215	25205
Estimated child population	11000		22000		33000
Percentage immunised	72. 0		78. 1		76. 4

# IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS (DIVISION)

	Age under 5 years 1967 to 1971	Age 5 years and over but not 16 1957 to 1966	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation between 1st January and 31st December 1971	1734	104	1838
Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i. e. subsequent to complete full course)	64	2012	2076

## VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES - 1971

0 - 3 years	1562
4 - 7 years	207
8 - 15 years	26
	<u>1795</u>

Vaccination and Immunisation continued during 1971 at a fairly satisfactory level. All records are on the Central West Riding Computer and although this system is effective in most divisions in the county other divisions similar to this which border on a county borough and another county do not have such high levels of immunity. There have been few reactions of a serious nature to the vaccines given and the problems suffered with measles vaccine are now very much less.

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) is now offered routinely to all girls in their first year at Secondary School for one immunity against this mild disease is achieved then there is no danger of contracting this disease in the early months of pregnancy, which can cause serious physical defects in the baby.

Smallpox as a routine procedure was discontinued during 1971 for the number of deaths caused by vaccination exceeded the number of deaths due to the disease itself in this country.



# FACTORIES ACT 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1971  
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.	21	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	147	10	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	6	16	3	-
Total	174	31	4	-

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.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	4	-
(b) Unsuitable/defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	2	2	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	4	-

**ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1971 - 72**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**AND CLEANING SUPERINTENDENT, R. DURANT, M.A., P.H.D.**

*Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg. 25 (2B)  
of the Public Health (Listers) Regulations 1959*

**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.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

**HOUSE ACTS 1937-47**

Services, S & A. Individually safe property	12
Dampness	31
Property repairable at reasonable cost	173
Drainage surveys	2
Cleanliness area surveys	15
Re-inspection investigations	18
Re-inspection, special circumstances	8
Appl. Services, Wallers (Handrails etc.)	24
Problems, special	15
Classification certificates	1034
Improvement grants	1518
Working parties	27
Improvement area surveys	101
Re-inspection of properties	102





# ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1971

## 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

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Public sanitary conveniences		4
School sanitary conveniences		6
Water supplies	Private supplies investigated	8
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	Samples from public bathing	100
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	Chemical water samples	10
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## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

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## FACTORIES ACT 1961

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Outworkers premises	3
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General inspections	2

## MARKETS

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## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

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Registration of ice-cream shops	8
Ice-cream sampling	2
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## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

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## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

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## PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

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Keeping of animals	5

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

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## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

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Investigation of accidents	6

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The environmental drive initiated by European Conservation Year showed no sign of abatement during 1971 and there is little doubt that improvement of the quality of the environment is now the firm goal of Government and public. "Doomwatch" committees are expanding and have their part to play but these notes, written to amplify details of the many inspections enumerated on the preceding pages, have to be interpreted within the confining limits of public health, food, and housing legislation. In the present development stage of local government, and particularly in the last days of the present system, before the new phoenix authority is born, it is difficult to initiate widely expanding schemes but yet at no time in the past has it been more opportune to attempt to harness the environmental drive which is still gaining impetus.

As in previous years the notes set out below are in roughly the same order as the list of inspections set out on previous pages.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961

### Nuisances

#### (a) Factory farming.

The complaints in connection with factory farming were not so numerous during the year under review but the comments made last year regarding the future control of residential development in the neighbourhood of farming operations still obtain.

The two main complaints were in connection with

(i) Intensive poultry keeping where there is a problem, at times, due to inadequacy of waste disposal. In this case a de-odourising medium is used to mask the offensive odours but this is subject to occasional difficulties in maintenance of the system and there are also apparently times when the volume of the problem is such that it overcomes the preventive system.

#### (ii) Keeping of pigs.

Odour problems occur in one parish where intensive pig keeping is practised. The problem, when it did arise, was partially divided between deficiencies in husbandry at the pig-keeping premises, and the proximity of new residential development.

#### (b) Blasting.

As in previous years local alarm was occasionally evident due to blasting operations at local lime-stone quarries. During 1971 new quarrying operations began in the parish of Brodsworth and it was soon evident that occupiers of dwellings in the parish were concerned regarding the possible effects of blasting. Once again, through the co-operation of the quarry management it was possible to obtain vibrograph readings



in respect of the later blastings and these indicated that tenants' fears were groundless on these occasions. In the initial case it may well have been that inadequate covering of the cortex produced undue air blast and noise, and the quarry management were asked to give special attention to this matter. There were no further complaints during the year.

(c) Dust nuisance.

This section of the report has related to dust emission created by quarrying activities but during the year under review the Alkali etc. Works Order 1971 came into force and the quarries in question fell under the following heading:

"Mineral works, that is to say, works in which metallurgical slags, or pulverised fuel ash, or minerals are subjected to any size reduction, grading or heating by processes giving rise to dust, including the subsequent handling of the products of any such process but not including works for the processing of coal, lime works, ceramic works or foundries except insofar as the process carried on is described in any other scheduled work."

Resultantly quarries at Sutton, Warmsworth, and Stainton were placed under the aegis of the Alkali Inspectorate. There was initially some local concern as this move synchronised with the transfer of the existing Inspectorate staff in a major re-organisation of the Alkali officers, but I would pay tribute to the satisfactory liaison and inter-change of ideas which has been effected with the new District Alkali Inspector at Sheffield.

(i) Limestone crushing plant, Warmsworth.

In the case of the limestone crushing plant at Warmsworth the new multi-cellular cyclone was delivered towards the end of the year but installation had not been completed by January 1972. This was not the fault of the local firm but was due to producer's supply difficulties.

With respect to the crushing, screening and coating plant at Stainton the firm concerned continued their development including the installation of new dust interception equipment. The firm are also arranging for a re-organisation of the road system so their vehicles do not traverse residential areas. Extensive work has also been done in connection with the proper surfacing of internal roads and the formation of a washing area.

(ii) A refractories factory at Austerfield.

It had been hoped that during 1971 a new system of lime movement would have been installed in the factory to replace the pneumatic lifting method but unfortunately the necessary finance was not allocated. It is understood, however, that this scheme should be installed in mid-1972 and this should prevent much of the present nuisance caused when the present bag filters burst or become detached from their fastenings.

A major development at this factory is the construction of a new carbon development plant. This will also be controlled by the Alkali Inspectorate and it is hoped that the initial discussions have resulted in adequate controls being built into the plant to prevent local nuisance. It is anticipated that the plant should be in production in 1972.



- (iii) A complex of industries based on the coal industry at Armthorpe which includes a low temperature carbonisation plant, a landsale yard, and a slurry utilisation plant.
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Last year's report dealt in detail with the above group of coal based industries and the following improvements were effected during the year:

- (a) Resurfacing of the landsale yard associated with the colliery. This meant that adequate cleansing could be carried out and has resulted in a great reduction of the quantity of coal dust which was previously brought into the main road by vehicular traffic.
- (b) The low temperature carbonisation plant which has been the subject of much research for a number of years finally began production at commercial levels and generally speaking, apart from isolated incidents, produced very little problem in the area. The site of the stock-pile of "slip" which is disposed of at a local power station has now been moved and a new entrance has been formed and this has also helped to prevent a dust nuisance which has been present at times in the past due to the entrainment of the finely ground material by the wind.
- (c) The slurry utilisation plant.

This is a plant where relatively small technical faults produced very noticeable pollution in the immediate area, and in recent years it has often been the case that a faulty fan bearing, or a sticking valve has meant an alarming emission of dark smoke or grit for a short period. Very close maintenance control and efficient operation by the employees are essential to keep the plant running in a trouble-free condition and this was particularly noticeable towards the end of the year when the work to rule, which preceded the miners' strike, created operational problems. Overall, however, there was a noticeable improvement in the general running of the plant and it is now hoped that the local management are totally aware of the problems that can arise if the actual plant operators do not carry out planned maintenance efficiently.

- (iv) Maggot factory.

Last year's report referred to the improvement which has been carried out at this factory during 1970, and 1971 saw further research. It was not possible to burn the offensive ammoniacal gases in the after-burner from the incinerator and a spray system was finally evolved to negate the offensive effluvia.

Unfortunately the spray system introduced deteriorated during the year and nuisance occurred in the autumn period. During the winter of 1971/2 a totally new plant is being constructed which entails the ducting of all offensive air from the maggot bays direct to a new de-odourising system before discharge up a specially designed chimney. The system means that all egress of odorous air from the plant is controlled and treated before discharge. It is hoped that by this means there will be no possibility of future nuisance.

## Water supplies

### (a) Public.

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

Estimated number of dwelling served by Doncaster and District Joint Water Board in rural district area	Number of bacteriological samples taken	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
26,417	157	8

The eight samples which were assessed as being unsatisfactory related to circumstances at two separate areas. In the first case a small village school showed a small contamination in a routine sample and this was found to be due to the access of birds to a water cistern. The whole of the system had to be cleansed and chlorinated before supplies gave their normal good results. In the second case local contamination occurred at a reservoir in the northern part of the district and this was also cleansed thoroughly before being brought into use again. In each case samples taken since that time have produced satisfactory results.

### (b) Private.

It now appears that there is little possibility of further extension of the mains by Doncaster and District Joint Water Board. Every effort is taken, however, to improve private well supplies wherever possible and to close houses which have unsuitable supplies. At the end of the year 23 dwellings were served by 11 private supplies. These private supplies are in the following parishes; one of the dwellings shown is now subject to a Demolition Order.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of wells</u>	<u>Houses served</u>
Armthorpe	1	1
Barnby Dun	3	4
Braithwell	1	1
Blaxton	1	1
Hampole	1	3
Hooton Pagnell	1 (land spring)	10
Moss	2	2
Wadworth	1	1



During the year under review 21 samples were taken; 6 being reported upon as satisfactory and 15 unsatisfactory. The 15 unsatisfactory samples related to the private estate supply at Moorhouse (in the parish of Hooton Pagnell). There are ten houses in this area served by a land spring and routine sampling showed that minor contamination had occurred. The system was closed down and the Water Board provided a tanker whilst the storage tank and distribution pipes were thoroughly cleansed and sterilised. The exercise was successful and the private supply again gave satisfactory results.

Chemical analyses of the main sources of public supply were taken and a typical analysis of each source is shown below:

	Finningley/ Rossington Bridge	Nutwell/ Thornham	Austerfield/ Highfield Lane	Thrybergh/ Yorkshire Derwent
	<u>Parts per million</u>			
Free carbon dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	2.4	6.0	3.0	4.0
Free and saline ammonia (N)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Albuminoid ammonia (N)	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.10
Nitrous nitrogen (N)	None	None	None	None
Nitric nitrogen (N)	3.9	2.8	5.2	2.5
Metals (lead, copper, zinc)	-----less than 0.04-----			
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	181.0	196.0	182.0	142.0
Carbonate hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	122.0	160.0	131.0	40.0
Non-carbonate hard- ness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	58.0	36.0	51.0	102.0
Permanganate value (O)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	116.2	176.9	126.3	80.85
pH(units)	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.5

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

		<u>Parts per million</u>
Austerfield Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.6
Austerfield Pumping Station	No. 3 borehole	0.09
Armthorpe Pumping Station	No. 1 borehole	0.06
Armthorpe Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.02
Finningley Pumping Station	No. 1 borehole	0.07
Finningley Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.05
Nutwell Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.06
Rossington Bridge Pumping Station	No. 1 borehole	0.02
Rossington Bridge Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.08
Thornham Pumping Station	No. 2 borehole	0.05

The following table shows an estimate of the water supply position by parish in the rural district:

Parish	Piped supply			Stand- pipe
	Public	Private		
		No. of wells and springs	No. of houses connected	
Adwick-on-Deerne	60	-	-	-
Armthorpe	3454	1	1	-
Askern	1786	-	-	-
Austerfield	161	-	-	-
Awkley	907	-	-	-
Barnburgh	493	-	-	-
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1770	3	4	-
Bawtry	562	-	-	1
Blaxton	199	1	1	-
Braithwell	368	1	1	-
Brodsworth	919	-	-	-
Burghwallis	94	-	-	-
Cadeby	58	-	-	-
Cantley	598	-	-	-
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	-	-	-
Conisbrough Parks	102	-	-	-
Denaby	105	-	-	-
Edenthorpe	1185	-	-	-
Edlington	3026	-	-	-
Fenwick	44	-	-	-
Hampole	64	1	3	-
Hickleton	44	-	-	-
Hooton Pagnell	60	1	10	-
Kirk Bramwith	58	-	-	-
Loversall	51	-	-	-
Marr	39	-	-	-
Melton (High)	98	-	-	-
Moss	71	2	2	-
Norton	1181	-	-	-
Owston	56	-	-	-
Rossington	3365	-	-	-
Sprotbrough	3547	-	-	-
Stainton	71	-	-	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	-	-	-
Wadworth	365	1	1	-
Warmsworth	1350	-	-	-
Total	26416	11	23	1



### Public Swimming Baths

The Council's two indoor pools at Askern and Rossington continued to operate very successfully throughout the year. The baths at Edlington, which have been constructed in partnership with the West Riding County Council Education Department, were also opened during the year and plans are now proceeding with the fourth pool at Armthorpe. A number of samples were taken at the various pools throughout the year as follows:

<u>Pool</u>	<u>No. of samples taken</u>
Rossington	43
Askern	68
Edlington	39

All were reported upon satisfactorily.

### Section 47, Conversions

The Council gave a number of grants during the year in accordance with Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 although in most cases now owners are encouraged to take advantage of the improvement grant provisions of the Housing Act 1969.

During the year the following conversions were effected:

	<u>No. of conversions</u>	<u>Cost to Council</u>
Public Health Act 1936, Sec. 47.	7	£ 320. 87

The sanitary accommodation state at the end of the year is shown in the table below:

Parish	Inhabited houses	Dwellings served by			Cess-pools	Bulk contain-ers	Dust-bins	Paper sacks
		Water closets	Pail closets	Privies				
Adwick-on-Deerne	60	60	-	-	-	-	62	-
Armthorpe	3455	3455	-	-	24	41	2078	1669
Askern	1786	1783	3	-	8	21	1786	-
Austerfield	161	161	-	-	5	-	150	14
Awkley	907	904	3	-	36	95	850	60
Barnburgh	493	491	2	-	11	-	493	-
Barnby Dun-w-Kirk Sandall	1774	1774	-	-	8	78	20	1774
Bawtry	563	562	1	-	14	43	563	-
Blaxton	200	199	1	-	14	-	179	12
Braithwell	369	369	-	-	52	-	372	-
Brodsworth	919	919	-	-	82	-	920	-
Burghwallis	94	94	-	-	15	2	94	-
Cadeby	58	53	5	-	21	-	58	-
Cantley	598	596	2	-	23	1	600	-
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	63	5	-	8	-	70	-
Conisbrough Parks	102	101	1	-	14	-	102	-
Denaby	105	105	-	-	4	-	105	-
Edenthorpe	1185	1184	1	-	6	13	964	250
Edlington	3026	3026	-	-	33	31	14	3034
Fenwick	44	40	4	-	33	-	45	-
Hampole	67	63	4	-	31	-	70	-
Hickleton	44	44	-	-	1	8	44	-
Hooton Pagnell	70	62	8	-	12	-	70	-
Kirk Bramwith	58	50	7	1	35	-	58	-
Loversall	51	51	-	-	8	-	51	-
Marr	39	39	-	-	13	-	40	-
Melton (High)	98	98	-	-	2	17	100	-
Moss	73	50	23	-	53	-	73	-
Norton	1181	1177	4	-	17	-	1181	-
Owston	56	53	3	-	18	3	53	-
Rossington	3365	3363	2	-	28	35	3690	42
Sprotbrough	3547	3541	6	-	20	49	1897	1650
Stainton	71	68	3	-	23	-	74	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	27	8	2	27	-	42	-
Wadworth	366	340	26	-	13	3	368	-
Warmsworth	1350	1346	4	-	10	11	1350	-
Total	26440	26311	126	3	722	451	18686	8505



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

There are now four private slaughterhouses remaining in the rural district area, situate at Bawtry, Barnby Dun, Wadworth and Kirk Bramwith. Generally speaking the premises are well constructed and well maintained.

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

Horse or cow	18p
Calf or pig	5p
Sheep, lamb or goat	4p

Arrangements have been made at all slaughterhouses to comply with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.

Once again no confirmed case of bovine tuberculosis arose.

During the year 1 ton 12 cwts 104 lbs. of meat were condemned.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	906	28	6	1250	537
No. inspected	906	28	6	1250	537
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	3	3	2	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	54	-	-	9	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.28	10.7	33.3	0.72	1.3
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcase 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	4	1	-	3	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	1	-	3	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-



There is only one poultry slaughtering establishment in the rural area and this is a modern plant which processes up to 150 birds per week at its maximum output. After inspection the birds are then stored in deep freeze, mainly for the Christmas period.

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

Groups of premises covered by the above Regulations are:

Catering establishments	201
Bakehouses	8
Other food shops	293

72 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 (including fried fish premises).

No certificates of exemption have been issued by the Council in connection with the requirements of Regulation 16 in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 relating to the provision of wash basins.

Alginate swabbing tests were continued throughout the year, the results being as follows:

171 swabs of food equipment were taken from food premises, 145 being reported upon satisfactorily on the basis of a count less than 100 colonies per swab being classified "good".

In addition, Agar sausages were used to check the cleanliness of equipment, the incubations being carried out in the department and the results quickly transmitted to the occupiers of the premises concerned. It is felt that the use of this visual technique will stimulate the interest of food handlers in their work.

### FOOD INSPECTION

#### (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE)

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 15 cwts. 15 lbs. of food were found to be unfit and surrendered voluntarily.

The following bacteriological samples of manufactured foods of meat and milk origin were submitted during the year:

<u>Samples</u>		<u>Results</u>	
		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat foods	16	16	-
Milk	2	2	-
Cream	4	4	-
	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>

The department continued to recommend traders to operate their own coding systems to ensure the correct turnover of perishable foods within the shop. The existing "private" coding systems which are utilised by firms to date their perishable items are still misunderstood, or even sometimes unknown, to some of the traders. There is, however, a growing pressure from the public to be provided with information regarding the age of foodstuffs and I am certain that in due course this information will be readily visible to purchasers. It will still not relieve the shopkeeper of his obligation to store food correctly or, for that matter, a householder to observe the standard rules of food storage in the home.

The above policy in the department has been set out for a number of years and this authority are not alone in asking for the information referred to. At the end of the year discussions were being held between various national organisations to check the possibility of date coding of perishable foodstuffs and reports on the subject are now frequently found in the press, although at the time of writing no definite agreement has been reached.

During the year the following complaints were investigated in detail:

Glass in loaf (two cases)  
 Piece of wood in frozen fish  
 Metal nut in tinned salmon  
 Chewing gum in trifle  
 Sour meat pies  
 Mouldy sausages  
 Foreign body in tinned tomatoes

In one case (mouldy sausages) legal action was taken by the Council and the defendant was fined £7. 50 with £5 costs. In the remaining cases warning letters were issued by the department to the retailers concerned.

### MILK

There are no producer/retailers of raw milk in the area and all milk sold is consequently heat treated. No raw milk samples were taken from dairy farms for the detection of brucella abortus organisms.

Samples were, however, taken from a small farm where goats are kept and from which milk is occasionally sold for human consumption. Once again brucella organisms were not found in the examinations.



## ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959

Although there are two licences in force in the rural district for the manufacture of ice-cream the product has not been prepared in these premises for a considerable time. There are additionally 156 premises in the district registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 but these premises deal only in pre-wrapped ice-cream and no problems were encountered during the year under review. Nine samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, eight of them being reported Grade I and one Grade II.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The trend of reduction in the number of licensed sites continued during the year and in December there were only 18 private sites operating in the rural area; only four of these had a planning approval for occupation by more than one caravan. No difficulties arose in the control of the sites during the year.

The Council continued to run down one of their two sites at Armthorpe and run down is also taking place at the Edlington site. There is little doubt that in this area the interest in permanent caravan occupation is still reducing.

The problems created by itinerant travellers in the district continue unabated, however, and little progress was made in this matter during 1971. It is likely, however, that now that the neighbouring districts are to join together in a new Metropolitan District Council this problem will be tackled more comprehensively and it may well be that if the site in the present Doncaster County Borough area is constructed then one additional site in possibly the northern part of the district could well satisfy the new authority's needs. This problem is due for detailed discussion during 1972 by the various authorities concerned.

## HOUSING ACTS 1957- 1969

During the year under review 10 houses were represented as being unfit under the individual unfit provisions of the Housing Acts and the future of a further four, deferred from the previous year, was also considered. 10 demolition orders or closing orders were made. In the remaining 4 cases the future of the dwellings concerned was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The feature of the year was the development of the improvement grant scheme and the declaration of the new £1,500 ceiling for Intermediate Areas meant that interest in improvement grant work developed as the year proceeded. The comparative number of approvals given during 1969, 1970 and 1971 are set out overleaf:



<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of approvals granted</u>	
	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Standard</u>
1969	16	51
1970	96	117
1971	169	94

In addition there were a number of other enquiries from occupiers of properties which did not qualify under the present scheme.

In addition to this new work development the applications for qualification certificates continued to flow into the department and at the end of the year the position was as follows:

No. of applications for qualification certificate	395
No. granted	48
No. deferred temporarily	215
No. yet to be visited	74
No. not valid	58

The heading "deferred" relates to those properties which did not satisfy the qualifying conditions and where the Council gave the owner an opportunity to carry out the necessary works.

In addition 43 applications for provisional qualification certificates were received and 30 of these had been granted at the end of the year.

Particular attention has been paid to each application for qualification certificate as housing is a very important part of this Council's policy. Indeed, housing has become a leading national debating point during the past few years and every effort is made by the department to ensure that owners are acquainted with the procedures and Council standards and that every tenant, in a similar manner, has access to full information regarding the implications of the application. Each dwelling is visited by an inspector and a booklet and explanatory leaflet left.

The department has still much to do, however, in recent overall housing standards in several parishes in the district. The weight of improvement grant applications may well be taking up a disproportionate amount of housing time in the department as many of the applicants are owner occupiers and in many cases the general condition of their premises is better than the average condition in one or two areas of several parishes. The improvement work carried out to some extent widens the gap between the best and worst of the private dwellings and the large grants which are now available may have had some effect on the purchase price of some properties in the district. Many people are also dissatisfied that there is no restriction on the sale of an improved dwelling and it is legally possible to acquire an old dwelling, improve it, and sell it immediately thus possibly adding a maximum of £1,500 to the overall profit.

At the end of the year a report had been written to the Housing Committee regarding an area of property in Edlington which is creating particular problems and it is hoped that 1972 will enable the authority to find a formula to deal with some of the housing conditions in this district.



## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Once again there was a reduction in the number of noise complaints during the year and a list of the types of complaint is set out below:

Machinery and vehicle repairs	3
Blasting (vibration)	3
Clubs, sports arenas	<u>3</u>
	9

The complaints in respect of nuisance from vehicle repair depots were dealt with reasonably and the complaints of blasting at local quarries largely related to the non-covering of cortex. It is probably the unexpectedness of the blasting noise which creates public alarm. The third class of case related to recreational outlets, i. e. noise from Bingo calling at clubs when amplifiers had been turned up and windows opened during hot weather. This problem was reduced after discussion with the management committee. A final problem, however, remained unsolved and this was the noise which was created at a Bomber Car meeting on a Sunday afternoon. The event brings large numbers of cars into an adjacent residential area and noise would appear to be almost an accepted adjunct for vehicle racing of this kind. The problem is not covered by planning as the use is less than 28 days in a full year and a totally satisfactory solution to this problem has not been found.

## CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1969

### Domestic Control

1971 proved to be a milestone in the Rural District Council area as the first smoke control order covering part of Sprotbrough parish and incorporating nearly a thousand properties was approved during the year and will come into effect on the 1st November 1972.

Work has already commenced on the preparation of the second order which should be submitted during the latter part of 1972 to come into force in the autumn of 1973. No objections to the orders have yet been encountered and the areas to be covered link up with projected plans in the adjoining County Borough and with Bentley Urban District Council. Together, the development will cover a large contiguous area of the new Metropolitan District Council.

The programme which was approved by the Department of the Environment is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Total number of dwellings</u>	<u>Number likely to attract grant</u>
1972	Sprotbrough Ward 4	877	230
1973	Sprotbrough Wards 1 and 5	1488	592
1974	Sprotbrough Wards 2 and 3	1192	476
1975	Warmsworth	1289	512
1976	Brodsworth (part)	789	316
1977	Brodsworth (part)	181	72

## Industrial Control

Over a number of years particular reference has been made in this report to the air pollution problems which are produced by specific industries and the methods which are being explored to deal with the various problems. Most of the industries referred to below are controlled by the District Alkali Inspectorate. At the end of the 1971 the position was as follows:

(a) Doloma process, Cadeby.

The efflux gases from the cupolas of this form affect both this authority and also the adjoining Urban District Council and after meetings with the local Alkali Inspectorate the authority were finally referred to the Department of the Environment. A joint sub-committee from the two authorities visited London to discuss the problems of the process and they were eventually referred to the management of the firm itself. A meeting was held in Doncaster in the autumn at which the firm gave a confidential report on the many and various problems which affect this issue. The Council finally accepted the report on this meeting and a further meeting will be held at an appropriate time in the future.

(b) Low temperature carbonisation plant, Askern.

Last year's report dealt with plans for the improvement of the plant at Askern and design work continued throughout the year. The overall improvements are expected to take some two to three years before they are finalised and will be phased to ensure continuous production and employment. Conditions generally are much improved, particularly when one considers the position some ten years ago, but even so one can only assume that the local residents have become inured to the drift of pollution from the plant but the department looks forward to the planned improvement.

(c) Low temperature carbonisation plant, Rossington.

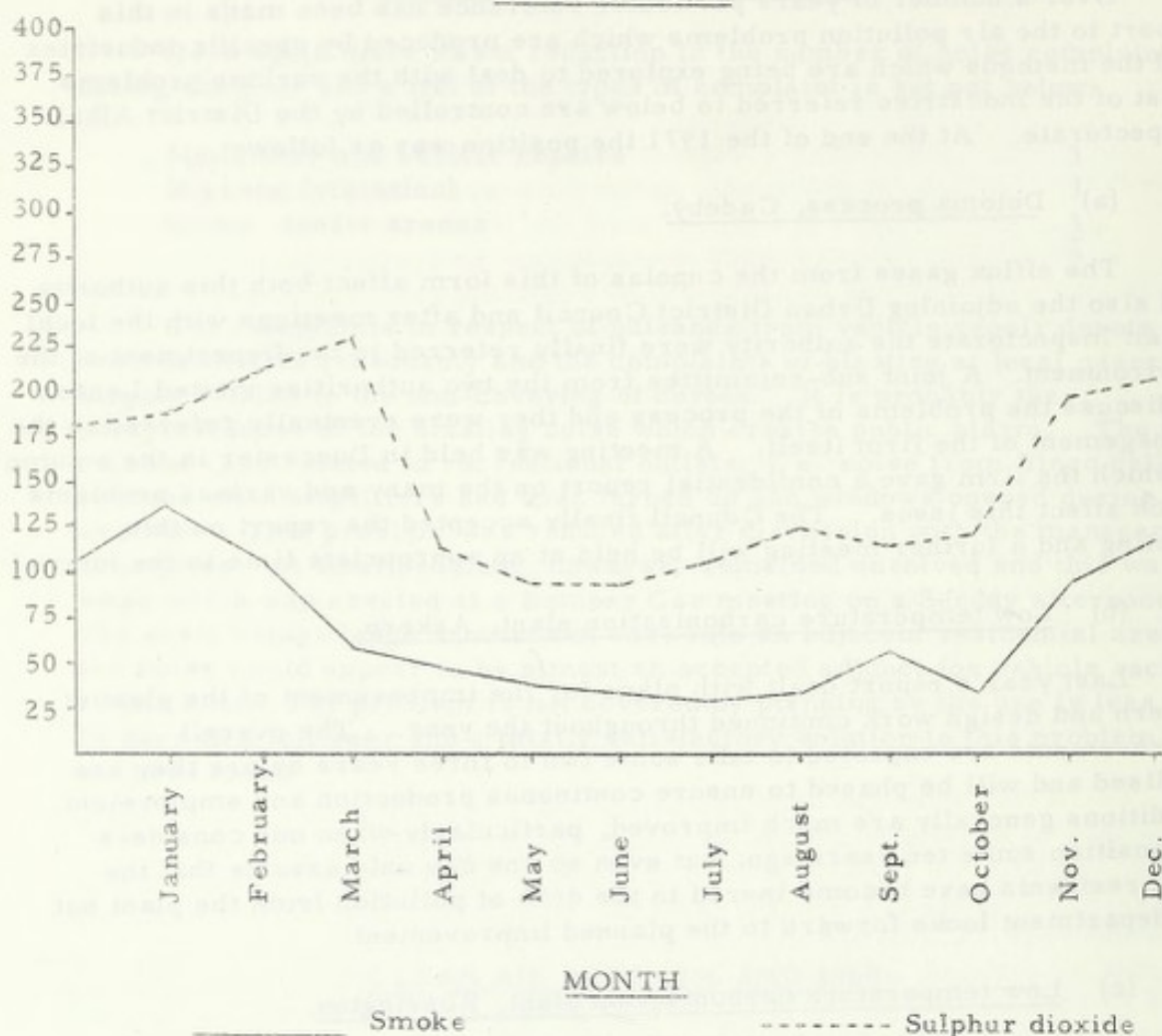
This new plant was commissioned in early December and by the end of the year approximately six batteries were in production. By late December one or two complaints had been received regarding the characteristic phenolic odour which was referred to in detail at the enquiry and early discussions had been held with the District Alkali Inspector. Until commissioning was completed, however, it was difficult to see exactly what impact the plant might have on the surrounding areas but there is little doubt that the report for 1972 will show many further developments.

## Air pollution recording

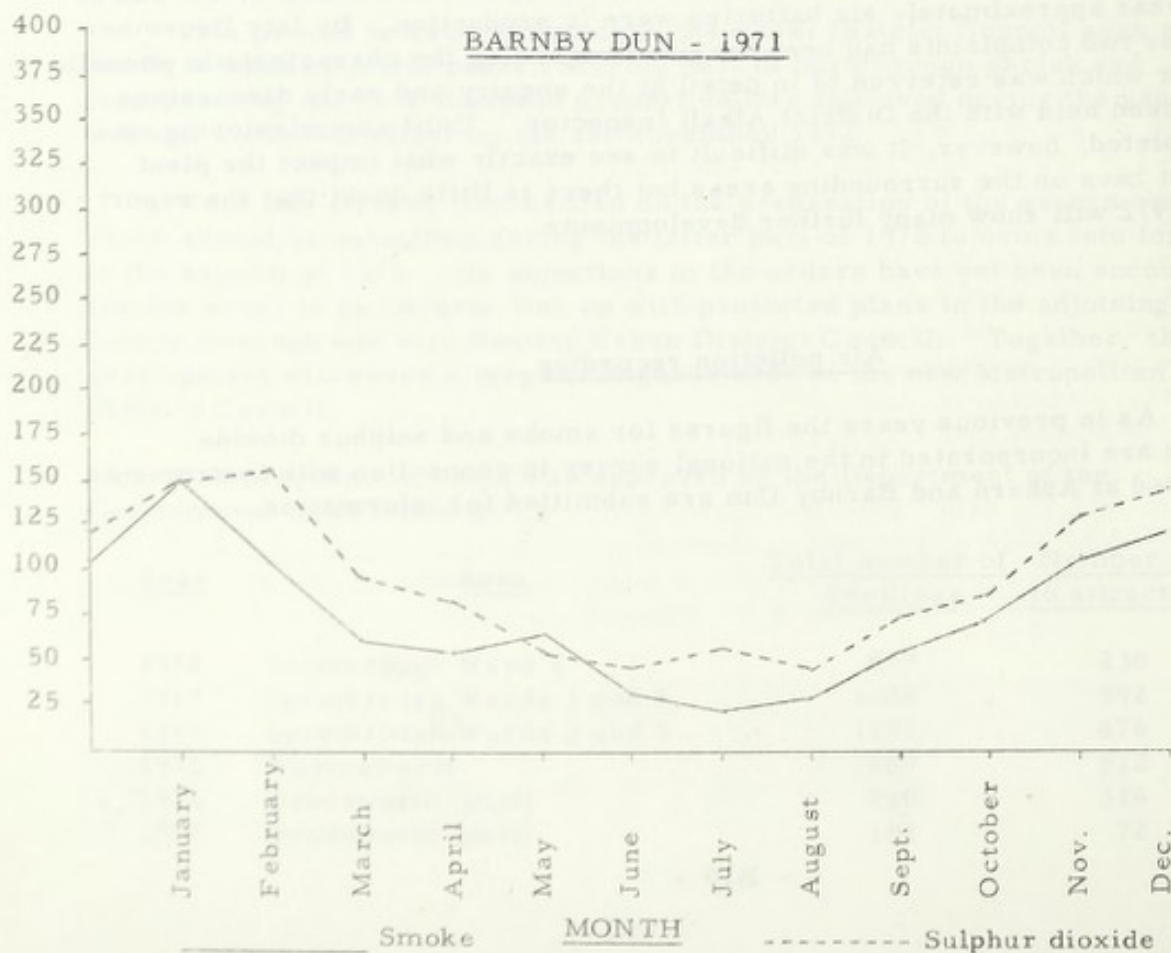
As in previous years the figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide which are incorporated in the national survey in connection with instruments situated at Askern and Barnby Dun are submitted for information.



# ASKERN - 1971



# BARNBY DUN - 1971



It is interesting to look at a tabulation showing the number of days during the year in which readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide exceeded an arbitrary standard of cleanliness of less than 100 microgrammes per cubic metre per day and this table is also set out to show the current trends on existing sites.

Parish	No. of days on which readings were taken		No. of days on which readings were taken			
			Below 100 microgrammes		100 microgrammes and above	
	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide
Askern	349	349	282	130	67	219
Barnby Dun	347	347	260	227	87	120
Sprotbrough	350	350	237	170	113	180

It must be stressed, however, that it is difficult to attempt to hazard a pattern of air pollution for an area based on daily readings from a single site as the effects of individual sources of pollution, geographical and meteorological conditions can vary greatly even over a distance of less than a few hundred yards.

In addition to the above stations, however, the Council were fortunate to attract the attention of the Air Pollution Research Unit of the Department of Geography at Sheffield University as the tremendous local concern had focussed attention upon possible air pollution problems in the area at the time of the planning enquiry into the approval of the carbonisation plant. As a result of discussions Doncaster County Borough and the Rural District Council agreed to co-operate with the University in a widespread survey which meant the setting up of many new volumetric stations in the rural district and the Borough. As an example this authority has now set up three stations in the parish of Rossington within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the new carbonisation unit and additionally there is a control station to the west of the plant and further units in Armthorpe and Branton.

It is obvious that the interpretation of these readings will require special expertise and detailed information regarding local meteorological conditions and it is not likely that the Sheffield University will issue any information for some time. In order that there is no confusion regarding incorrect interpretation of the figures they are not incorporated in this report but a complete summary will be issued when the University issues its reports.



# 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	27, 935	718
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	823	27
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	504	27
(ii) Mice	103	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	10	304
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	10	304
(ii) Mice	-	-

## Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? No. "

The rodent control arrangements were continued as in previous years and the Council carried out a free domestic service and also held some 68 industrial and agricultural contracts, the latter with local farmers.

Previous reports have referred to difficulties experienced in this area due to the predominance of agricultural units as there is little doubt that farming activities in any part of the country always give excellent opportunities for the rat population from the viewpoint of food and shelter. Whatever inroads are made into the numbers of rats in control operations during the winter period it is generally considered that they have excellent opportunities to fill their ranks again before the next winter season. It will be generally known that in autumn and winter rats move back again to built-up areas to find winter quarters where there is relative warmth, shelter and access to food.

It is felt, therefore, by the Council that very energetic efforts should be made to develop the rodent control service throughout the district during the forthcoming year and an attempt will then be made to give a free service throughout the district. For this purpose two more operatives will be employed and a specially equipped vehicle should be in action by the autumn of 1972. Even so, these measures will be insufficient if occupiers of properties in many parts of the district do not themselves take stringent precautions to deny the rodent population food and shelter. Proofing work may be laborious but its cost would be saved many times over if it is carried out conscientiously, particularly by occupiers of premises which have special attraction for rodents.

REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLES.  
CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967.

Once again the numbers of abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year declined and the table below shows the position since 1966 when this authority first became involved in this matter:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Abandoned vehicles dealt with</u>	<u>Vehicles voluntarily surrendered</u>
1966	85	6
1967	114	13
1968	151	16
1969	86	21
1970	63	21
1971	41	15

As in previous years the Council maintained an arrangement with a local contractor to store and dispose of, as necessary, abandoned vehicles. Last year's report referred to the difficulties experienced in obtaining information from vehicle taxation officers who are remote from this area and this position did not improve during the year. This considerable delay produces many administrative difficulties. I would have thought that this problem produces such difficulties nationally that special arrangements might have been made to give authorities assistance in maintaining this essential service. I cannot believe that the difficulties are related only to this rural district area and would ask the appropriate officer of the Department of the Environment who scans this report to look at this problem.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The rural district continues to develop and at the end of the year the overall cleansing task was as follows:

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Services</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	
Dustbins	20,918	18,686	Weekly.
Paper sacks	6,769	8,505	Weekly.
Pail closets	147	126	Weekly.
Privies	7)	3)	4/6 weeks approximatel y,
Cesspools	694)	722)	but variable according to
			circumstances.
Bulk containers	410	451	Weekly.

Once again the paper sack system of refuse storage continued to develop and the year under review saw further inroads made into the relatively small number of types of conservancy sanitary accommodation. It will be appreciated that in a large area of this kind there are many dwellings which are remote from mains services and consequently the department will have to keep up a relatively large cesspool fleet for a long period. The figure of pail closets includes many dwellings which are likely to be demolished during the next two years.



The Council have a small work study section which is attached to the Health Department and which continued to look at the cleansing services generally. During the year schemes were investigated for method study and incentive payments in respect of the pails vehicle, salvage section, cesspool emptying service, and tip control. During 1970 the first refuse collection schemes had been introduced and these have been very successful even apart from the annual saving of some £17,000.

### DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION

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

One Pakamatic compression vehicle with bulk container hoist	35 cu. yd.
Three Pakamatic compression vehicles with bulk container hoist	40 cu. yd.
Two Pakamatic	40 cu. yd.
One fore and aft tipper	35 cu. yd.
One fore and aft tipper with bulk container hoist	25 cu. yd.
Two Musketeers	45/50 cu. yd.
Two Musketeers	25/30 cu. yd.

There are still 10 major collection rounds in the rural district and the figures shown include reserve vehicles which are utilised for maintenance replacement. The ten runs mentioned above include one vehicle which empties  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cu. yd. bulk containers solely. The use of this has, of course, greatly increased during the past few years and there are now over 450 containers in the rural area.

In addition to this type of container the Council also acquired a Sheppard Meiller vehicle to empty containers of eight, ten and twelve cu. yds. capacity. These are used particularly as reception points for bulky items in parishes which have a particular problem of this kind. Basically they are successful, but unfortunately their very success has meant that they are over-used as they attract many people from other districts who are seeking outlets for waste material. Consequently at weekends they are rapidly filled and material is stacked around them and this has led to problems in one or two parishes. It is regretted that this system is not used more generally throughout the area as the pressure on individual sites would then be relieved. The department has not really gone into widespread use with the large containers in industrial or commercial premises as there are already a number of firms operating in this field. In certain special cases, however, with individual difficulties, containers have been supplied on a weekly charge by this authority.

Since the refuse collection incentive bonus scheme was introduced it has been particularly noticeable that the vehicles are receiving much heavier wear and with the tightening up of national transport standards steps have been taken by the department to improve the transport maintenance services. All the Council transport is maintained by the fitters employed

in this department and towards the end of the year a planned maintenance system was drawn up and at the same time alterations were commenced to provide better depot facilities. This work will be in progress during 1972 and by mid-year the section should have a very compact maintenance depot capable of keeping all departmental fleets in excellent condition.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year the long awaited report of the National Working Party was issued but it did not produce any major difficulties for the department at this stage. Gradually the Council's tips have been concentrated to three major sites during the past years and controlled tipping is carried out on each of the three sites at Armthorpe, Edlington, and Skelbrooke. All the sites are relatively remote and the work entailed the reclamation of (a) a disused gravel pit, (b) a disused railway cutting, and (c) a disused stone quarry. The tips do not affect the water undertaking's boreholes in the Bunter sandstone and would appear to be adequate for a number of years. During the year under review, however, a consortium of authorities who will ultimately form the new Doncaster Metropolitan District Council held technical meetings to consider the whole problem of sewage sludge and refuse disposal and at the end of the year were still discussing the problem. By that time it had been announced that refuse disposal would be a future County responsibility and therefore, at this stage, it is difficult to forecast the future pattern. This authority is particularly fortunate inasmuch as at the present time it has no major disposal problem and has, in fact, offered disposal facilities to its neighbouring authorities.

A tractor shovel is stationed full-time at every tip and is in constant use excavating and stacking covering material, forming bays, and consolidating and covering refuse.

### SALVAGE

In common with other authorities the Council's plans in connection with salvage were affected by national trends and the reduction in the authority's quota which is despatched monthly to the board mills meant that this subject received a special method study and work study investigation. It is obvious that in a rural district with travelling distances of up to 15 miles from the tip, the use of trailers can be limited and only in a relatively few premises in the rural district is there a need for a separate salvage collection. During the past few years every effort has been made to run this service on a profit making basis but it is not considered that it is a feasible proposition if one gives a widespread service irrespective of quantities to be collected from any source. The service has, therefore, been pruned and only two men are employed. This means they can operate on at least a break-even basis and the team produced some 363.67 metric tons during the year, which I am very happy to keep away from the Council's refuse tips.



## CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The fleet in operation during 1970 was still in operation at the end of 1971 and details are set out below:

<u>Year first registered</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1961	5746 WY	1, 100 gallons
1962	370 CWR	1, 500 gallons
1964	BWR 107B	1, 500 gallons
1967	OWX 686E	1, 500 gallons

The number of cesspools showed a slight increase from 694 to 735 and during the year 9, 745, 390 gallons of sewage were removed from cesspools in the rural district area and some 56, 451 miles were travelled by the fleet.

All sewage is disposed of through sewage disposal works in the area.

## STAFF

Once again the department was fortunate in keeping its nucleus of experienced and loyal staff during the year. This is particularly important in view of the challenge which will shortly face local government and which has meant that in many areas and departments there have already been significant staff changes prior to the anticipated re-organisation. I would again pay tribute to the efforts of the team in the department during 1971 and once again was fortunate to have valued backing and guidance from Dr. Stalker and the Public Health Committee.

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

R. DURANT  
Chief Public Health Inspector

June 1972

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